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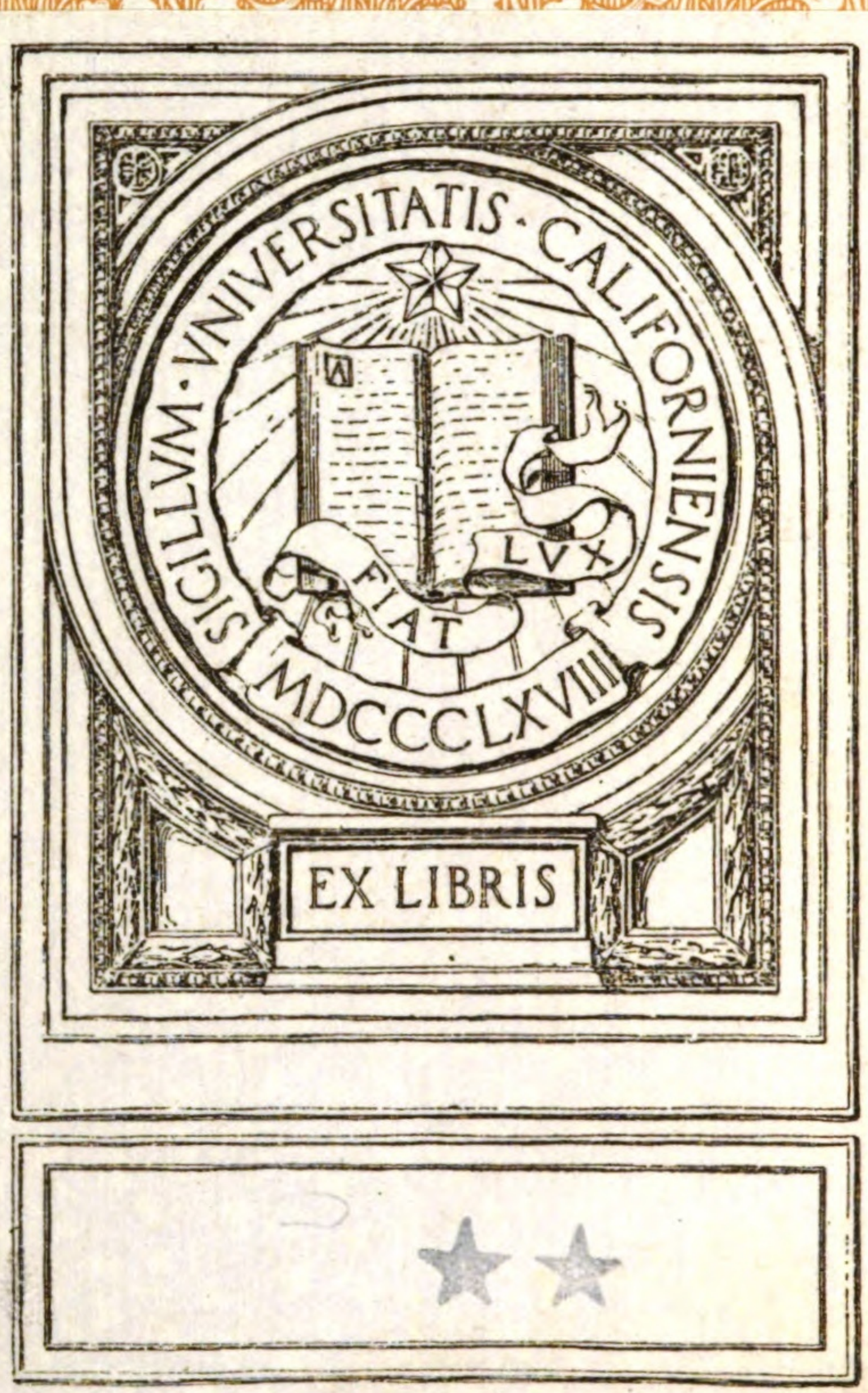

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THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK

Complete Cyclopædia of General Information and Statistics
on Japan and Japanese Territories for the Year

1921–22

BY

Y. TAKENOB

Professor at the Waseda University and Late of the "Japan Times"

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

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International Lawyer, Conveyancer, Legal and Technical Translator, and Registered Patent Attorney

PROMPT and careful attention to Commercial matters, Settlements of Estates, drafting and executing legal instruments in various languages, and general Chamber practice.

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N. B. Dr. de Becker is an Englishman, who understands both spoken and written Japanese.

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PREFACE

Founded in 1905, on the eve of the close of the Russo-Japanese War, the Japan Year Book in the present 16th issue is devoted principally to expatiating on all matters relative to the economic and financial situation of the country. The first item to be mentioned in this connection is the insertion, as a foreword, of a special chapter on the Statistical Unit of Japan's Resources, which is, we are confident, the first attempt ever made in this line, at least in Japan. The Editor has long cherished the wish to compile and present to the reader Japan's vital statistics in a convenient form and for its realization in the present issue he has to thank Mr. Y. Nikaido, one of the foremost statisticians of Japan who till only a short time ago held an important post in the Imperial Census Board. He has kindly prepared the "Statistical Unit," specially for the Japan Year Book, and we believe it will enable our readers to get a bird's eye view of the economic situation of this rapidly growing nation. Other noteworthy additions and improvements are the movement of staple commodities, customs tariff and law brought up to date, thorough revision of the chapter on Politics which we owe to the kindness of Mr. Y. Uyehara, D. Sc. (London University) and a prominent M. P. identified with the Kokumin-to, and others too numerous to be specified.

The rearrangement of chapters so as to bring them into better order and the relegation, in consequence, of such chapters as Who's Who, Arts and Crafts, etc. towards the end may be mentioned. All these changes have unavoidably delayed the date of publication for a couple of weeks.

Y. TAKENOB, Editor,
Waseda University, Tokyo.

December, 15th, 1921.

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WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS

WITH ENGLISH AND FRENCH EQUIVALENT

DISTANCE AND LENGTH

Ri=36 *cho*=2160 *ken*	=2.44030 miles	=3.92727 kilomèter
Rs=(marine)	=1 knot	=1.85318 kilomèter
Ken=6 *shaku*=60 *sun*	=5.965164 f.	=1.81818 mètres
Shaku=10 *sun*=100 *bu*	=0.994194 ft.	=0.30303 mètres
Shahu (cloth measure)	1.25 *shaku*	
Tan (cloth measure)	=a roll of about 25 *shaku*	

LAND MEASURES

Square *ri*=1296 *cho*	=5.95505 sq. miles	=15.42347 kilomètres carrés
Cho=10 *tan*=3000 *tsubo*	=2.45064 acres	=99.17355 ares
Tsubo or bu	=3.95369 sq. yards	= 3.30579 centiares
Ko (Formosa)=2934 *tsubo*		

QUANTITY, CAPACITY AND CUBIC MEASURES

Koku=10 *to*=100 *sho*	= 4.96005 bushels 47.65389 gallons (Liquid) U.S.A. 5.11902 bushels (Dry) U.S.A.	=1.80391 hectolitres
Go (10th of a *sho*)		
Koku(capacity of vessels)	=10th of a ton	
Shakujime (timber)	=about 12 cubic ft.	
Tana (fagot, etc.)	=about 3×6×6 ft.	

WEIGHTS

Kwan or *Kan*=1000 *momme*	= 8.26733lbs. (Avoir) 10.04711lbs. (Tory)	=3.75000 kilogrammes
Kin=160 *momme*	= 1.32277lbs. (Avoir) 1.60754lbs. (Tory)	= 0.60000 kilogrammes
Momme=10 *fun*	= 0.13228 oz. (Avoir) 0.12057 oz. (Tory)	=3.75000 grammes

MONEYS

Yen(¥)=100 *sen*=1000 *rin*	=2s. 0d.582	=2.583 francs
	=0.4984 dollars(U.S.A.)	=2.0924 marks(Ger.)

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STATISTICAL UNIT OF RESOURCES, Etc. OF JAPAN

By Y. Nikaido,

Formerly of the Imperial Census Board

LAND

Gross area of the Empire of Japan is 670,279 sq. K. M., distributed as follows:—

Japan proper	382,415 sq. K. M.	(57.05%)
Korea	217,826	(32.50%)
Formosa and Pescadores ..	35,969	(5.37%)
Karafuto	34,069	(5.08%)

N.B.—Japan proper includes Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Hokkaido and other outlying islands: this remarks applies correspondingly to all other returns.

As existing on the 1st January, 1920, privately owned land in Japan proper totals 18,467,685 cho (1 cho=roughly $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres) and amounts to 47.9% of the whole area.

Of private land 82.8% is taxable land, 65% exempted from tax, and 11.6% exempted for certain terms.

The private taxable land is classified as follows as to kind of land.

	cho
Paddy fields	2,922,576
Upland farms	2,501,785
Building land	393.136
Forests..	8,048,889
Moors and pastures	1,387,511
Salt-farms, mineral springs, etc.	32,351

The ratio of paddy fields, upland farms, building land and forests to the gross area and per head population is shown as follows:—

	to gross area (%)	per head (*se*)
Paddy fields	7.6	5.04
Upland farms	6.5	4.13
Building land	1.0	0.23
Forests..	20.9	14.05

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POPULATION

The results of the first census-taking on the first of Oct. 1920 are as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Japan proper	28,042,995	27,918,145	55,961,140
Korea	8,923,060	8,361,147	17,284,207
Formosa	1,894,141	1,760,257	3,654,398
Karafuto	62,241	43,524	105,765
Total	38,922,437	38,083,073	77,005,510

N.B.—For Korea, the figures shown are based on public registers, regular census-taking being not yet carried out there: this remark applies correspondingly to all other returns.

Number of families

		Density of Population per sq. K. M.
Japan proper	11,222,053	146.34
Korea	3,297,285	79.35
Formosa	690,000	101.60
Karafuto	22,087	4.10
Total	15,231,425	114.89

Average per family		% of Males to Females				
Japan proper ..	4.99	males	per	100	females	100.44
Korea	5.24	„	„	„	„	106.72
Formosa	5.30	„	„	„	„	107.61
Karafuto	4.79	„	„	„	„	143.00
Total	5.06	„	„	„	„	102.20

According to the investigation carried out in 1918 at domicile the population by age in Japan proper is as follows per 1000 (the regular census-taking not yet finished on this head).

Age	Males	Females	Total
0–1	13.78	13.50	27.28
1–15	163.79	159.31	323.10
15–60	285.52	275.79	561.31
Over 60	42.05	46.26	88.31
Total	505.14	494.86	1000.00

Married and unmarried in Japan proper.

	Males	Females	Total
Married	168.86	168.86	337.72
Unmarried (both sexes) ..	336.28	326.00	662.28
Total	505.14	494.86	1000.00

Urban population according to the census-taking.

	No. of families	Population	Males per 100 females
Tokyo	456,820	2,171,162	117
Osaka	276,331	1,252,972	116
Kobe	138,986	608,628	114
Kyoto	128,892	591,305	103
Nagoya	92,426	429,990	105
Yokohama	95,241	422,942	113

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12.07% of the total population is living in 10 cities having 100,000 population or over.

Based on the returns for 1918 the movement of population is shown as follows. The averages of five years from 1913 to 1917 are added for reference, the figures for 1918 being abnormal as to mortality, for which the prevalence of malignant influenza was responsible.

		1918	Averges from 1913 to 1917
Marriages (No. of cases)	Per 1000 pop.	8.99	8.09
Divorces (No. of cases)	„	1.01	1.08
Births (not include still-birth)	„	32.19	33.18
Still-births	„	2.59	2.62
Death Males	„	26.92	20.45
Death Females	„	26.73	20.46
Death Total	„	26.83	20.56
Ratio of natural increase	„	5.37	12.59
Mortality of babies	Per 1000 births	189	163

AGRICULTURE

The average planted area and production of five years from 1914 to 1918 is given as under.

	Planted area per 1000 arable land	Average production per 1 *tan* of planted area
Rice	580.6	1.83 *koku*
Barley	107.8	1.65 „
Naked barley	129.0	1.16 „
Wheat	100.2	1.08 „
Soy beans	85.9	0.81 „
Azuki beans	23.7	0.70 „
Foxtail millet	30.7	1.20 „
Barnyard millet	10.1	1.55 „
Proso millet	9.8	1.23 „
Buckwheat	28.2	0.75 „
Maize	11.0	1.27 „
Sweet potatoes	58.5	367.68 *kan*
Potatoes	20.2	271.34 „
Rape seed	22.8	0.74 *koku*
Tobacco leaves	5.6	41.93 *kan*
Mulberry	89.6	—
Tea	9.2	—

N.B.—1 *tan*=1/4 areas; 1 *koku*=1.8039068 hectolitres; 1 *kan*=3.7500000 kilogrammes.

In 1919, the rice paddies corresponded as to area to 577.7 per 1000 of the total arable land, barley 99.4, naked barley 120.3 and wheat 102.1; average production of rice per tan was 1.93 *koku*, barley 1.84, naked barley 1.18 and wheat 1.16. In the same year, families engaged in sericulture numbered 1,940,000, the

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average sheets of egg-cards per family 2.7, while the average crop of cocoons per one sheet was 1.34 *koku* for Spring, 1.05 for Summer and 1.00 for Autumn, the total amounting to 2,220,000 *koku*.

The ratio of domestic animals and poultry to population (at the end of 1918).

Cattle	per 1,000 pop.	23.48
Horses	,,	27.14
Goats	,,	1.65
Sheep	,,	0.08
Pigs	,,	7.15
Fowl	,,	449.61
Duck	,,	7.29

The movement of cattle and horses in 1918.

		Cattle	Horses
Foaling and calfing	per 1000 head	159.0	73.7
Perished	,,	9.8	22.0
Slaughtered	,,	173.0	67.5

In 1918 the ratio of milk per 1000 population amounted to 6.04 *koku*.

The ratio of slaughtered animals for food is.

Cattle	Cattle	per 1000 pop.	3.88
	Calves	,,	0.18
Horses		,,	1.56
Pigs		,,	5.88

FORESTRY

Gross area of forests, 18,780,000 *cho* in 1918, may be classified as to ownership as follows in percentage, per pop. ratio being also added.

	%	per 1000 pop.	
Crown forests	6.94	2.34	*cho*
State forests	38.80	13.09	,,
Public forests	15.41	5.20	,,
Temple and Shrine forests	0.59	0.20	,,
Private forests	38.26	12.91	,,
Total	100.00	33.74	,,

FISHERY (Catches in 1918)

Sardine and anchovy	per 1000 pop.	1583.31	*kwan*
Bonito, mackerel, tunny yellow tail and shark	,,	611.71	,,
Pagrus, sporus, paralichtys, flat fish and eyebiem	,,	284.94	,,
Cod and polluck	,,	277.00	,,

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Flying fish, skipper, grey mullet, horse mackerel	per 1,000 pop.	121.95	*kwan*
Herring	„	1421.15	„
Salmon & trouts	„	111.79	„
Plecoglossus, carp and eel...	„	52.11	„
Sea-ear	„	21.29	„
Cuttle fish, squid and octopus	„	251.12	„
Shrimp and spiny lobster ..	„	98.53	„
Laminaria, gelidium and porphysa	„	421.38	„
Oyster and clam.	„	188.28	*koku*
Marine products for food per 100 population.			
Fushi (dried bonito and tunny for making stock)	Per 1000 pop.	45.28	*kwan*
Dried (Squid, shark's fin, boneless herring, herring roe. anchovy and cod) ..	„	108.68	„
Salted & dried (Sardine, anchovy, horse mackerel, mackerel, yellow tail)	„	69.87	„
Boiled & dried (Sardine, anchovy, sea-cucumber, muscle of shell-fish, sea-ear, shrimp, etc.)	„	131.90	„
Salted fish (Sardine, anchovy, macherel, tunny, yellow tail, salmon, trout, cod).. ..	„	235.75	„
Dried porphyra for the table	„	5.46	„

MINE and MINING

The output of mineral products in 1918 for 1000 population.

Gold	Per 1000 pop.	184.18	*yen*
Silver	„	226.76	„
Copper	„	1,623.89	„
Lead	„	74.61	„
Zinc	„	318.54	„
Iron	„	797.51	„
Iron pyrite and Chrome iron ore	„	26.49	„
Manganese ore	„	35.07	„
Tungsten ore	„	25.47	„
Phosphate ore	„	127.87	„
Coal	„	5,138.66	„
Petroleum (crude)	„	546.45	„
Sulphur	„	45.50	„
Other mineral products	„	64.85	„

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INDUSTRY

Data for government factories in 1919 are as under, those for 1918 being also given for convenience of comparison with those of private factories.

	1919		1918	
No. of factories	157		161	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of operators	122,483	41,087	123,087	36,349
Daily average wages ..	1.10 *yen*	0.54 ,,	0.89 ,,	0.39 ,,
Working days in a year	314	302	306	296
Average working hours in a day..	10.3	9.5	10.4	9.6

The condition of private factories having over 10 operators or apprentices at the end of 1918 is shown below:—

	Worked by motive power		Not worked by motive power	
No. of factories	15.632 (69.8%)		6,759 (90.2%)	
Average number of employee in a day	Operator	Males	Females	Total
		646,115	763,081	1,409,196
	Labourer	74,191	21,315	95,565
	Over 15 year old	0.92 *yen*	0.48 *yen*	95,565
	Under 15 ,,	0.46 ,,	0.30 ,,	
Working days in a year	301			
Average working hours per day	11			

The private factories may be classified as follows as to kind of enterprises.

Kind of Enterprises	Motive power worked by	Motive power not worked by
Dyeing and weaving	48.75	43.45
Machine and implement-making ..	17.14	6.46
Chemical	10.59	15.59
Food and drinks..	9.33	19.04
Miscellaneous	13.37	15.30
Special workshops	0.82	0.16
Total	100.000	100.000

The average quantity or volume of outputs in a day per operator is shown as under (1918)

Kind of enterprise	(*kwan*)	Per head in year	Quantity	Volume
Cotton spinning	,,	,,	671.24	—
Silk spinning	,,	,,	59.41	—
Hempen spinning	,,	,,	612.05	—
Weaving	,,	,,	—	1,249.93 *yen*
Knittings	,,	,,	—	2,783.90 ,,
Clocks	(pieces)	,,	335.74	1,087.71 ,,
China wares	,,	,,	—	899.01 ,,

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Kind of enterprise			Quantity	Volume	
Glass		„	—	2,003.08	„
Brick		„	—	1,446.84	„
Tiles		„	14,422.34	592.21	„
Leather		„	—	8,390.95	„
Japanese paper		„	—	355,02	„
European paper		„	—	7,802.54	„
Oil Fat		„	—	1,879.37	„
Vegetable wax (*kwan*)	unbleached	„	689.73	1,321.87	„
„	refined	„	648.04	1,300.76	„
Chemicals		„	—	3,433.02	„
Soap		„	—	6,985.59	„
Crude-camphor (*kin*)		„	110.67	93.04	„
Camphor oil	„	„	112.23	45.38	„
Peppermint	Crude peppermint	„	29.97	181.89	„
	Peppermint oil	„	45.00	379.44	„
	Menthol crystal	„	42.98	100.84	„
Indigo (*kin*)	Indigo	„	54.12	98.85	„
	Sukumo	„	121.50	253.65	„
Lacquered wares		„	—	714.26	„
Matches (doz.)		„	27,433.03	1,876.02	„
Isinglass (*kwan*)		„	10.55	814.91	„
Canned articles		„	—	1,906.94	„
Mats, mattings and fancy matting		„			
Plaits of straw, wood shaving and hemp (*tan*)		„	272.21	69.74	„
Buttons	Tooth (doz.)	„	1,333.67	1,030.54	„
	Others „	„	245.43	348.73	„

The average quantities and volume of outputs in a year per industrial family (number of operatives unknown).

Kind of enterprise	Quantity	Volume
Raw silk (*kwan*)	30.85	2,137.02
Waste silk („)	0.51	22.32
Sake (*koku*)	452.26	—
Beer („)	67,724.90	—
Alcohol and alcoholic drinks (*koku*)	114.57	—
Soy („)	240.55	—
Lacquer (*kwan*)	227.05	3,914.20
Flour by Machine (*kin*)	38,850.17	5,160.97
Starch (*kwan*)	2,511.56	331.00
Tea („)	9.37	22.75

Daily wages as returned at the end of 1918.

Occupation	Average wage ¥	The balance between highest and lowest ¥	Index number per 100 in 1900
Carpenter	1.295	0.452	240.7
Plasterer	1.328	0.473	246.3

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Occupation	Average wage	The balance between highest and lowest	Index number per 100 in 1900
	¥	¥	
Stone mason	1.488	0.455	244.3
Sawyer	1.370	0.472	258.5
Shingle-roofer ..	1.350	0.437	264.7
Tile-roofer	1.575	0.575	267.8
Brick layer	1.605	0.585	255.6
Brick maker	1.113	0.619	246.7
Floor mat-maker ..	1.118	0.388	238.3
Screen & door-maker	1.238	0.477	243.1
Paper hanger.. ..	1.158	0.533	232.0
Cabinet-maker ..	1.223	0.467	244.0
Cooper	1.018	0.385	237.2
Clog-maker	0.978	0.507	245.0
Shoe-maker	1.138	0.632	242.6
Harness-maker ..	1.120	0.505	238.3
Cart-maker	1.125	0.448	240.4
Tailor for Japanese dress	0.973	0.570	248.7
Tailor for European dress	1.213	0.760	205.1
Pouch-maker	1.095	0.588	250.0
Dyer	0.760	0.447	263.1
Cotton-whipper ..	0.930	0.373	251.4
Blacksmith	1.165	0.647	243.8
Gold & Silver smith	1.148	0.673	273.8
Founder	1.160	0.670	246.8
Potter..	0.898	0.692	236.8
Lacquerer..	1.138	0.560	242.6
Oil-presser	0.940	0.365	261.1
Paper-maker	0.723	0.353	225.0
Tobacco-cutter ..	0.823	0.440	234.3
Type-setter	0.905	0.643	221.6
Printer	0.758	0.395	223.5
Ship-builder	1.675	0.568	300.0
Gardener	1.275	0.470	244.2
Silk-spinner (Female)	0.425	0.363	215.0
Weaver (Male) ..	0.785	0.442	232.3
Weaver (Female)	0.498	0.298	242.1
Confectioner	0.683	0.418	226.7
Sake-brewer (Monthly) ..	25.250	14.403	231.4
Soy-brewer (Monthly) ..	17.350	10.543	278.9

FOREIGN TRADE

The total volume of our foreign trade in 1919 amounted to ¥4,406,000,000 divided into ¥2,180,000,000 for exports and

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¥2,225,000,000 for imports; amount of exports per head is ¥38.76 and imports ¥39.59. From 1914 to 1918 inclusive per head figure is ¥22.11 for exports and ¥16.81 for imports.

The total value of our trade in 1919 may be classified as follows as to destination.

	Exports	Imports
China	21.30	14.82
Kwantung	7.15	7.47
Hong Kong	2.82	0.07
British India	5.57	14.70
Straits Settlement	1.42	1.30
Dutch India	2.73	3.01
French India	0.07	5.71
Asiatic Russia	3.38	0.23
Philippine Is.	0.89	0.71
Siam	0.16	1.38
Others in Asia	0.01	0.03
Total	45.50	49.43
Great Britain	5.31	5.87
France	3.18	0.41
Other European Countries	0.80	1.22
Total	9.29	7.50
United States	89.46	35.26
Canada	1.18	0.28
Others in North America	0.20	0.05
Total	40.84	35.59
South America	0.99	0.84
Cape of Good Hope Settlement and Natal	0.39	1.71
Others in Africa	0.79	0.80
Total	1.18	2.51
Australia	1.47	2.61
Other places	0.73	0.44
Enterpot	—	0.95
Unknown	0.00	0.13
Grand total	100.00	100.00

The total value of the foreign trade may be classified as follows as to kind of articles.

Kind of Article	Exports	Imports
Crude articles for food	3.1	12.0
Manufactured articles for food	4.0	4.2
Raw materials	5.2	50.3
Manufactures for material	43.2	20.8
Finished	43.0	12.0
Others	1.5	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0

The percentage of staple imports that form 1 or more of the total is as under (1919):—

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Exports		Imports	
Raw Silk	27.9%	Ginned Cotton	306.2%
Cotton yarn	5.4	Iron (Ingots, Bars, Slabs, etc.)	9.2
Silk tissues, *Habutai*	4.8	Rice husked or unhusked	7.4
Shirtings & Sheetings	4.5	Oil cake, bran	5.6
Drills & Twilled shirtings	2.7	Wool	2.8
Coal	1.8	Sugar	2.6
Matches	1.5	Wheat	1.7
Beans & Peas	1.5	Sulphate of Ammonium, crude	1.2
Crapes	1.3	Copper (Ingots and Slabs)	1.2
Cotton knitting	1.2	Soja bean	1.0
Potteries	1.0	Rail	1.0
Sugar, refined	1.0	Petroleum	1.0

The value of exports and imports classified as to nationalities of the carrying ships.

Nationalities	Exports	Imports	Nationalities	Exports	Imports
Japan	78.8	82.7	Russia	1.2	0.2
China	0.9	0.9	United States	2.7	2.7
Great Britain	14.0	10.0	Others	10.0	0.6
France	0.8	0.2	Unknown	1.0	1.7
Holland	0.6	1.0	Total	100.0	100.0

TRADE

Prices of commodities in Tokyo as returned in 1918 and 1919

Kind		Average in 1919	In 1918 Average price	Index number (100 for 1900)
Rice (standard)	per *koku*	45.99	32.75	274.5
Barley	„	16.42	15.00	331.9
Soja beans (China)	„	20.81	17.02	230.6
Soy (best of Nada brand)	„	64.18	40.61	287.1
"Miso" (medium local)	per *kwan*	1.02	0.76	185.4
Sugar (refined)	per 100 *kin*	37.26	26.65	169.6
Sake	per *koku*	97.17	70.87	241.1
Tea (medium)	per 100 *kin*	104.42	68.05	162.0
Cotton (No. 10)	„	173.51	118.59	357.1
Raw Silk (produced from Shimada)	„	1,874.00	1,386.00	199.1
Cotton tissues, white (The Tokiwa brand produced from Chita)	per 1 *tan*	1.45	0.92	328.6

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Continued

Kind		Average in 1919	In 1918 Average price	Index number (100 for 1900)
Calico (the Ama brand)	per 1 *kwan*	21.18	17.07	341.4
Petroleum (imported from U.S.A.)	per two cans in a box	11.62	9.13	304.3
Coal (at Kyushu) ..	Per ton	32.78	31.42	396.7
Firewood (Hidachi)	Per 10 *kwan*	0.89	0.61	265.2
Charcaol (Hidachi)	„	5.03	3.83	264.4
Rice paper (Tosa province) ..	Per bundle	0.59	0.51	188.9
Cryptomeria board of 4 *bu* thick (Mikawa) ..	Per *tsubo*	1.76	1.34	203.0
Oil cake of rape seed	Per 10 *kwan*	5.70	4.39	211.1

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISES

The number of electric enterprises in operation at the end of 1917 amounted to 2.891, the representing 753,002 k.w. power, exclusive of that in construction. The power is classified as to motive power.

Water power	62.05	Gas power	3.70
Steam power	34.25	Total	100.00

The electric lamps compared with population and area of land

No. of electric lamps	per 1000 pop.	184	per 1 ri sq.	416
Converted into candle power	„	2,197	„	4,963

GAS INDUSTRY

At the end of 1918, the number of gas enterprises amounted to 72 and number of installation 1,556,743 and 938,245 for heating and 1,693 k.w. for motive power.

Gas supplied in 1918 per 100 pop. is 1,423 c.f.

TRANSPORTATION

At the end of 1918, the whole length of road amounted to 47,235,663 K.M. (120,276 *ri* 3 *cho*), being 1,235 K.M. per 1 K.M. sq. The extension may be classified as under.

		K.M.	%
National road	Per 1 K.M. sq.	0.022	1.78
Prefectural road ..	„	0.097	7.85
Village road	„	1.116	90.37
Total	„	1.235	100.00

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At the end of 1918, railways open to traffic had total length of 8,014 miles 63 chains. Converted in terms of metre, the extension per sq. K.M. corresponded to 0.033 K.M. (25.66 chains per sq. *ri.*) while the open lines extended 1 mile per about 3 sq. *ri.* Compared with that in 1872 when the railway was for the first time laid down, the extension increased 445 fold. Besides the opened lines, 1,226 miles and 44 chains are projected.

These railways may be classified as under as to ownership.

	Length of line open	Projected mileage
State lines	75.79	40.40
Private lines (light railway)	24.23	59.60
Total	100.00	100.00

The train mileage in 1918 may be classified as follow, daily average mileage run per mile of open line being also added.

Passenger train	Daily average per mile of open line	State	Private
Goood train ..	„	13.63	1.20
Mixed train ..	„	14.30	1.36
Total	„	4.71	10.68
		32.64	13.24

Number of passengers and tonnage of goods in 1918 are shown in the total following.

		State line	Private line
No. of passengers	Per mile daily	130.65	129.45
	Average mileage per head	22.64 ch	6.68 ch
Tonnage of goods	Per mile daily	8,825.31	15.51 ton
	Average mileage	105.16	1.22 cho

At the end of 1918, the conditions of electric railways, horse tramways, man-drawn and steam tram-ways are shown as under.

	Extension of line	Daily passenger per average mile
Electric railways	720.48 ch	357.34
Horse tramways	158.17	58.79
Man-drawn and steam tramways	355.18	98.18

Number and tonnage of ships at the end of 1918.

	No.	Tonnage
Steamer	4,775	2,337,679
Sailing ship (larger) ..	28,702	1,092,407
Sailing ship (junks) ..	10,795	1,339,619 (*koku*)

Besides these ships there were 255,220 smaller craft of or under 5 ton and 50 *koku*, 1092 of which provided with steam engine.

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POST, TELEGRAPH, Etc.

The number of ordinary postal matters handled in 1918 is as under.

	No.	per head
Mail matters received	2,775,394,000	49.86
Mail matters delivered	2,775,117,000	49.86
Advertisement mail matters	27,810,000	0.50
Collection post matters	7,260,000	0.13

N.B.—Not including those handled at post offices in China. The number of foreign mail matters in 1918 is,—

	No.	Per head
No. sent out	13,584,000	0.33
No. received	15,044,000	0.27

Foreign ordinary mail classified by continents.

	No. sent out	No. received
Asia..	61.63	50.41
Africa	0.65	0.61
Europe	7.88	15.13
America..	19.83	26.69
Australia	10.01	7.16
Total	100.00	100.00

The number of parcels dealt with in 1918 (including foreign parcels).

	No.	Per head
Parcels received	40,024,000	0.71
Parcels delivered	37,068,000	0.66

Number of domestic telegrams in 1918 (not including those at the Japanese offices in China).

No. despatchek	58,804,522	Per head.	1.06
No. arrived..	59,877,983	,,	1.08

Number of foreign telegrams.

No. despatched	739,799	Per head	1.33
No. arrived	808,179	,,	1.45

The foreign telegrams are classified as to continents.

	Despatched to	Arrived from
Asia..	61.35	62.68
Africa	1.53	1.74
Europe	16.74	15.73
America	14.12	14.22
Australia	3.36	3.52
Total	100.00	100.00

At the end of 1918, the number of telephone exchange offices amounted to 1,273, which classified according to administration

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divisions corresponds to 10.40 offices per 100 cities, towns and villages and 27.09 offices per prefecture. In the same year, the subscribers 270,121, or 4.85 per 1,000 population.

COINS

The total amount of coins minted in 1918 was ¥49,318,270 of which 49,170,794 was actually put in circulation. The coins issued since 1870 totalled ¥1,299,802,722, this amounting to ¥23.11 per 1,000 population at the end of 1916.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The supply of weights and measures in 1918 was,—

Foot measure	Per 1,000 pop.	68.19
Capacity measure	„	17.55
Weights	„	19.94

BANKS AND MONEY MARKETS

The number of head offices and branches of the banks and the amount of paid up capital at the end of 1918.

Name of Bank	Head office No. of	Branches No. of	P.u. cap. (¥10000)
The Bank of Japan	1	14	3750
The Yokohama Specie Bank ..	1	34	4200
The Hypothec Bank of Japan..	1	1	2729
Provincial Hypothec Banks ..	46	22	5551
The Colonial Bank of Hokkaido	1	13	625
The Bank of Taiwan	1	33	2500
The Bank of Chosen	1	31	2500
The Industrial Bank of Japan..	1	3	3687
Ordinary Banks	1,375	2,374	5139
Savings Banks	661	1,684	16534
Total	2,086	4,209	92405

The receipts, profits and dividend of the about mentione banks are as under.

	Per ¥100 of p.u. capital and reserves		Per ¥100 p.u. capital	
	Receipts	Disbursement	Net profits	Dividend
The Bank of Japan	74.877	74.790	21.20	12.00
The Yokohama Specie Bank..	94.977	94.946	23.86	11.71
The Hypothec Bank of Japan	1.358	1.358	15.34	9.17
Provincial Hypothec Banks ..	1.132	1.132	20.68	8.34
The Colonial Bank of Hokkaido	20.795	20.781	14.16	9.00
The Bank of Taiwan	85.297	85.268	15.06	8.82
The Bank of Chosen..	41.882	41.785	18.24	6.68
The Industrial Bank of Japan	9.811	9.309	9.91	5.65
Ordinary Banks	34.844	84.839	27.18	7.58
Savings Banks	13.040	13.032	23.11	8.24
Total..	33.886	33.872	24.15	8.12

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Deposits in 1918

Name	Total deposits (¥10,000)	Balance of deposits end of year (¥10,000)
The Bank of Japan	2,975,016	4,817
The Yokohama Specie Bank	1,493,674	52,068
The Bank of Japan Hypothec ..	4,515	1,745
Provincial Hypothec Bank	22,490	6,719
The Colonial Bank of Hokkaido ..	46,462	2,855
The Bank of Taiwan..	555,562	28,920
The Bank of Chosen	336,339	18,296
The Industrial Bank of Japan ..	104,660	7,312
Ordinary Banks	6,995,671	457,534
Savings Banks	664,752	84,092
Total	13,218,141	664,358

Ordinary Loans in 1918

	Total loans (¥10,000)	Balance of loans end of year (¥10,000)
The Bank of Japan	189,009	44,671
The Yokohama Specie Bank	265,433	21,490
The Hypothec Bank of Japan ..	28,501	23,667
Provincial Hypothec Banks	22,487	18,653
The Colonial Bank of Hokkaido ..	9,640	3,782
The Bank of Taiwan..	94,776	16,836
The Bank of Chosen	133,243	15,799
The Industrial Bank of Japan ..	9,784	7,376
Ordinary Banks	3,452,335	294,481
Savings Banks	460,518	81,489
Total	4,665,727	528,244

Postal Savings in 1918

	(¥1,000)
Amount of deposit and interest added ..	¥588,670,000
Amount of payments	¥440,460,000
Deposit at the end of year	¥605,480,000

The average deposits per capita (end of year)

Postal savings	¥10.65
Deposit at savings banks	¥15.11
Deposit at ordinary banks	¥82.22
Deposit at other banks..	¥13.46

INSURANCE

The condition of insurance at the end of 1918 is as under.

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Japanese companies	No. of cos.		No. of policy	Amount insured (¥10,000)
Ordinary Life Ins.	37	(2 combining others)	2,334,305	158,323
Conscription Ins.	2		378,451	6,971
Accident Ins.	1	(2 combining others)	15,380	3,834
Fire Ins.	20	(15 combining others)	1,695,011	544,626
Marine Ins.	18	(„)	120,615	223,354
Transportation Ins.	18	(all combining others)	8,474	2,822
Fidelity Ins.	1	(as subsidiary)	2,235	240
Machine and Boiler Ins.	1		327	317
Automobile Ins.	1		41,863	2,048
Burglary Ins.	1	(„)	480	55
Foreign companies in Japan.				
Life Ins.	4		30,213	7,870
Fire Ins.	14	(13 combining others)	214,524	156,349
Marine Ins.	2		11,906	6,154

The post insurance in 1918 as under.

	Collective Insurance		Individual contracts	
	No. of policy	Amount insured (¥10,000)	No. of policy	Amount insured (¥10,000)
Male	59,364	459	661,421	6,235
Female	17,383	118	427,447	3,772
Total	76,747	577	1,088,868	10,007

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Friendly societies at governmental offices in 1919.

	No. of Mem.	No. Relieved	Disbursement
Printing Bureau	3,493	1,479	¥ 28,791
Railway Offices	142,712	28,308	¥1,249,106
Monopoly Bureau	32,177	20,904	¥ 138,482
Naval Dockyard	67,596	7,843	¥ 253,451
Postal	47,296	21,807	¥ 302,706

SANITATION

Number of doctors, dentists, chemists and mid-wives in 1918

Doctors	46,121	Pop. per doctor	1207
Dentists	4,727	„ „ dentists	117.75
Chemists	7,368	„ „ chemists	6.26
Mid-wives	34,348	„ „ id-mwifer	57.24

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Cases and deaths of epidemic diseases in 1917.

Cholera	cases per mil. pop.	51	deaths per 100 cases	31.42
Dysentery	,,	232	,,	22.61
Typhoid fever..	,,	983	,,	20.39
Paratyphus ..	,,	133	,,	11.27
Menigitis	,,	44	,,	51.34
Small pox.. ..	,,	73	,,	27.50
Eruptive typhus	,,	4	,,	13.33
Scarlet fever ..	,,	24	,,	8.23
Diphtheria ..	,,	257	,,	23.41
Pest	,,	0.05	,,	66.67

Results of periodical vaccinations carried out in 1918 are shown below:—

1st Term vaccinations.	No. of vaccinated per 100 legal subjects	88.28
2nd ,, vaccinations.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	93.47

N.B.—The 1st term vaccination is carried out for babies grown six months or less after the year of birth, the 2nd term for children of ten years old according to Japanese calculation, and the 2nd vaccination for those ending in failure.

EDUCATION

Percentage of primary school attendance in 1918-19 is as follows:—

Boys	per 100 of school age	99.12
Girls	,,	98.58
Total..	,,	98.86

Number of Primary Schools

Ordinary Primary Schools	11,326	(%44.20)
Ordinary & Higher Primary Schools ..	14,062	(54.68)
Higher Primary Schools..	287	(1.12)
Total	25,625	(100,00)

Average number of schools in a village or town, 2.94; number of classes in a school, 6.24; number of children in a school, 317.6.

At the end of the year number of school masters totalled 172,979, males 69.06% and female 30.94%.

They are classified as to qualifications.

	Male%	Female%	Total
Licensed teachers for all courses ..	82.19	51.83	72.79
Licensed teachers for special courses	1.58	12.14	4.85
Assistant-teachers	16.23	36.03	22.36
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Average number of licensed teachers per school amounted to 4.91, i.e. 3.83 males and 1.08 females. Average number of pupils per teacher is 47.0.

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The condition of other schools in 1918-19.

Name of School	No. of schools (private)	No. of pupils		Average number of regular course pupils per school.
		Males	Females	
Middle Schools	337 (18)	158,974	—	471.3
Girl's High Schools ..	257 (65)	—	94,525	259.3
Girl's Domestic and High Schools	163 (25)	—	24,417	141.6
Normal Schools	93	17,317	7,968	249.9
Higher Normal Schools.	4	1,079	714	448.3
Special Schools .. .. (Collegiate)	72 (59)	36,095	1,761	286.6
High Schools	8	6,731	—	841.4
Universities	5	9,040	—	1,808.0
Technical Continuation Schools	12,213(202)	674,319	138,256	66.5
Business Schools	472 (36)	91,180	5,235	155.0
Apprentice's Schools ..	136 (10)	4,329	13,070	127.9
Industrial Schools (Collegiate)	24 (4)	4,089	—	170.4
Others	2,463(1,286)	87,122	111,656	80.7

N.B.—Both students in regular and other courses are included in the number of students; the Girl's High Schools include pupils in Crafts and Practical courses.

PUBLICATION & LIBRARY

The total number of books published in 1918 amounted to 36,903, exclusive of governmental publications; 0.40% was translation and 99.60% others.

At the end of 1918, newspapers and magazines totalled 3,123, of which 2,142 required deposits and 492 were dailies.

	No. of Library	No. of Visitor	Average visitors in a year per library
State & Public Library	759 (55.85)	7,135,039	9,400.88
Private Library	600 (44.15)	2,381,495	3,969.16
Total	1,359 (100.00)	9,516,534	7,002.60

RELIGION

At the end of 1918 churches and ministers were returned as under.

		Per vil. & town	Pop. per priest
Shintoism	(No. of temple)	0.59	789
Buddhism	(„)	5.85	1,065
Christianity	(No. of church)	0.12	21,692

POLICE

At the end or 1918 police offices and branch offices per prefecture numbered 25.72; police stations and boxes per village & town averaged 1.43; average area per police station or box extended 38.40 sq. K.M.; the number of population per police averaged 1,371.

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JUSTICE

Civil cases in 1918

Cases of 1st instance received.	Local Courts	148,017
	District Courts	21,010
New cases of appeal received.	District Courts	5,869
	Appeal Courts	1,979
New cases of revision reeeived.	Appeal Courts	—
	Supreme Courts	1,357
Cases of 1st instance received per 10,000 pop.		30.37
Appeal per 100 cases of 1st instance decided		29.87
Revision „ „ „ „ appeals „		26.21

Number of decisions of 1st instance classified.

	Local courts	District courts
Personal affairs	—	25.06
Land	2.57	8.20
Buildings and ships	3.11	2.24
Money	55.40	34.73
Rice	1.68	0.41
Articles	1.84	1.66
Securities	0.29	0.92
Others	24.81	26.78
Total	100.00	100.00

Criminal cases in 1918

Cases of 1st instance received	105,523
New cases of appeal	11,795
New cases of revision	3,628
Per 10000 pop. No. of 1st inst. cases	18.96
Per 100 fin. dec. of 1st inst. No. appealed	11.18
Per 100 fin. dec. of appeal No. for revision ..	39.28

The cases are classified as follows as to the accused.

The accused at the 1st instance	175,270
Of which criminal summary 1st instance	100,667
The accused in final decision of 1st instance ..	168,675
Of which guilty	166,371
Guilty persons of penal law	115,693
Guilty persons of special law	50,678

Criminal guilty persons convicted.

Males	100,348	**Per 10000 males**	35.86
Females	8,244	**Per „ females**	2.98
Total ..	108,592	**Per „ pop.**	19.51

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PRISONS AND PRISON-INMATES

Prison-inmates at the end of 1918 numbered 59,356, or 10.66 per 1,000 population, the relative % of the two sexes being 95.54 male and 4.46 female. These inmates are classified as follows as to %;—convicts 89.38, detained at work-houses 0.47, criminal defendants 10.10, infant-at-arms 0.05. Of the newly convicted prisoners in 1918, those who were guilty of repetition formed 29.74% for males and 11.15 for females. Health condition of the new inmates in the same year was 3.52% of the males were judged to be suffering from ill-health, the % for females being 2.27. The sick rate of the inmates was 1.31 males and 1.31 females.

ARMY

Classified by stature the results of conscript officers examination of lads for the service in 1919 are as follows, increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909 being shown for purpose of reference:—

	5.5 shaku or over	5.3 or over	5.1 or over	4.9 or over	4.9 or under
Percentage	8.20	28.88	40.02	19.02	3.88
Increase or decrease ..	(+)2.13	(+)3.38	(−)0.74	(−)3.24	(−)1.53

Similar comparison as to classification according to the degree of literacy for 1918 and comparison with the results ten years before are as below;—

	Above Middle School education	Middle School education	High Primary School education	Ordinary Primary School education	A little education	Illiterate
Per 100 of the whole number	1.29	5.10	33.29	45.52	12.92	1.88
Increase(+) or decrease(−)	(+)0.74	(+)0.62	(+)5.04	(−)2.70	(+)0.17	(−)3.87

Sick rate and mortality rate in the conscripts are:—

	Average per day per 100 %	Average No. of days per patient %	% of mortality
Total force	3.55	9	0.21
Corps & Schools in Japan proper	3.50	9	0.20
The Taiwan garrison ..	4.74	9	0.18
The Chosen „ ..	3.76	9	0.22
The Kwantung „ ..	3.00	12	0.50
The China „ ..	1.20	4	0.18
The Tsingtau „ ..	2.45	9	0.23

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NAVY

Sick rate and mortality in the Navy during 1918 are ;—

	Average per day per 100	Average No. of days per patient	% of mortality
Total	5.47	17	1.34
On ships..	3.75	12	1.58
On shore	9.24	26	0.88

FINANCE

Revenues and Expenditure in the last five years and index numbers taking the figures for 1886 as one.

Year ended March	Total (¥10,000)	Ordinary revenue (¥10,000)	Index No. against 1886 as 1	Per head
1916	81,331	62,205	9.53	¥14.72
1917	108,496	76,376	12.71	19.36
1918	147,899	91,146	17.33	26.57
1919	106,419	83,914	12.47	18.92
1920	131,920	101,261	15.46	23.20

	Ordinary expenditure (¥10,000)		
1916	59,080	38,607	7.10	10.70
1917	73,502	43,782	8.83	13.12
1918	101,704	49,017	12.22	18.27
1919	106,120	50,594	12.75	18.86
1920	131,929	71,115	15.85	23.20

The percentage of ordinary and extraordinary revenue of the actual budget for 1920-21 may be classified and compared with 1886 as follows:—

	The Actual budget for 1920-21	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) compared with the ratio for 1886
Ordinary revenue		
Taxes	60.63	(—)28.26
Stamp Receipts	6.52	(+) 6.52
Receipt from Public Undertakings and State Property ..	28.54	(+)20.73

	Actual budget for 1920 21	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) compared with ratio for 1886
Miscellaneous Receipts	0.40	(—) 0.44
Transferred from Special Account for Deposits	3.61	(+) 3.61
Others	—	(—) 2.16
Total	100.00	

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Extraordinary revenue		
Proceeds of Sale of State Property	8.01	(+) 0.37
Miscellaneous Receipts	11.71	(+) 0.75
Local Contributions	1.95	(+) 1.95
Receipts from the issue of Public Loans	17.70	(+)17,70
Forestry Fund transferred ..	1.74	(+) 1.74
Surplus of the preceding year..	51.58	(−)51.58
Others..	7.81	(−)74.09
Total	100.00	—

Ordinary and extraordinary expenditures of the actual budget for 1920-21 classified according to the Department and on the basis of percentage, is compared with the ratio in 1886-'87 as follows:—

		The actual budget for 1920—21	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) compared the ratio of 1886
Civil List	Ordinary ..	0.34	(−) 2.60
Foreign Affairs Department	Ordinary ..	0.82	(−) 0.13
	Extraordinary	0.30	(+) 0.30
Home Affairs Department	Ordinary ..	2.64	(−) 8.53
	Extraordinary	5.18	(+) 2.71
Finance Department	Ordinary ..	13.78	(−)22.99
	Extraordinary	10.01	(−) 0.11
War Department	Ordinary ..	11.61	(−) 2.42
	Extraordinary	4.34	(+) 4.14
Navy Department	Ordinary ..	8.26	(+) 2.61
	Extraordinary	18.52	(+)13.49
Justice Department	Ordinary ..	1.67	(−) 1.40
	Extraordinary	0.14	(+) 0.14
Education Department	Ordinary ..	2.09	(+) 0.78
	Extraordinary	1.20	(+) 1.18
Agriculture and Commerce Department	Ordinary ..	1.16	(+) 0.17
	Extraordinary	2.01	(+) 1.93
Communications Department	Ordinary ..	11.53	(+) 7.43
	Extraordinary	4.40	(+) 3.30
Total	Ordinary ..	53.90	(−)27.08
	Extraordinary	46.10	(+)27.08
	Total ..	100.00	—

Individual income-tax payers for 1918-19 numbered 1,387,-485, corresponding to 24.93 per 1,000 population. Their assessable income, as finally fixed and after deducting the exemption sum, totalled ¥1,470,358,815 or ¥1,060 per payer. The tax amounted to ¥83,569,801 with ¢0.23 per payer.

Business-tax payers for 1918-19 numbered 570,415, or 10.05 per 1,000 population, and the amount of tax was returned at ¥44,615,681, averaging ¥78.22 per payer. The percentage of the different classes of payers and of the amount paid, and the average payment per payer are shown in the following table:—

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Kind of Business	No. of payers %	Amounts paid %	Average Amount per head
Sale of Goods..	69.66	43.21	¥48.52
Banking	0.35	12.38	2,725.29
Insurance..	0.01	0.86	5,804.38
Money lending	6.95	5.31	59.73
Manufacturing	9.91	16.62	131.20
Transport..	1.29	5.46	331.74
Railway Transport	0.03	1.90	4,261.04
Contracting	4.06	2.45	47.28
Inn Keeping	0.70	0.57	63.94
Restaurants	1.60	1.26	61.83
Brokers	1.18	1.15	76.76
Commission Agency	1.38	6.21	352.14
Others	2.88	2.62	70.97
Total	100.00	100.00	78.22

Amount of outstanding national debts at the end of 1919.

Internal bonds ..	¥1,966,730,000	per capita	¥35.33
Foreign „ ..	1,311,140,000	„	23.55
Total	3,277,870,000	„	48.88
Temporary loans..	211,870,000	„	3.80
Grand total ..	6,767,610,000	„	111.56

LOCAL FINANCE

The local revenue account for 1917–'18 was ¥127,580,314 of which state aid and grant, contributions, local loans, money carried over from the previous year, etc., totalled ¥45,689,959, *i.e.*, 35.81%, the balance ¥81,890,355, or 64.19% representing the proceeds from local taxes in Hokkaido and prefectures, towns and villages. The percentage of this latter, classified according to its nature, is compared with 1903 as follows:—

	Settled account for 1917—'18	Index number taking settled a/c of 1903—'04 as 1	Increase (+) or decrease (–) of the ratio compared with 1903–'04
Land tax rate	43.21	1.49	(–) 9.50
Business tax rate	4.01	3.05	(+) 1.62
Income tax rate	3.63	274.13	(+) 3.61
Surtaxes on mining, medicine, exchange taxes etc.	0.55	—	(+) 0.55

	Settled account for 1917—'18	Index number taking settled a/c of 1903—'04 as 1	Increase (+ or) decrease (—) compared with the ratio of 1903—'04
House and Household rate	22.99	2.14	(+) 3.39
Business tax	5.87	1.76	(—) 0.19
Miscellaneous and Hokkaido aquatic taxes ..	17.15	2.03	(+) 1.78
Town and village levy..	2.59	1.23	(—) 1.26
Total	100.00	1.82	—

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The local taxes amount to ¥1.47 per head.

The settled account of expenditure for 1917–'18 totalled ¥104,353,012 exclusive of salary, office expenses, special expenses, various aids and grants, etc., met by Government. When the expenditure of 1903–'04 is taken as one, the index number stands at 1.73.

The revenue of the *gun* (county) for the same period was ¥13,859,050. Of this sum ¥8,702,899 (or 2.65 of index number against 1 for 1906) was contributed by towns and villages, besides ¥191,783 (or 8.65 against 1 for 1906) representing payment by labor converted into current rate, these two items making an average ¥0.20 per head of the *gun* population. The expenditure was ¥12,020,234 or 3.61 of index number against 1 in 1909.

The total revenue of the 78 cities in Japan was put at ¥173,267,779. Classified according to the nature of taxes, this compares with the ratio in 1903–'04 as follows. (The index number is not taken, for the cities in the two periods differ in number).

		Settled account for 1917-'18, %	Compared with the % for 1903-'04 (+incr., -decr.)
Direct National tax rate	Land tax	0.69	(−) 0.78
	Income tax	3.26	(−) 1.90
	Business tax	2.03	(−) 4.13
	Mining, medicine, Exchange taxes	0.09	(+) 0.09
Hokkaido and Prefectural tax rate	House and Household taxes..	5.03	(−) 2.99
	Business tax	0.49	(−) 0.69
	Miscellaneous tax	1.46	
Indirect national tax rate		—	(−) 0.01
Special tax		3.92	(−) 9.17
Income from properties		1.74	(−) 1.32
Fees and charges		22.19	(+)14.87
Collection fee granted by Treasuy of national & prefectural taxes, etc.		0.78	(−) 0.02
State, prefectural and county aids		1.44	(−) 2.92
Countribution, rewards, etc.		1.90	(+) 1.01
Carried from the previous year		14.92	(−) 2.18
Loans..		32.92	(+)18.49
Miscellaneous		7.14	(−) 8.39
Total..		100.00	—

This means ¥2.71 of revenue per head of the Municipal population. The expenditure on the other hand totalled in the same period ¥118,090,351, or ¥10.89 per head. The Municipal stock funds at the end of the fiscal year amounted to ¥34,325,448.

In 1917–'18 the revenue of towns and village was ¥157,759,213 which is classified and compared with 1903–'04 as follows:—

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		% of the settled account for 1917—'18	Compared with 1903—'04 (+ inc. —dec.)
Direct national tax rate ..	Land tax	8.43	(—)10.92
	Income tax	2.37	(+) 1.02
	Business tax	0.95	(—) 0.57
	Mining & medicine tax, etc.	0.18	(+) 0.18
Hokkaido and pref. tax rate	House and household tax	45.88	(+)11.19
	Business tax	1.23	(+) 1.05
	Miscellaneous tax..	3.52	
Special (farm area rate, etc.) taxes		1.32	(—) 0.96
Indirect national tax rate		—	(—) 0.01
Payment by labor and in kind..		0.41	(—) 0.05
Income from property		5.13	(+) 2.30
Fees and charges		2.78	(+) 2.08
Collection fee granted by Treasury of national and prefectural taxes, etc.		3.23	(+) 2.02
State, prefectural & county aids		2.92	(—) 2.29
Contribution, rewards, etc.		4.18	(—) 0.17
Carried from the previous year		9.88	(+) 2.53
Loans		1.87	(—) 4.19
Other items		5.72	(—) 3.21
Total		100.00	—

The total burden on the people of towns and villages thus represented ¥100,845,341 or ¥2.25 per head, against the total expenditure of ¥143,666,406 or ¥3.21. The stock funds amounted to ¥185,454,998 at the year-end.

Again, out of the total expenditures, prefectural, municipal, county, town and village education, sanitation, public works and various relief works, respectively claimed:—

	Educ.	Sanit.	Industry	Public works	Relief
Prefectural (incl. grants) (¥10,000) ..	1719	394	1127	2410	61
% to the total	16.47	3.77	10.80	23.10	0.58
Per 1,000 pop. (¥) ..	308.77	70.73	202.44	433.00	10.97
County (incl. grants) (¥10.000)	270	28	305	302	—
% to the total	22.46	2.33	25.37	25.12	—
Per 1,000 pop. of *gun*	60.19	6.35	87.74	67.33	—
Municipal	1486	1346	22	517	41
% to the total	12.58	11.40	0.19	4.38	0.35
Per 1,000 pop. of cities	1370.73	1241.23	20.56	477.27	37.57
Town and village	5737	582	87	1128	13
% to the total	39.93	4.05	0.61	7.85	0.09
Per 1,000 pop. of T. &V.	1279.99	129.90	19.42	251.78	2.80

ELECTION

The Parliamentary election carried out in May, 1920, returned 464 M.P.s; the number of franchise-holders 3,069,787 (6,616 per M.P; 46.3 per 1,000 population); the polling average per member, 5,686 and the population per M.P. 121,235. The prefectural election in 1919 gave out 1,737 members in all by 1,387 franchise-holders

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per member. In 1919 there were 80 municipal assemblies in all with 2,706 members. The number of franchise-holders was 115 per member. In the same period the town assemblies were 1,349 with 22,997 members and 30 franchise holders per member, while village assemblies, 10,558 in number, were composed of 134,084 members elected by franchise-holders, 29 on an average per member.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

The number of Government officials and employees exclusive of those in the service of the Imp. Household at the end of 1919.

Officials (rank)			
Choku-nin	852	(0.31) pop. per capita	66,025
So-nin	9,844	(3.54) „	5,714
Han-nin..	85,395	(30.69) „	659
Employees	182,186	(65.46) „	309
Total	278,277	(100.00) „	202

The number of Military and Naval Officers at the end of 1919.

Chokunin	323	(0.85) pop. per capita	174,158
So-nin	20,057	(52.58) „	2,805
Cadets	186	(0.49) „	302,437
Han-nin..	17,578	(46.08) „	3,200
Total	38,144	(100.00) „	1,474

The number of Municipal and public officials honorary and salaried at the end of 1919.

	Honorary	Salaried	Pop. per. salaried
Prefectural	336	10,827	5,196
Gun..	2,732	1,602	29,274
Municipal	2,973	13,729	798
Town & Village.. ..	216,923	65,911	687

CHOSEN, TAIWAN, KARAFUTO & KWANTUNG

Vital Statistics

Population (End 1918)

	Chosen	Taiwan	Karafuto	Kwantung
Density (1 sq. *ri*)..	1192	2896	34	—
Population				
Japanese	1.97	4.05	97.16	15.60
Natives	97.89	95.37	2.69	84.35
Foreigners	0.14	0.58	0.15	0.05
Total..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

	Chosen	Taiwan	Karafuto	Kwantung
Males per 100 females	109.3	108.0	131.3	152.2
Marriages (Per 1,000 pop.)				
Japanese	6.32	4.70	—	11.94
Natives	8.62	11.46	—	6.27
Total	8.58	11.19	—	7.15
Divorces (Per 1,000 pop.)				
Japanese	0.74	0.02	—	1.06
Natives	0.63	1.42	—	0.13
Total	0.63	1.36	—	0.28

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	Chosen	Taiwan	Karafuto	Kwan'ung
Births (Per 1,000 pop.)				
Japanese	24.85	35.39	31.82	29.81
Natives	34.15	39.85	17.70	26.78
Total	33.97	39.67	31.44	27.25
Still-births (Per 1,000 pop.)				
Japanese	2.36	2.24	—	1.91
Natives..	0.28	1.85	—	0.10
Total	0.32	1.87	—	0.38
Deaths (Per 1,000 pop.)				
Japanese	24.02	19.59	35.03	20.93
Natives	38.86	34.66	40.54	24.73
Total	30.72	34.05	36.18	24.13

In 1918 the death-rate was exceptionally high on account of Spanish fever, etc. The following figures about the movement of population are average for the 5 years ending 1917.

	Chosen	Taiwan	Karafuto	Kwantung
Marriages (Per 1,000 pop.)	7.64	10.33	—	7.57
Divorces („)	0.59	1.44	—	0.22
Births („)	30.53	40.17	31.30	31.91
Still-births(„)	0.30	1.82	—	0.38
Deaths („)	20.97	29.34	26.29	19.46

CULTIVATED AREA (End 1918)

	Cultivated acreage	% of paldy	% of upland	Acreage per head
Chosen (*cho*) ..	4,342,091	35.57	64.43	0.25
Taiwan („) ..	754,964	46.63	53.37	0.21
Karafuto („) ..	10,754	—	100.00	0.13
Kwantung (*mu*) ..	1,522,043	0.35	99.65	2.11

N.B.—Chinese *mu* is equivalent to 0.063 *cho*.

FORESTS (*cho*)

		per head
Chosen (End May 1918)	15,883,000	0.93
Taiwan (End March 1918).. ..	2,862,933	0.78
Karafuto („).. ..	3,352,712	42.02

FOREIGN TRADE, VALUE IN ¥10,000 (in 1918)

	Chosen	Taiwan	Kwantung
Exports	1,698	3,339	5,773
Imports	4,104	3,355	4,160
Total	5,802	6,694	9,933
Exports to Japan proper..	13,720	10,596	6,600
Imports to Japan proper..	11,727	7,066	7,172
Total..	25,447	17,662	13,772

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MEDICAL STATISTICS

	Chosen	Taiwan	Karafuto	Kwantung
Physicians	1,112	667	8)	225
Pop. per physician	15,339	5,501	896	3,212
Dentists	69	38	10	19
Pop. per dentist ..	247,203	96,571	7,980	38,640
Midwives	622	370	85	204
Births per midwife	939	410	29	98

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

	Chosen	Taiwan	Karafuto	Kwantung
For Japanese education				
a. Elementary	372	124	135	32
schools.	103.35	134.05	72.92	389.44
b. No. of children ..	15	4	2	3
per school	217.86	460.75	185.00	397.33
For Native education				
a. Public & common	507	394	—	135
schools.	157.82	275.60	—	135.34
b. No. of children ..	16	—	—	—
per school	211.13	—	—	—
c. No. of children ..	—	1	—	—
per school	—	342	—	—
d. No. of boys	—	27	—	—
per school	—	153.89	—	—
Special and Collegiate				
schools	4	2	—	2
No. of students per school	174.00	539.00	—	165.50
Business schools	99	2	—	41
No. of students per schools	40.88	168.00	—	71.05
Other schools (co-education of Jap. & natives)	781	19	—	5
No. of students per school	45.89	89.95	—	234.40
Native schools	23,369	385	—	48
No. of children per school	11.17	34.58	—	20.31

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE COLONIES (in ¥10,000)

(Budget for 1920–21)

		Chosen	Taiwan	Karafuto	Kwantung
Revenue	Ordinary..	6,935	7,776	423	724
	Extraord..	5,446	1,661	545	501
	Total..	12,381	9,437	968	1,225
Expenditure	Ordinary..	6,684	6,934	356	727
	Extraord..	4,609	2,703	612	498
	Total..	11,293	9,437	968	1,225
Per capita	Revenue ..	7.26	25.72	127.37	16.94
	Expenditure	6.62	25.72	127.37	16.94

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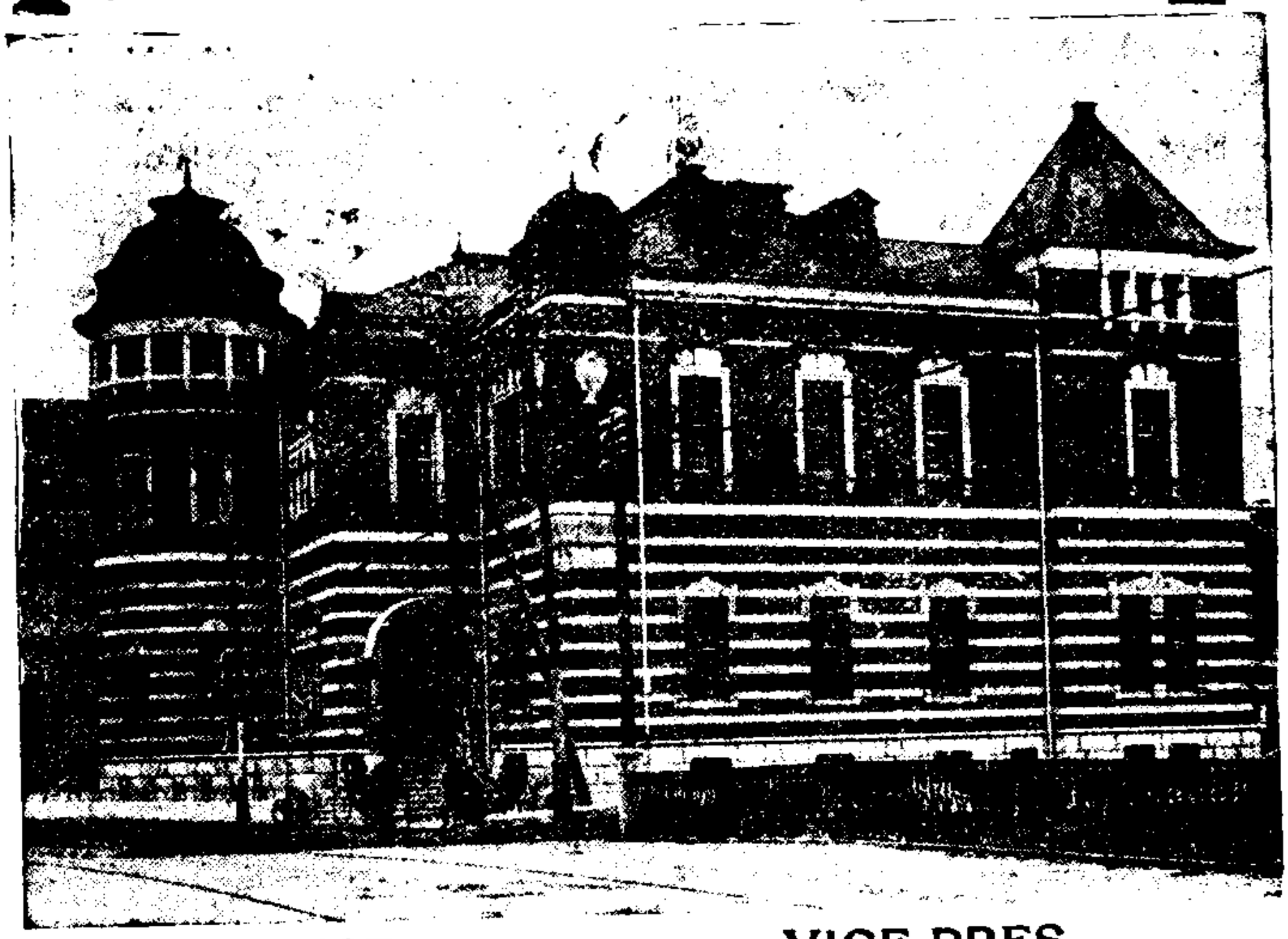
Fire, Marine & Transport Business

ESTABLISHED 1887.

CAPITAL ¥10,000,000
RESERVES . . . . . ¥ 5,556,000



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DIARY

(Oct. 1920—Dec. 1921).

Oct 1. The first census taken. A storm rages in the Tokaido and Tosando.
2. The Siberian Exp. evacuates Habarovsk.
3. Japanese at Hunchung raided by a party of bandits; the Japanese consulate destroyed by fire.
5. The World's Sunday School Convention opens in Tokyo.
6. Count Chinda, ex-Ambassador to the Court of St. James, returns home.
7. A relief party dispatched to Chientao from Korea.
19. The female teachers of elementary schools meet in Tokyo, passing resolutions urging for better treatment.
21. The work of levelling the Omotokyo headquarters at Ayabe by administative order begins.
22. Count Chinda, Baron Matsuoka, and Dr. Y. Kuratomi appointed Privy Councillors.
23. Mrs. Akiko Ito's (nom de plume "Byakuren") letter bidding farewell to her husband is published and creates a great sensation.

Nov. 7. Mr. Hu-Weitei, the new Chinese Minister to Japan, arrives in Tokyo.
11. Count Chinda and Mr. S. Yata respectively app. Mem. of the Diplomatic Investigation Committee and Con.-Gen. at San Francisco.
20. The formation of the Chinese Consortium officially announced in Tokyo.
21. The 2nd mail flight takes place between Shikoku and Kyushu.
26. Baron I. Tajiro, Mayor of Tokyo resigns in connection with the Municipal scandal, originating in the road-making malpractice in the City.

Dec. 2. The Tokyo Municipal Assembly resigns en mass.
6. Run on the Tokyo Savings Bank.
9. Dr. T. Masao appointed Minister to Siam,
17. The election of Baron Goto to Tokyo Mayority sanctioned by the Emperor.
20. The Privy Council approves the appointment of Koreans to Consuls.

Jan. 6. Gen. Tachibana appointed Com.-in-Chief of the Siberian Expedition.
7. Lieut. Langdon of the U. S. Navy shot by a Japanese sentry posted in front of the Div. Headquarters at Vladiostok, the officer dying on reaching his ship.

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Jan. 29. The Foreign Office announces the repeal of the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement.
Feb. 1. The Tokyo Municipal Scandal and the agitation for Univ. status by the Tokyo Higher Normal School and Higher Technical School make an alarming development.
Feb. 7. 17,000 workers in the Yubari Colliery go on strike.
The Toba Shipyard dismisses 1,000 workers.
10. An official announcement is made in connection with the Crown Prince's betrothal to Princess Naga-ko Kuni.
16. A State disbursement, ¥4,423,084 in connection with the Crown Prince's visit to Europe is voted for.
19. Viscount N. Makino succeeds Baron Gen. Nakamura as Minister of the Imperial Household.
23. Mr. Yonejiro Ito elected Pres. of the N. Y. K.
Mar. 3. The Crown Prince leaves Tokyo on the foreign tour accompanied by Prince Gen. Kan-in, Count Chinda, etc.
6. Messrs. Nomura and Nakanishi, Pres. and Vice-Pres. of the South Man. Rly, sued by some shareholders on the charge of breach of trust.
9. Mr. T. Sekiya is appointed Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household.
15. Mr. Hirooka, ex-Chief Secretary of the Seiyukai Party, accuses in an open letter Viscount Kato, the Opposition Leader, for his corruptive practice in connection with the last general election.
24. The new system of Weights and Measures enacted.
25. The Rice and Cereal Law passed by the Diet.
26. The Dwelling House Association Law passed by the Diet.
27. The Diet formally closed.
28. The conflagration at Shinjuku, Tokyo.
Apr. 5. A Japanese sentry shot dead by some Chinese soldiers at a station on the Chinese Eastern Railway.
7. The U. S. Government's note re the Yap Mandate is received here.
The miners at Ashio, 3,000 in all, starts a great demonstration, the delegates coming up to Tokyo to see the Directors.
10. The employees of the Yohohama Municipal Electric Cars start go-slow movement.
11. Mr. Abe, Governor of Tokyo-fu, summoned to the Court in connection with the City Scandal.
14. A great fire at Hakodate, destroying 2,200 houses.
26. General Wood of the U.S. Army arrives in Tokyo.
28. General Uyehara, Chief of General Staff promoted Field-Martial.
May. 1. The Labor Festival in Tokyo and Osaka.
2. Civil Administration is proclaimed of the Japanese Mandatory Islands in the South Seas.
9. The Crown Prince and suite arrive in London.
10. Leaders of the Omoto-kyo including Wanisaburo Deguchi,

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under the examination, are found guilty.

May. 11. The Crown Prince is decorated with the Order of Bath and the Victoria Cross.

15. The Yohohama Dock discharges 1,500 workers.

31. The Crown Prince Leaves London for Portsmouth.

Jun. 1. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance remains binding one more year pending negotiation for revision.

2. Messrs. S. Hayakawa and J. Matsumoto respectively appointed Pres. and Vice-Pres. of the S. M. R., succeeding Messrs. Nomura and Nakanishi.
The Japanese Legation at Brussels promoted to Embassy.

3. Gen. Tanaka, War Min. resigns, being succeeded by Lt.-Gen. Yamanashi, Vice-Minister.
The Crown Prince arrives at Paris.

4. The Post Office Scandal disclosed. S. Tsushita, Dir. of a certain office in Hyogo-ken, illegal selling stamps to the amount of ¥ 20 millions and embezzling ¥ 2 millions.

13. The Crown Prince reaches Belgium.

Jul. 3. The preliminary examination of the Tokyo Municipal Scandal finds the 73 accused persons guilty.

9. Workers of the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, are plunged into a strike.

11. The Kawasaki strikers are joined by men in other works as the Mitsubishi Dockyard, 35,000 in all, and get up monster street demostrations.

13. The Crown Prince reaches Naples.

14. Government accepts the proposal of U. S. President Harding to hold the Disarmament Conference in Washington.

18. The Kawasaki men agree to resume work from 25th inst.

26. A Japanese military train is attacked and overturned by a party of "Partisans", 20 officers and men being killed.

Aug. 2. The examination into the Yokohama Customs Scandal is concluded, the total amount of forfeits imposed reaching ¥ 1,000,000.

Sep. 15. The publication by the Foreign Office of Japan's note to China about the Shantung question.

17. Mr. Charles B. Warren, the newly app. U.S. Ambassador to Japan, arrives with his family.

27. Prince I. Tokugawa, Pres. of the Upper House, Adm. Baron T. Kato, Naval Min. and Baron Shidehara are appointed Japan's Delegates to the Washington Conference.

Oct. 7. China's reply to Japan's overture to open the negotiations re Shantung is handed to the Japanese Minister in Peking, still declining the direct negotiations.

13. Viscount Shibusawa leaves Yokohama for America.

14. The Imperial Railways celebrates the 50th anniversary of the opening of Japan's first railway for traffic.

15. Japan's Delagates to Washington and suite leave Yokohama.

20. The Yasuda family, in compliance with the wishes of the deceased head, Zenziro Yasuda, offers ¥ 3,500,000 to the City of Tokyo for building a city hall.

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Oct 30. The Kabukiza Theatre is destroyed by fire.
Nov. 4. The Premier Mr. Hara is assassinated at Tokyo Station by a 19-year old railway employe, Kon Nakaoka.
5. Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, app. acting Premier.
Nov. 12. Prince Saionji recommends Viscount K. Takahashi, Finance Minister, as Hara's successor.
13. Viscount Takahashi is formally appointed Premier.
14. M. Paul Clandel, the new French Ambassador, arrives.
17. A Grand Military manoeuvre carried out in Tokyo-fu and Kanagawa-ken till the 21st inst.
25. An Imperial Rescript proclaiming the Regency of the Crown Prince, as Regent owing to his majesty's chronic illness is published. Marshal Prince Kan-in and Count Chinda respectively appointed the Tutor and the Grand Steward to the Crown Prince. Baron S. Hamao is relieved of the latter post.
26. The Prince Regent receives the State Ministers in audience and addresses a gracious message.
29. The Prince Regent receives the Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo in audience.
Dec. 8. Severe earthquakes at 9.30 p.m. in Tokyo and vicinity, the severest known since 1891.
The collapse of the water-way leading to the Yodobashi Reservoir interrupts the Tokyo's water-supply for a week.
12. The Yap Question is peacefully settled in Washington.
14. The Four Powers' Agreement on the Pacific is duly signed.

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OBITUARY

(Oct. 1920—Dec. 1921)

Oct. 1. Ogata Gekko, Ukiyo-ye painter; aged 71.
6. Viscount Dr. Kencho Suyematsu, Privy Councillor; aged 66.
6. Shuroku Kuroiwa, Prop. of the Yorozu; aged 59.
Dr. Mizutaro Takagi, Pres. of the Aoyama-gaku-in; aged 58.
17. Mr. Torajiro Okada, founder of the Abdominal Respiration Exercise; aged 47.

Nov. 10. Viscount Motonara Higashisono, Chamberlain, Court Councillor; aged 70.
13. Marquis Takateru Saizo, grand-son of Takamori Saigo; aged 19.
16. Sodo Ishikawa, Chief Abbot of the Sojiji temple, Tsurumi; aged 90.
30. Masao Gejo, Mem. House of Peers, noted Japanese painter; aged 73.
30. Dr. Teiichi Sakata, Dir. of the Tokyo Higher Technical School; aged 63.
30. General Baron Yutaku Ueda, ex-Divisional Comdr.; aged 72.

Dec. 2. Ryo Koezuka, ex-M.P., & ex-Governor of Tokyo; aged 71.
5. Dr. Kenji Osawa, Prof. Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; aged 60.
20. Eijiro Tamatsuka, a noted stock-broker and thrift propagandist; aged 61.
20. Tsunashiro Wada, ex-Pres. of Govt. Iron Foundry; aged 65.
27. Chikaaki Takasaki, Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall; aged 69.

Jan. 9. Heizayemon Hibiya, leading business man, Pres. of Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., etc., etc.; aged 74.
13. Adm. of Fleet K. Iju-in; aged 70.
29. Gohei Ono, Japanese chess veteran; aged 90.

Feb. 2. Dr. Tsunekata Miyake, Prof. of Agr. Coll. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., an entomologist; aged 42.
9. Baron Rempei Kondo, Pres. of the N.Y.K.; aged 74.
9. Dr. Tokichi Masao, Minister to Siam; aged 52.
9. Maj.-Gen. Baron Tsuneyoshi Murata, Mem. House of Peers and inventor of Murata rifle; aged 84.
16. Bin-genshoku, a Korean, assassinated at the Station Hotel, Tokyo; aged 35.

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26. Chozo Koike, ex-Dir. of Political Bureau, Foreign Office; aged 49.
26. Lieut-Gen. Suejiro Saito, Comdr. of 11th Division in Siberia; aged 54.
26. Baisho Yamamoto, master painter and hanging commitee, Bunten; aged 76.

Mar. 13. Dr. Kwai Iijima, Prof. of Coll. of Science Tokyo Imp. Univ., zoologist; aged 60.

Apr. 25. Kwammu Horio, chief abbot of Zojoji temple Tokyo; aged 91.

May. 6. Terukata Ikeda, Ukiyo-Ye painter; aged 39.
19. Viscount Hayato Fukuba, Court Councillor, Pres. of Horticultural Society, master of Ceremonies; aged 66.

June 1. Baigyoku Nakamura, Osaka actor; aged 81.
16. Dr. Nagao Ariga, Constitutional adviser to Yuan-Shi-Kai; aged 59.

July 6. Son of Mr. Hill, a British resident in Yokohama, is killed by a burglar.
15. General Bumpachiro Shimakawa, inventor of black gunpowder, ex-Chief of Military Technical Board; aged 58.
26. Dr. Baron Susumu Sato, Pres. of Junten-do Hospital who operated on Li-Hung-Chang, in 1894; aged 68.

Aug. 11. Masana Maeda, Mem. House of Peers, ex-Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. Dept.; aged 72.
28. Vis. Chiaki Watanabe, ex-Minister of the Imp. Household; aged 79.

Sep. 13. Taku Matano, ex-Director of the Imp. Museum; aged 84.
28. Zenjiro Yasuda, a millionaire banker is killed at his villa at Oiso by a fanatic who commits suicide on the spot; aged 84.

Oct. 28. Masataka Mori, Mem. House of Peers, ex-Governor of Miyagi-ken; aged 55.

Nov. 4. Premier Hara is assassinated at Tokyo Station by a young railway man, Konichi Nakaoka; aged 68.

Dec. 15. Dr. Santaro Okamatsu, ex-Prof. of Law Coll. of Imp. Univ., ex-Mng., South Manchuria Railway Co.; aged 52.

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CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

Japan is situated between 21°45′ and 50°56′ N. latitude and 119°18′ and 156°32′ E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large islands, i.e. Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaido, Formosa, Southern Karafuto Saghalien) below 50°lat., and the Peninsula of Korea (Chosen), and about six hundred smaller islands. Of these islands Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji and the four archipelagoes of Pescadores, Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Okinawa (Luchu) may deserve mention, all the rest being insignificant. Japan proper comprises the four large islands of Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido, and is exclusive of Formosa and its adjoining islands, and Karafuto (Saghalien) and Korea.

TERRITORY

As a result of the war of 1894–1895 fought with China and that of 1904-05 fought with Russia, the Japanese territory made a sudden expansion during the reign of the late Emperor Meiji. By the former Japan acquired Formosa and the outlying island of Pescadores, while the later war obtained the southern half of Saghalien ceded by Russia and the annexation of Korea, to say nothing of the right of lease of the Liaotung Peninsula. Thus the reign of the late Emperor is memorable for having expanded the Japanese territory by about 75 per cent. The Imperial realm covers 43,458.67 sq. r., distributed as follows as to area :—

	Coast line (m)	Area (ri)	% of Area
Honshu (with outlying islands)	2,475.46	14,571.12	33.53
Shikoku (with outlying islands)	675.81	1,180.67	2.72
Kyushu (with outlying islands)	1,846.86	2,617.54	6.02
Hokkaido (with outlying islands)	650.48	5,083.87	11.70
Formosa	331.67	2,324.16	5.35
Chishima (31 islands)	591.24	1,011.49	2.33
Okinawa (55 islands)	315.06	156.91	0.36
Karafuto	—	2,208.92	5.08
Korea	—	14,123.00	32.50
Others	536.89	180.99	0.41
Total	7,423.47	43,458.67	100

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Mountains.—The land is mountainous and volcanic, and is traversed by two chains of which one comes from Saghalien and the other from China via Formosa. The two chains encounter at the middle of Honshu, thereby producing rugged upheavals popularly known among foreign mountaineers as "Japanese Alps." These ragged ranges divide Honshu into two main

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sections, "Southern Japan" and "Northern Japan," the two presenting striking contrast, geographically and politically. Peaks standing prominent in this district are Fuji, Norikuraga-take, On-take, Yariga-take, Iwo-san, Akaiwa-san, etc.

The following are the principal mountain peaks measuring above 8,000 feet :—

Name of Mountain	ft.	Name of Mountain	ft.
Niitaka (Mt. Morrison in Formosa)	13,020	Yatsuya-take (Kai)	9,667
Fuji	12,387	Arakawa-dake	9,609
Akaishi (Shinano)	10,214	Shakujoga-take (Shinano)...	9,240
Shiranesan	10,212	Norikura (Hida and Shinano)	9,109
Yariga-take	10,204	Hoyei-san (Suruga)	8,918
On-take (Shinano)	10,128	Ho-o-dake	8,857
Dairenge (Etchu)	10,000	Ko-shidake (Kai, Shinano, Musashi)	8,553
Shira-umaga-take	9,920	Kimpu (Kai)	8,549
Komaga-take Kai)	9,905	Tateyama (Etchu)	8,500
Senjoga-take	9,769	Tateshina (Shinano)	8,349
Renge (Shinano and Etchu)	9,683	Asamayama (Shinano) ...	8,230
Aka-dake	9,676	Nikko (Shimotsuke	8,195

Besides Niitaka mentioned above, there are in Formosa six peaks standing over 10,000ft.

Rivers.—Rivers are comparatively short in length and of rapid current, as the distance between the water sheds and the coast is necessarily limited.

Rivers with navigable length of above 70 *ri* in are as follows :—

Name of River	Length *ri*	Name of River	Length *ri*
Tone	217.17	Kiso	114.81
Shinano	178.18	Ishikari	92·38
Yodo	168.17	Tenryu	90 18
Kitakami	153.22	Omono	85.00
Akano	149.01	Teshiwo...	77.26
Ara-kawa	125.19	Shingu	74.21
Mogami	117.04		

Lakes and Ponds.—These inland basins of water are generally of volcanic or seismic origin. Lake Biwa is the largest, measuring 59 *ri* 32 *cho* in circumference. Towada (7.04), Suwa (4.22), Hakone (5.04), and Chuzenji (5.09) are all noted mountain lakes.

Plains.—Though mountainous, Japan is not poor in plains of Tertiary or Quarterly formation. Hokkaido contains seven such plains, namely Tokachi (893 million sq. *tsubo*), Ishikari (578 mil. sq. *tsubo*), Kushiro 1,474 mil.), Nemuro (380 mil.), Kitami (279 mil.), Hidaka 230 mil.) and Teshio (217 mil.). Then in Honshu there are Echigo plain, Sendai plain, Kwanto plain with Tokyo and Yokohama in it and supporting about 6 million souls; Mino-Owari plain supporting 1½ million souls; Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe in it and feeding over 2½ million people; and Tsukushi plain in Kyushu, where 67 percent of the coal produced in Japan are supplied.

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Harbors and Bays.—The Pacific or outer coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea or inner coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 4,225 *ri* against 1,155 *ri* of the latter. In Honshu alone the outer coast measures 1,311 *ri* and the other only 651 *ri*. The sea on the Pacific coast is very deep and the bed deepens quite abruptly, culminating at a place not far from the eastern coast of Northern Japan in the Tuscarora depression of not less than 4,655 fathoms, the fifth deepest sea-bed in the world. On the other hand the depth of the Japan Sea averages only 1,200 fathoms, the deepest bed lying nearer to the continent. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i.e. from Cape Shiriya to Cape Inuboye not far from Tokyo Bay, has only one continuous large inlet, the Bay of Sendai and the Bay of Matsushima, but it is rich in smaller indentations forming coves, fiords or lochs. The southern coast of Honshu, extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu, abounds in large indentations many of which furnish excellent anchorages. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Owari, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii, Bay of Osaka, Gulf of Tosa, etc. not to mention the Inland Sea which may practically be regarded as one large inland basin.

The Inland Sea, of world wide renown on account of its charming scenes, measures 1,325 square miles, 410,000 metres in length and 90,000 metres wide in the widest part, its coast lines aggregating 700 miles. The water is as deep as 68 fathoms at the deepest part. The sea communicates with the outer sea by four straits all very narrow, making the sea within practically secure from any hostile operation. The Shimonoseki strait of 3,927 to 590 metres wide guards the west, the Hayatomo strait of 12,000 metres guards the south-west, while the east and south-east are guarded respectively by Yura strait measuring 3,927 metres and Naruto strait of 1,376 metres.

The western coast i.e. coast facing China, of Honshu, is also very much serrated, and it was to this shore that the old civilization was first introduced from the opposite coast of China. The three promontories of Kizuki, Shimabara and Nomo enclose one large bay on which are situated Nagasaki, Sasebo and other anchorages. Ariake Bay, Yatsushiro Bay and Kagoshima Bay are other indentations on this coast.

The Japan Sea coast is zigzagged only along the northern coast of Kyushu, the three bays of Hakata, Karatsu and Imari being most notable. The islands of Iki and Tsushima lie between it and the southern extremity of Korean Peninsula, between which and Tsushima exists a narrow strait of only 47,000 metres wide and shallow in depth. The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshu is somewhat diversified by presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by depression of land and the action of waves and wind. Shinji Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the Admiralty Port of Maizuru, and the harbors of Miyazu, Tsuruga, etc. One interesting geographical feature is that owing to the presence of the gulf the most constricted neck of Honshu is formed. Between Maizuru and the Bay of Osaka the distance, as the crow flies, is reduced to only 80 000 metres, and that between Tsuruga and the Bay of Ise is nearly equal to it. From Tsuruga to Osaka the distance is 125,000. The presence of Lake Biwa and some other lakes and also rivers in the intervening space considerably reduces the length of the terra firma section, so that it is conceivable that in some remote

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future the Pacific coast and the Japan Sea coast may become connected by a canal.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsugaru promontory a curve formed by Noto promontory is the only one worthy of mention, whatever other inlets found being insignificant and at best forming river ports. The Gulf of Mutsu is separated from Oshima promontory lying opposite by Tsugaru strait which measures about 20,000 metres wide. The gulf measures 60,000 metres by 40,000 metres, and possesses a depth of 20 fathoms.

The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better as to advantage of anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sendiments brought down by rivers. The Volcanic Bay and Oshima Promontory, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending abruptly in deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadore group enclose between themselves an important anchorage.

Harbors Open to Foreign Steamers

Sixty harbors are open to the call of foreign steamers, these being as follows:—

Yokohama	(Honshu)	Wakamatsu	(Kyushu)	Anping	(Formosa)
Kobe	„	Moji	„	Kyuko	„
Niigata	„	Hakata	„	Kōrō	„
Osaka	„	Karatsu	„	Gōrō	„
Yokkaichi	„	Kuchinotsu	„	Rokkō	„
Shimonoseki	„	Misumi	„	Tosekikō	„
Taketoyo	„	Suminoye	„	Tōkō	„
Shimizu	„	Izuhara	„	Mekon	„
Tsuruga	„	Sasuna	„	Fusan	(Korea)
Nanao	„	Shikami	„	Mokpho	„
Ebisu	„	Nawa	„	Kunsan	„
Fushiki	„	Hakodade	(Hokkaido)	Ninsen	„
Sakae	„	Otaru	„	Seoul	„
Hamada	„	Kushiro	„	Chinnampho	„
Miyadzu	„	Muroran	„	Shin Gishu	„
Itozaki	„	Nemuro	„	Gensan	„
Aomori	„	Keelung	(Formosa)	Jyoshin	„
Nagoya	„	Tansui	„	Sheishin	„
Nagasaki	(Kyushu)	Takow	„	Otomari	(Karafuto)
Miike	„				

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION

Wind.—During the colder season beginning with September and ending April, Japan is visited by northern and western winds coming from the continent due to the fact that the atmospheric pressure is low in the Pacific, i.e. 759 m.m. while on the continent the average pressure record is 772 m.m., a difference of 22 m.m. The wind in this season is therefore strong. During the warmer season extending from May to September. the pressure in the Pacific rises to about 767 m.m. while that on the continent

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falls to about 762, a difference of 5. South-western wind of weak force therefore prevails puring this season. In general, Suttsu in Hokkaido is visited by the strongest wind of all the places in Japan, the average being not less then 9 metres per second. Then follow Soya, Akita, Choshi, Yokosuka, etc. On the other hand, Izuhara in Tsushima, Kumamoto, Gifu and Tokachi are least exposed to strong wind, the average velocity being not more than 2 metres per second. The most striking fact about wind in Japan is the periodic visit of typhoon which generally originates at the vicinity of Luzon. Japan has about nine or ten such visits every year. There are different varieties of typhoon as classified according to place of origin and direction of passage. They generally visit Japan between June and October and their velocity attains as much as 70 miles.

Gales in 1919

Observatory	Number of days visited by gales.	Speed of gales (per second	
		Average	Maximum
		m.	m.
Taihoku	97	4	34
Kagoshima	83	4	26
Osaka	108	4	28
Nagasaki	146	5	48
Sakae	59	3	19
Nagoya..	67	4	17
Tokyo	56	4	22
Niigata..	135	5	29
Yamagata	62	3	20
Aomori..	118	4	26
Seoul	17	2	19
Dairen..	237	8	40
Mukden..	101	4	2.020

Typhoons.—The typhoon of Sept. 30, 1917 was the furiest on record in Tokyo and vicinity and generally for the whole country. Reported south of Luchu on Sept. 27, it reached Tokyo on the evening of Oct. 1, developing between 9 and 10 p. m. a velocity of 43 yards a second. It then veered to N. W. and gradually spent itself. The following morning it calmed down. A heavy rainfall and high waves all combined to inflict serious damage on life and property throughout the country. As officially reported, lives lost in Tokyo Prefecture alone numbered 990, with 275 missing and 1,155 seriously injured. Again on the 29th and 30th Aug. '18, Japan was visited by a typhoon. Reported south of the Bonin Island on the 26th, it advanced to N. W. reaching Tokyo on the afternoon of the 30th. It was accompanied as in '17 by a deluge of rain. In the Western Japan, especially in Kyushu and Shikoku, it wrought a great havoc. In Tokushima Prefecture alone over 200 houses were blown down or washed away while about 80 persons were killed or missing. It caused heavy seas in various places interrupting communications. The velocity of the wind at one time reached 21.23 metres per second while the rain gauge recorded 3.7 inches.

Late Frost.—The invasion of cold wind from the Asiatic continent

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often causes late frost, which frequently inflicts heavy damage to young mulberry leaves, and hence to spring sericulture.

	Average time	As occurred last
Tokyo	April 6	May 13, 1902
Nagoya	,, 13	,, ,,
Matsumoto	May 17	,, 25, 1912
Dairen	April 5	April 22, 1916

MONTHLY AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN 1918

	Taihoku.	Nagasaki.	Hiroshima.	Osaka.	Tokyo.	Kyoto.	Niigata.	Aomori.	Sapporo.	Dairen.
	c°	c°	c°	c°	c°	c°	c°	c°	c°	c°
Jan.	11.2	2.8	2.1	2.8	1.6	10.2	0.0	-2.5	-6.0	-5.9
Feb	14.7	5.9	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.1	1.0	-1.7	-4.8	-2.1
Mar.	16.3	8.9	7.2	7.3	6 7	6.5	4.4	1.2	-0.8	3.3
Apr.	21.3	13.6	12.6	13.2	11.7	12.2	9.9	6.6	5.2	9.5
May.	23.2	16.8	16.5	17.1	16.7	15.9	14.9	12.2	11.0	14.2
June.	26.7	20.3	20.9	21.2	20.1	20.6	19.3	17.1	15.2	19.9
July.	28.1	24.9	25 8	26.9	26.0	26.5	25.7	21.2	19.9	23.3
Aug.	27.0	25.5	26.3	26.9	26.1	25.6	25.9	23.3	21.4	24.5
Sept.	25.5	22.5	22.0	23.0	22.6	21.7	21.6	19.6	17.9	19.6
Oct	22.4	17.9	17.0	17.6	16.0	16.3	15.5	12.2	9.8	14.1
Nov.	20.4	12.1	10.4	11.3	10.4	9.6	9.0	5.4	2.7	4.4
Dec	18.5	8.0	6.2	6.4	3.9	4.4	3.1	-1.1	-4.3	-2.6
Average	21.3	14.9	14 3	14.8	13.8	13.6	12.5	9.4	7.3	10.2
× Max.	37.5	36.7	37.8	37.6	36.6	37.2	39.1	36.0	33.4	33.1
× Min.	-0.2	-5.6	-8.3	-7.1	-8.1	-11.9	-9.7	-19.0	-25.6	-19.3

The sign (-) represents temperature below zero.
× Absolute maxima and minima since the establishment of the Observatories to 1917.

Rainfalls.—Japan is one of the rainiest regions in the world, the average record for the whole country reaching as much as 1,570 m.m. a year. Oshima (in Kyushu) 3,400 m.m., Koshun (Formosa) 2,600, Taihoku 2,400 are visited by the heaviest precipitation, while Abashiri 715, Soya 840, Sapporo 970, Nagoya 1,190, Okayama 1,080, Tadotsu 1,100, etc., are some of the districts occupying the other extreme.

As a natural consequence of this heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on an average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days of rain or snow. The two wettest seasons are from middle of June to beginning of July, and from beginning of September to beginning of October. The former called *bai-u* or *tsuyu* is especially marked on the Pacific coast or Southern Japan, due to the appearance of low pressure areas in the Yangtsz valley of China which travel north-eastward. Among places where wet days prevail may be mentioned Oshima 242 days, Niigata

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and Akita 230, Kanazawa 217, Fukushima 217, Fukui 217, Aomori 215, Suttsu 210, Sakai (Hoki) 206. On the other hand places with least number of wet days are Kure 120, Okayama 121, Oita 130, Kobe, Osaka and Kofu each 132, Yokohama 133, Kochi and Kumagaye each 137, Nagoya 130, etc. Hōko-to (Pescadores) 91 and Tainan 104 and many other places in Formosa may be regarded as exception.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALLS AND SNOWFALLS IN 1917

	Taihoku.	Nagasaki.	Hirochima.	Osaka.	Tokyo.	Kyoto.	Niigata.	Aomori.	Sapporo.	Dairen.
Jan.	31	15	3	9	10	15	149	210	207	00
Feb.	35	34	33	49	65	49	73	114	43	04
Mar.	122	159	150	112	163	116	68	61	81	56
Apr.	55	184	220	10	108	167	92	79	57	9
May	322	140	190	157	123	164	67	87	37	109
June.	489	324	185	223	149	151	60	96	84	84
July.	105	318	226	107	82	199	141	126	86	127
Aug	169	184	212	136	78	238	116	159	109	197
Sept	53	115	147	223	202	284	138	238	164	79
Oct.	657	227	204	151	135	155	167	98	53	23
Nov	80	144	112	79	142	76	246	165	79	52
Dec.	29	98	102	89	80	72	191	178	37	20
Days of rainfalls and snowfalls during the year	176	179	152	141	144	176	218	229	216	74

Flood.—Though the disasters from earthquakes appeal, from their nature, more forcibly to popular imagination, those caused by flood inflict in reality far more serious injuries on life and property.

For the damage from floods Japan has to blame herself, as it is principally attributable to the reckless denudation of wooded area. Sands and gravels brought down the naked slopes by heavy rains have so much raised the bed of rivers that in quite a large number of places it is considerably higher than the level of the surrounding districts.

The Tenryu was at one time as unruly as others and caused much damage, but it has become comparatively harmless since the head water district was planted. For further details about riparian works and flood, vide chapter, Public Works.

FAUNA AND FLORA

Japan is very rich in fauna and flora, owing to the fact that (1) the land is very much elongated from north to south, (2) has highly indented coast and (3) lastly owing to the existence of several high mountains.

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The northern parts of Japan (i.e. Saghalien, Chishima islands, Hokkaido, and Korea) have much in common with Manchuria, Siberia and Europe as to species, while the southern parts (Formosa, Lochoo island and Ogasawara island) with south China, Oceania and India.

Fauna

Number of species found in Japan and those peculiar to or specially conspicuous in the country are as follows :—

Mammals ... ... 80 species
Peculiar to Japan ... ... 30 species.

Ex. Japanese ape (Macacus speciosus); Chichibu bat Synotus darjirlingensis); mountain mole (Urotrichus talpoides); Japanese weasel (Putorins itatsi); Ezo weasel (P. erminea); Japanese fox (Canis Japonicus); Japanese deer (Cervus sika); Japanese horse (Lepus brachyrus); flying-squirrel (Pteromys momonga); Japanese bear (Ursus japonicus); Korean tiger (Felis tigris); sea-otter (Enhydra lutris); fur-seal (Otaria ursina); wild boar (Sus levcommystax); Formosa ant-eater (Manis pentadactyla).

Birds number over 400 species, of which three-fourths are pale-arctic region species, and one-fourth are either Ethiopian region types or forms peculiar to Japan.

Ex. Japanese owl (Ninox japonica, Scops japonicus); Tsushima woodpecker (Thriponax richardsi); red wood-pecker (Dendrocopus japonicus); blue wood-pecker (Gecinus awokera); Japanese lark (Alanda japonica); Japanese robin (Erithacus akahige); black-back wag-tail (Motacilla japonica); Japanese crane (Grus japonensis); Japanese bush-warbler (Cettia cantans); Japanese swan (Cygnus bewicki); albatross (Diomedea brachyura).

Reptiles ... ... 34 species.

Ex. Japanese snapping-turtle (Trionyx japonicus); stone tortoise (Emys japonica); blue-sea-turtle (Chelonia viridis); Japanese gecko (Gecko japonicus); Ryukyu three-parts-tail snake (Trimeresurus rinkinanus).

Amphibians ... ... 22 species.

Ex. Japanese bull-frog (Bufo japonicus); Japanese tree-frog (Hyla japonica); Japanese frog (Rana japonica); giant salamander (Megalobatrachus maximus); Hakone salamander (Onychodactylus japonicus).

Fishes ... ... 1,230 species.

Ex. Japanese perch-sea-wolf (Percalabrax japonicus); Pelor japonicum; Monocentris japonicus; Acipencer mikadoi; Petromyzon fluviatilis; Japanese tunny (Thynnus sibi ; Samma (Scombresox saira); Japanese eel (Augilla japonica); Japanene sharks (Carcharias japonicus; Pristiophorus japonicus).

Insects ... ... over 20,000 species.
Dragon-flies ... ... over 100 species.
Ants ... ... over 100 species.

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Cicada	38 species.
Butterflies	about 400 species.

Besides those stated above there are spiders (over 1000 sp.), shrimps (Palinurus japonicus), crabs (of which Macrocheir japonicus is the most giant crustacea in the world), hermit crabs (about 70 sp.) squills (about 30 sp.), shell-fishes or mollusca (over 3000 sp.), cuttle-fishes and octopans (72 sp.), sea-squirts, sea-mats, worms, star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers, wheel animalcules, small and large jelly-fishes, sea anemones, sponges, and others, all consisting of numbers of species.

Flora

Species existing in Japan are

Flower plants (Phanerogamia)	3,200 species.
Flowerless plants or ferns (Cryptogamia)...	300 species.
Sea-weeds or algæ	about 400 species.

Principal plants of Japan

a) In the Northern zone (Northern part of the Main island, Hokkaido, Chishima islands, Saghalien, north Korea) we have Polygonum; Spiræa japonica; Petasites japonicus; Cacalia; Taxus; Picea; Japanese Judast-tree (Cercidiphyllum japonicum); beech trees (Fagus); Pinus pumila.

b) The Middle zone (Main island and south Korea),—cherry trees; plum trees; peach; azalea; maple trees; pine tree (Pinus densiflora); Cryptomeria japonica; Abies firmag Podocarpus; Pasania; Ginkio biloba.

c) The Southern zone (Kyushu, Loochoo islands, Formosa, and Ogasawara islands),—Oak tree (Quercus); camelia; Eurya; Pittosporum; Ficus; Saccharum; Livistona; Liquidambar; Calamus; Alsophila; Pandanus; Cyathea.

Ornament plants and the places noted for them

Pine trees (Pinus pentaphylla; P. densiflora; P. thunbergii; P. koraiensis). Places noted for them are,—Matsushima in Rikuzen; Amanohashidate in Tango; Takasago in Harima; Karasaki in Omi.

Cherry trees (Prunus pseudo-cerasus; P. yedoensis; P. Miqueliana; P. pendula; P. campanulata). Places noted for them are,—Yoshino in Yamato; Arashiyama near Kyoto; Koganei, Arakawa, Mukojima and Asukayama in or about Tokyo.

The plum tree consists of several hundred varieties, and the places noted for the flower are;—Tsukigase, Sugita near Yokohama, Mito, Atami.

The camelia has over hundred varieties, the chrysanthemum as many as several thousands, and the azalea, 60 or 70 varieties. The azalea is at its best at Okubo and Hibiya in Tokyo, and Kurume in Kyushu.

The peony numbers 70 or 80 varieties, and the morning-glory much more. Iriya in Tokyo is famous for the latter. The pretty iris flower is shown to best advantage at Horikiri in Tokyo, while the wistaria, purple and white varieties, gives a grand display at Kameido in Tokyo.

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CHAPTER II

OUTLINE OF JAPANESE HISTORY

Mythical period.—The "age of gods" preceding the accession of the First Emperor JIMMU is, like the corresponding period in Greek history, made up of strange tales of the gods and demi-gods. In this age flourished the Sun-Goddess, or AMATERASU DAIJINGU, enshrined in the Great Temple of Ise, her brother the Impetuous SUSANOO to whom the Great Temple of Izuno is dedicated, and all the host of "milliard deities."

Legendary period.—From the accession of the first Mikado, JIMMU TENNO, B. C. 660, to about the reign of YURYAKU TENNO (A. D. 457-480) the Imperial House was chiefly employed, according to the time honored legends and traditions, in bringing to subjugation the north eastern region still held by the earlier inhabitants the Ainus, and Kyushu which was probably in close touch with the kingdoms in the Korean Peninsula. In the dim light of this prehistoric period move such heroic figures as Prince YAMATODAKE who was sent to subjugate the regions at the north and the south, while the name of the Empress JINGO stands conspicuous as the conqueror of the hostile Korean kingdoms. Her grand councillor, TAKENOUCHINO-NO-SUKUNE, is our Methuselah, being recorded to have attained the age of 300.

Introduction of Buddhism and Establishment of Capital at Kyoto.—We begin to tread on surer ground from the reign of Kimmei Tenno when with the introduction of Buddhism and Chinese classics through Korea, Japan gradually advanced toward civilization through contact with the more enlightened Korea, and through her with China. The arrival of this exotic religion occasioned a fierce internal discord between the rival clans of the MORIYA and the SOGA, and the latter, who was in favor of adopting it, came out triumphant. The Soga family assumed the real power of the country, assassinated a Mikado who was unfriendly to them, and through their encouragement and that of Prince Shotoku, Buddhism spread both to the Court and among the masses. This caused a marked rise of Japanese art, principally of religious character, especially in the reign of the first woman Empress in Japan, i. t. Suiko (593-628). The Horyuji temple in Yamato, built more than 1300 years ago and the oldest wooden structure extant in the world, is one of the temples erected at that time. In 607 A. D. Japan first sent her embassy to China, then under the Tung dynasty. The arrogance of the Soga, invited their downfall under the reign of Tenchi Tenno, who before accession to the Throne, had headed the faction that destroyed the family. The Court recovered its supreme authority. Meanwhile HOKKAIDO was subdued and the victorious arm was even extended to the northern MANCHURIA. On the other hand

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Japan lost the suzeraign right over KOREA. The reign of KOTOKU TENNO, (645-654), the predecessor of Tenchi, is remarkable for having thoroughly remodelled the administrative system on that of China, and for having introduced the Chinese custom of "year name." GENNYO TENNO (708-715), the 5th Empress of Japan, removed the seat of the Court, which had been shifting its seat from one place to other, to NARA, where for about seventy years art and culture had attained a marked development, which in some respects has never been equalled, as may be judged from the treasures, over 3000 articles in all, kept in the vestry of SHOSO-IN, Nara, they being the articles that were used by SHOMU TENNO and presented to the temple after his death in 756. The first Japanese book extant, *Kojiki*, and first Japanese anthology, *Manyoshu*, were the production of the Nara period. Buddhism retained its great influence over the Court to such an extent that an infatuated Empress KOKEN TENNO (749-758) even contemplated to elevate her favorite monk DOKYO to the Throne, though from this fate Japan was saved by the fearless opposition of KIYOMARO.

Court at Kyoto.—Established as the Imperial capital in 794 KYOTO was the center of power and culture for about 400 years till 1192 when YORITOMO established at KAMAKURA the *Imperator* government, and reduced the position of the Imperial city to one of nominal importance. Meanwhile the actual power at the Imperial Court had passed to the ministerial family of FUJIWARA which was founded by KAMATARI, Tenchi Tenno's righthand man in the plot against the Soga family. Art and literature made a striking development, and the Court gave itself up to refined amusement. leaving the sterner duty of maintaining peace to warrior classes of which TAIRA, or HEIKE, and the MINAMOTO, or GENJI, family came to the front. The period witnessed the invention of the *kana* scripts by KOBO DAISHI, an innovation of immense educational importance as it helped the spread of learning among the people, and made possible the appearance of such classics as *Genji Monogatari* by MURASAKI SHIKIBU, *Makuranososhi* by SEISHONAGON, *Yeikwa Monogatari* by AKAZOME-EMON, and others, all by maids of honor. KI-NO-TSURAUKI who compiled another anthology, *Kokin-shu*, furnished a model of the mixed style of Chinese characters and *kana*, in his classic diary, *Tosa-nikki*. The custom of sending students to China for study had already been discontinued.

The effeminacy of the ruling class at the Court was followed by the rise of the military family of HEIKE which overthrew its rival the GENJI and assumed the administrative authority as successor to the FUJIWARA. It proved a very short ascendency of only about 20 years, for living amidst the enervating atmosphere of Kyoto the original warlike spirit was soon frittered away, and the HEIKE fell an easy prey before the fierce attack of the rough and rude followers of the GENJI who had been watching their opportunity in the provinces. The battles fought between the rival armies near Kobe, Yashima and Dannoura furnish romantic chapters in the history of Japan.

Period of Kamakura.—YORITOMO brought the whole of Japan under complete subjugation, not sparing even his own brother YOSHITSUNE who had destroyed the Heike clan. Around Kamakura grew up culture of severer type agreeable to simpler taste of the warrior classes. The power soon passed to the Hojo family from which came the wife of Yoritomo, and for about a century this humbler family wielded the

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supreme authority as *Shikken*, or *Regents*, to the boy Shoguns selected from among the children of courtiers at Kyoto, and ruled the country in peace and prosperity. The reign is memorable for the arrival first in 1274 and next in 1281 of the MONGOL armada, which was, however, annihilated with the help of the "divine wind" or typhoons in modern parlance

The Imperial Court that had long been chafing under the humiliating treatment of one or other military rulers repeatedly attempted to recover its legitmate authority, and an abortive rising in 1221 resulted in the wholesale exile of the three retired Tenno. A similar attempt by GODAIGO TENNO (1319-1339) fared no better at first, but by this time the maladministration of the Hojo had very much alienated public support. KUSUNOKI MASASHIGE first raised the banner of anti-Hojo campaign near Kyoto and he was followed by NITTA YOSHISADA, and lastly ASHIKAGA TAKAUJI. Kamakura was sacked and taken by Nitta, and the Hojo regency ceased to exist. Godaigo, who had been exiled to Oki, reascended the throne and the restoration of the Imperial power was consummated for the first time, but only for the short while. The courtiers and favorites claimed the lion's share in the distribution of the vast domains held before by the Hojo, and there was only a little left to be given to those generals and their followers who at the cost of their lives and blood, pulled down the Hojo. TAKAUJI read the sign of the times, raised the banner of rebellion at Kamakura and set up one of the Imperial princes as his own Emperor. For half a century Japan had two Imperial Courts, the Southern Court, which was supported by the followers of the unfortunate Godaigo, and the Northern Court backed by the ASHIKAGA. KUSUNOKI, NITTA, KITABATAKE, and others who remained faithful to the Southern Court were killed in one battle after another, and the rival courts were fused in 1392.

Ashikaga shogunate.—The rule of the ASHIKAGA shogunate established at Kyoto was never a strong one and the powerful barons in the provinces were practically left as lord of themselves. As regards matters of taste and refinement, however, this period made a very valuable contribution to the history of civilization of Japan. Thus it was in the time of the 8th SHOGUN YOSHIMASA (1436-90) that the art of tea ceremonial, the lyric drama called No, and others were first originated in this country. The period is also memorable for having revived trade with China, then under the Sung dynasty, and witnessed the visit of many Japanese artists to and learned priests from the opposite shore. Japanese freebooters also ventured out in their frail craft and spread terror along the coast of Korea and China. The arrival of the first PORTUGUESE ship in 1541, of the SPANIARD not long after, and of FRANCIS XAVIER, a Jesuit missionary in 1549 are noteworthy incidents in our history.

For more than a century from about the middle of the 15th century, state of anarchy prevailed, the shogunate having completely lost its prestige. By force of arms and by crafty schemes all the ambitious barons were bent on annexing the domains of the weaker neighbors. One of them, ODA NOBUNAGA, of Owari, succeded in subjugating all the neighborhood, and the way to Kyoto thus cleared, he was able to advance to the Imperial capital, which must have been left in the state of utter desolation in consequence of repeated battles fought in and about it. His victorious troops conquered at east and west. In this expedition of territorial

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expansion Hideyoshi, one of his generals who had entered his service as a mere menial retainer, distinguished himself over all the veteran generals of Nobunaga. When he was killed by his general Mitsuhide in 1582, Hideyoshi came back in a hurry, revenged upon Mitsuhide in a pitched battle fought near Kyoto, and by promptly forestalling all the other generals of the unfortunate Nobunaga, made himself the master of the grand work built almost to completion by Nobunaga.

Nobunaga even adopted the policy of encouragement to Christianity, chiefly to check the rampant tendency of Buddhist priests against whom he had even led a crusade. Tokugawa Iyeyasu, the lord of Mikawa, Totomi and Suruga, was an ally of Nobunaga, but with the assumption of power by Hideyoshi to the exclusion of Nobunaga's two sons, Iyeyasu adopted the attitude of neutrality, and next one of hostility when one of the two sons, for having sided with an enemy of Hideyoshi, fled to Iyeyasu. The latter took up the cause of the refugee, fought with the overwhelming host of Hideyoshi, and routed his advance army. Hideyoshi judged it wiser to win over Iyeyasu by peaceful means instead of by war, and the two houses became reconciled.

Hideyoshi brought the whole country under his sway, built his castle at Osaka, and then built another at Momoyama at Fushimi, besides a magnificient mansion at Kyoto. His love of splendor and display was reflected on the art of this period, and painting, architecture, and so forth developed a bold style.

Hideyoshi next turned his attention to the ambitious project of subduing China, and in 1592 the invading army landed in Korea. For seven years, with the interruption of three intervening years, the invaders routed the Koreans and their allies the Chinese army. The expedition, however, ended abortive owing to the death of Hideyoshi in 1598.

Tokugawa Shogunate.—Iyeyasu was now the most powerful man, for Hideyoshi's son Hideyori at Osaka was still a minor. The jealousy of a number of the followers of Osaka, brought about in 1600 the great battle of Sekigahara between them and Iyeyasu in which the two houses of Mori and Shimazu that sided with the former fared hard. His victory further strengthened the position of the Tokugawa family. It then provoked war upon Osaka and the latter fell in 1615.

Japan enjoyed on the whole peace and prosperity during the shogunate of Tokugawa that lasted over two centuries and a half. Christianity that had been tabooed by Hideyoshi was tolerated, and intercourse with foreign countries was encouraged. Thus in 1610 the Spaniards who were wrecked on the coast of Japan were sent to Mexico by a Japanese ship, while in 1614 Date Masamune, the lord of Sendai, dispatched Hasekura Rokuemon to Rome to inspect the state of affairs there. This liberal policy was soon superseded by one of prohibition owing to the rivalry between the Dutch and the Portuguese traders. The rising of the Christians into rebellion at Amakusa in 1637 was followed by a severer policy against the religion and foreign commerce, exception being made only in favor of the Dutch and the Chinese. Thus Japan remained secluded till the arrival of Commodore Perry's mission in 1853 to demand the opening of the country for commerce.

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Learning was encouraged by the shogunate, chiefly to check the war-like propensity of the daimyos. Indirectly it fostered historical and literary research by our scholars and it is interesting to note these researches brought home to their mind the abnormal state into which the executive power of the country had fallen and especially to the encroachment of the military classes on the sovereignty of the Court. Meanwhile the extravagance of the successive shoguns highly impaired their credit, while the arrival of foreign missions one after the other in quick succession in the early 19th century demanding the conclusion of treaties of commerce further tended to reveal their internal decay. Chiefly to gain time, the shogunate applied to the Court for permission to open the country, and thus in voluntarily placed itself under the direction of the legitimate rulers. The Court then ordered the expulsion of the foreign missions. It was a highly irresponsible decision, but the Court had been long estranged from active politics and was moreover inclined to obstruct and annoy the Shogunate out of spite. It was in such peculiar circumstances that the sentiment of loyalty to the legitimate rulers became strangely associated with the anti-foreign policy, and gave rise to the *sonno-joi* (loyalty to the Court and expulsion of the foreigners) agitation, the slogan that swept over the whole country at that time. But the foreign missions would no longer accept delay, so that the senior councillor of the shogunate of the day, Ii-no-Kamon, signed tentative treaties in 1858, and for the resolute step he took he was assassinated by a band of the *sonno-joi* upholders. The bigoted and dangerous cause was considered sacred by the general public, and even some powerful daimyos, as Choshu and Satsuma, who had a spite against the Tokugawa from one cause or another, tried to carry out the *joi* order to the letter, and at slight provocation or none at all killed or injured foreigners or fired upon foreign warships. The Government was in utter dismay, for the foreign representatives made on every such occasion a strong demand for reparation. These repeated troubles were too great for the impotent shogunate to settle, and at last the shogun Keiki, the last of the illustrious line, surrendered the vicarious power of ruling the country, for he was enlightened enough to perceive the trend of the times, and thus the Imperial Court recovered its full prerogative which had been kept in abeyance for about ten centuries. This memorable event was not consummated without some bloodshed, through an armed struggle, fortunately of short duration, between a section of the misguided partisans of the Tokugawa and the Imperial adherents.

Meanwhile those young patriots who had so zealously taken up the bigoted and dangerous cause were disillusioned of their fatal error from the knowledge, though scanty, they obtained either by staying abroad a short while, as Ito, Inouye and some others of the Choshu clan did, or by some indirect means. Their attitude made an interesting evolution, for the cry now was "Learn of foreigners where they are strong and remedy our defects". By the time the shogunate had fallen the *joi* agitation had practically disappeared, in fact most of the agitators were soon converted into radical reformers.

MODERN JAPAN

The 45 years of the reign of the late Meiji Tenno will forever remain

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in the history of Japan as the most illustrious epoch in the development of the nation, besides supplying to the history of human progress a memorable chapter teaching how a nation, even when placed under serious disadvantage, may, by dint of untiring diligence and patriotic endeavors and perseverance succeed in pushing ahead the prosperity of the nation and in expanding its prestige and credit. Fifty years ago Japan was a terra incognita or at best a geographical name, but today she is a power in the great comity of nations, respected and even feared.

The Meiji government was very fortunate at its start, in that it was guided from the outset by such able court nobles as Iwakura and Sanjo and by the young samurai of progressive ideas and burning patriotism sent by the awakened feudal clans of Satsuma, Choshu, Tosa and Saga, clans that were chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa shogunate. Among such young samurai were Yamagata, Okubo, Kido, Saigo, Itagaki, Soejima, and Goto. It was fortunate too that they had sprung from comparatively humble ranks in their respective classes, for they felt no particular compunction in doing away with old traditions and ancient manners. The first thing which they advised the boy Emperor, he was only 16 when he ascended the Throne, to do was to swear an oath of five articles and to proclaim it to the public, it running to this effect; All governmental affairs shall be decided by public discussions; both rulers and ruled shall unite for the advancement of the national interests; all base customs of former times shall be abolished; knowledge shall be sought for far and wide. Next year the Imperial court was removed to Tokyo.

The task which these young Councillors of State had to undertake was really Herculean. First they had to reduce the internal administration to some kind of unity and order, and to this end they persuaded their feudal lords to follow the example of the Shogunate and to surrender their fiefs to the Court. The chieftains did not hesitate to comply and early in 1869 they, under joint signatures, memorialized the Court for permission to surrender their ancient trust. All the other fiefs, for there were no less than 262 such principalities large and small throughout the land, exclusive of the Shogunate's domains, vied with each other in submitting similar memorials, so that in less than six months the whole territory was brought under the Imperial government. No sooner was the centralization effected than grave troubles, both domestic and foreign, and these reacting upon each other, demanded the attention of the Government. The domestic troubles involved the country in a series of civil wars, as described later.

Foreign Troubles.—When the Imperial Government was restored the news was duly conveyed to Korea with the idea of reminding the latter to send a congratulatory envoy as had been invariably done whenever a new Shogun was installed, but which courtesy had been left in neglect by Korea in the latter days of the Tokugawa. The Iwakura mission started for the West in Oct. 1871 with the object of having the one-sided Treaties of Commerce revised the following year, as expressly stated in the documents, though this question of Korean discourtesy was still pending. When the mission returned in Sept. '73, humored at most places but sincerely advised at a few others to effect first of all a thorough internal reform before approaching the Powers to revise the Treaties, Iwakura,

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Okubo, Kido, Ito and others that formed the mission found their colleagues fully determined to send a punitive expedition to Korea, if the returning ministers approved. The latter stoutly opposed the decision and the first serious split in the new Government was the result, Saigo, Soejima, Itagaki and other jingoist Ministers resigning office. The other foreign complications in which the new Government was involved were the expedition to Formosa in 1874 for chastising the natives who had murdered the shipwrecked fishermen of Luchu, for China had tried to disown responsibility on the ground that the island was outside her control; the protracted negotiation with Russia about the delimitation of boundary in Saghalien, resulting in the relinquishment of our claim to the island in exchange for the absolute control of the Kuriles, in 1875; definite recognition by China, through President Grant's intercession, of Japan's right over Luchu which had been feudatory to the House of Shimazu for centuries but which had secretly maintained a relation of vassalage to China.

Civil Wars.—The ministerial split of 1873 soon brought two civil wars as a sequel of the Korean question. The first broke out in 1874 at Saga under the ex-Minister of Justice Eto, but was fortunately suppressed in a few weeks but the other that started in Feb. 1877 in Kagoshima by the faithful adherents of the Elder Saigo proved a rebellion of the gravest character, for it took some seven months before the Imperial Government could subdue the rebels who, led by men that had held high office in the Imperial army, offered desperate resistance. The rebellion was the most formidable crisis which the Meiji Government had to encounter at home, for since the memorable Ministerial dissension the whole country had been seething with discontent and Saigo, who was a simple-mannered soldier of strong personal magnetism, had numerous friends in many parts of the country ready to rise and take up his cause at the first opportunity. The rebellion served as an occasion for demonstrating most emphatically that the much despised sons of farmers, if properly disciplined, could make good soldiers as the young samurai who formed the bulk of Saigo's army. There occurred minor uprisings shortly before Saigo's rebellion, at Kumamoto, Akitsuki and Hagi, but they were merely explosions of those ultrachauvinists who were roused into holy wrath to see the time honored manners and customs ruthlessly superseded by the foreign and "barbarous" ways. The suppression of the rebellion ended in establishing on a firm basis the prestige of the Meiji Government and bringing the country into unity, but the cost paid for it was very dear, not only on account of the vast disbursements, over ¥40 millions, but in the loss of hundreds of men of uncommon ability and usefulness. The great Okubo was assassinated by a number of Saigo's adherents in the year following the subjucation.

Administrative Reform and Political Agitation.—The whole energy of the Government was now bent upon pushing industries and projects for promoting general prosperity, while at the same time steps were taken for reorganizing the administrative system after the Western pattern. It is interesting to note that the popular activity at this period was chiefly political and was aimed at the speedy establishment of representative government, and equally interesting was the fact that the movement was started by ex-civilian Ministers, such as Itagaki, Soejima and Goto, and it

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looked as if the Korean expeditionists had changed their tactics with the object of harassing their former colleagues in power. The agitation lasted with growing intensity till 1881 when an Imperial Edict promising the creation of a National Assembly ten years later was issued.

The opening of the Diet in 1890 occasioned between Government and the House prolonged contests that were bitter and fierce. The members returned were all serious politicians of strong conviction and staunch views who had staked all they had in promoting the cause of constitutional movement. They were most of them, veterans in speech and debate, and completely out-argued Cabinet ministers and their lieutenants on the platform, and out-voted them too, for it was significant as a sign of the times that ministerial candidates were held in utter contempt by the general public and had little chance of getting into the House. When the attempts made by the bureaucrats to form their own party in the House failed, they next adopted conciliatory policy of admitting one or another leader of a predominant party into the Cabinet and of course this paltering measure could not long keep the opposition in silence.

At last in 1898 the retiring Premier Ito took a heroic step, he recommended Okuma and Itagaki, leaders of the amalgamated Opposition, as his successors. The result was the formation of the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry in which all the portfolios, with the exception of the army and navy, were held by leading party men. It was the first though incomplete party cabinet in Japan. Unfortunately the Cabinet was short-lived, for obsessed with a sense of security from the attack of the Opposition numerically quite contemptible, the followers of Okuma and those of Itagaki quarreled over the division of the spoils of their combined victory. At last the Itagaki contingent struck their tents and withdrew and thus the first attempt toward party government collapsed miserably. From that time till the fall of the last bureaucratic ministry headed by Terauchi, Japanese politics was literally a game played by the bureaucrats, the Seiyu-kai and the Kensei-kai with the Genro standing by as arbiters. (For further details, see the Chapter on Politics.)

Revision of Treaties

It took about half a century before Japan succeeded in getting revised the one-sided Treaties concluded by the Tokugawa Government in 1858 containing the humiliating clause of extra-territoriality and restriction of customs duty to the very low level of 5%. This grave problem demanded most strenuous efforts from both Government and people, and it must be said that the natural though ambitious aspiration exerted a salutary influence in hastening the internal improvement, especially as regards judiciary, though thirty years of untiring investigations and deliberation had to pass before Japan could complete the codification of all the important laws on a Western model with the assistance of a number of foreign experts.

Between 1882 and 1892, when the treaty was revised first of all with Great Britain, the Foreign Office changed its Minister no less than five times, not only because of the strong opposition offered by the Treaty Powers to Japan's proposals but because, in its later stage when the substance of the draft had leaked out, public opinion began to object

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violently to the clause concerning the mixed tribunals with foreign judges as assessors, though this clause was gradually attenuated in the Okuma draft in its application and was intended at last to cover only the Supreme court. Still the public agitation was by no means appeased; on the contrary, led by a section of those demagogues who had had long training as agitators in upholding the constitution movement, the cry against the mixed court clause grew in intensity in the House and outside of it. These stalwarts declared that Japan could not submit to the humiliating treatment Egypt and some other semi-independent countries had; they were well contented to do without such shameful revision. At the same time they argued that Japan must guard her interest reserved by the existing Treaties, especially about restriction of freedom of residence and travel in the interior. They even passed a resolution to that effect in the House, the Diet having been inaugurated in the meanwhile, and it invited its dissolution. It was to the lasting credit of the late Count Mutsu that a revised treaty was signed at London in 1894 and the example set by Britain was soon followed by America and other countries, and Japan thus obtained a treaty for the first time on a basis of equality. However it was not till 1911 that complete tariff autonomy was secured.

National Expansion

While Japan was bent upon the stupendous task of reorganizing her institutions on a Western model and introducing the important innovations of modern civilization, her two nearest neighbors, Korea and China, were still stubbornly wedded to their old effete routine, hating to open the countries to foreign intercourse and generally despising foreign ways. They were too haughty and self-important to perceive how greedily the aggressive Powers of the West were watching them, ready to pounce upon at the first favorable opportunity. China was the worse sinner of the two as regards this attitude of apathy and defencelessness, for Korea, though an independent kingdom, contented herself with being a slavish imitator of her great neighbor, allowing the latter to assume the relation of a suzerain. Japan concluded a treaty of commerce with Korea in 1876, for she wanted the latter to be sufficiently strong to protect herself against foreign aggression. In Korea Japan stood for progress and China for reactionary interest; Korea herself was divided by two native rival factions which kept the country in interminable disturbances. These ceaseless troubles at last involved their two patrons in open war in 1894.

Sino-Japanese War.—Japan made short work of the enemy's resistance on land and sea, drove the Chinese troops from one position to another in Manchuria, and soon the way was open for our army to march on Peking. Another detachment, in cooperation with the fleet, reduced Weihaiwei in Shantung and moreover annihilated the once proud Northern fleet. China sued for peace, and the result was the Treaty of Shimonoseki concluded in April 1895, by which China agreed to (1) the complete independence of Korea, (2) to cede the Liaotung peninsula and littoral and (3) Formosa and the Pescadores; (4) to pay an indemnity of 200 million taels, and also to open to commerce four inland ports and the Yangtze for navigation. The 2nd clause Japan was obliged to renounce

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owing to the pressure brought to bear upon her by Russia, Germany and France in the interest of the peace of the Far East, and had to console herself with the 30 million taels paid extra by China. When Japan had conclusively shown that the once dreaded "sleeping lion" of China was really sickly, if not moribund, those Powers lost no time in offering their services to the humiliated China as honest brokers. True to their secret purpose, on one pretext after another, Germany established herself at Kiaochau, Russia in Manchuria, France got some lease and railway concession in the south, and even Britain, to preserve the balance of power, felt obliged to demand the lease of Weihaiwei, while Japan obtained from China the pledge of non-alienation of the province of Fukien that lies opposite Formosa to any other Power.

The Boxer Trouble.—All these successive intrusions made by the Powers on her rights and domain roused in 1899 the bitter anti-foreign agitation in China known as the Boxer trouble. Japan in a hurry despatched the 5th Division, which formed the bulk of the Allied army organized for rescuing the diplomatic and foreign communities besieged in Peking by the insurgents who killed our counsellor and the German minister. The trouble cost China 450 million taels in indemnity payable in instalments.

Russo-Japanese War.—Meanwhile Russia had been steadily gaining influence in Korea, for her subservient court, now that China had lost prestige, began to lean upon the Northern Power, leaving the special relation of Japan to the Peninsula utterly disregarded. With her basis of operation firmly established in Manchuria, Russia thought that she could treat Japan's protest with impunity, and when Japan made a conciliatory offer, Russia replied with her own high-handed counter offer, and in spite of all the conventions and memoranda exchanged for defining the relative positions of the two in Korea, the relations between them became more and more strained, especially after Russia's occupation of Manchuria subsequent to the Boxer trouble. And so in 1904, just ten years after the Sino-Japanese war Japan was forced to draw her sword once more to defend her very existence and preserve the peace of the Far East.

The whole nation, except perhaps a handful of pacifists, went into this war as one man, with the grim resolution to conquer or to die, for all believed implicitly that on the issue of the war depended the very existence of the nation. On the other hand, to the muzhiks the war had no meaning; they could not understand why they should have to give their lives in fighting Japan. General Kuropatkin, that unfortunate Commander-in-chief in the disastrous battle of Mukden, must have throughly measured the fighting strength of the Japanese army when he visited our country a few years before the outbreak of the war, but evidently he did not take into full account this vital factor in the psychology of the two warring nations. Better equipped than their foe, strongly entrenched, the Russian army was dislodged from one position after another, lost Port Arthur, though after a heroic defence lasting for about six months, was routed in the great battle of Mukden, and when the Baltic fleet, after having effected with credit the weary voyage, was literally wiped off the face of the Japan Sea by Admiral Togo in

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May 1905, Russia decided to give up the hopeless war. The result was the Portsmouth Treaty signed by the representatives of the two hostile countries on 5th Sept. 1905 through the mediation of President Roosevelt. Russia refused to pay any indemnity, but agreed to recognize Japan's supremacy in Korea, to hand over to Japan the lease of the Liaotung peninsula and the South Manchurian Railway with the mining and other rights pertaining to it and to cede to her the southern half of Saghalien.

Korean Annexation

By virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty Japan proceeded to place Korea under her protection, and this was followed in 1910 by the Treaty of Annexation, the year after the assassination of Prince Ito, the first Minister Resident of Korea, at Harbin by a Korean fanatic.

Japan in International Politics

The two wars immensely raised the status of Japan; she was no longer obliged to appeal to the magnaninity of the Powers in guarding her interests and rights. The Powers were now willing to make advances and to seek her hand. They even began to watch our movements with jealous and suspicious eyes, and it should be noted that for this altered attitude of the Powers toward Japan the so-called militarists were responsible. This is still true to some extent, for flushed with the success of Japan's arms in foreign warfare, they grew arrogant and too often insisted upon their own way in shaping domestic policy and determining foreign relations. Be that as it may, Japan's position was now sufficiently established to warrant the Powers with special interests in the Far East in entering into agreement with her for guaranteeing the general peace in this region, for maintaining the respective situations and territorial rights of the contracting parties, safeguarding the integrity of China and upholding the principle of equal opportunity and the open door in that country. It is true such a covenant with Britain was concluded first in 1902, to be afterward expanded into an offensive and defensive alliance with certain restrictions, but that with France, Russia and America was arranged after the Russo-Japanese war. At the same time America and the British dominions of Canada and Australia began to place obstacles in the way of free immigration of Japanese laborers and to try to subject those already residing there to unfair treatment. This has given rise to a grave problem of racial discrimination, a question that has began to arrest the serious attention of thinkers the world over in the interest of the general peace of the whole human race and of humanity.

On July 31, 1912 Meiji-Tenno died before attaining his 60th anniversary, but it may be said that his memorable reign was brought to a fitting close. His memory will forever be held in profound veneration by the people as the most illustrious sovereign that has ever ruled over the country.

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CHAPTER III

EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS

A. EARTHQUAKES

The pacific coast and the Japan sea coast

It has been scientifically shown that the districts bordering on the Pacific are slowly but perceptibly rising while those on the Japan Sea are undergoing the contrary movement of subsidence. These subterranean changes must be connected with seismic activity. In a similar way the Pacific districts are more subjec to seismic disturbance affecting comparatively wide area, while the districts bordering on the Japan Sea are more frequently visited by shocks of local character. Moreover, as most of those visiting the Pacific districts originate at the bottom of the sea, they are very frequently accompanied by tidal waves. The districts least subject to seismic disturbances, according to past experiences, are Kōtsuke, Hida, Tajima, and two or three places in the central Japan, while on the other hand Musashi, in which Tokyo is situated, and Sagami are the most earthquake-ridden provinces.

1,461 earthquakes in a year

During the 21 years ending 1905, Japan, exclusive of Formosa, had 30,680 earthquakes, not counting those minior vibrations which are felt only by delicate instruments. The daily average of four earthquakes may at first appear rather startling, but it must be remembered that the frequency of minor shocks tends to bind the strata by removing weak cleavages and therefore prevent the occurrence of severer ones. It is when seismic disturbances are unusually scarce that there are greater dangers of disastrous earthquakes.

One severe shock in every six and a half years

During the period of 1489 years ending 1905, Japan according to authentic chronicles, were visited by 224 earthquakes more or less disastrous in character, or at the rate of once in 6½ years.

Frequency of Destructive Shocks. Severe earthquakes are rarely periodic nor do they visit same places frequently. One such visit removes disturbing causes in the crust of the earth, so that it is generally followed by a period of repose of longer or shorter duration. From the establishment of the Imperial Court at Kyoto in 794 A. D. to this day, for instance, the city had from that year till 976 one calamity every fifty years. During the next 209 years, i.e. till 1185 the city was left undisturbed, and this was also the case from that year till 1596, an interval of 411 years. Tokyo, though more frequently visited recently than the older capital, has not in reality suffered so much from seismic disasters. In fact since the

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founding of Yedo by Ieyasu in 1590, the city has had only one such visit, and that was in 1855, for the one in 1703 had its centre near Odawara, extending the disastrous effect to all the surrounding districts. In the same way Shonai has had a visit once in a century, Takata, in Echigo in 90 years, Odawara in 73 years, other places in the same province in 7: years. Of that number 114 have occurred since the advent of the Tokugawa Shogunate at the beginning of the 17th century, after which comparatively accurate seismic records have been kept. The most disastrous calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were :—

684 A.D. Over 500,000 *cho* in southern part of Tosa subsided and were engulfed in the sea.
869 „ Earthquakes with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people killed
1361 „ Earthquakes in districts round about Kyoto.
1498 „ Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido Railway, formerly inland lake) was formed.
1596 „ Bungo, Kyushu, was visited and 700 persons killed.
„ „ Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed.

The principal calamities that have occurred afterward are :—

Date	Place	Houses partly or wholly destroyed	No. of deaths
1605, Jan. 31	Pacific coast	—	5,000
1611, Sept. 27	Aizu	—	3,700
1611, Dec. 2	Pacific coast. O-u (with tidal waves) ...	—	1,700
1662, Jun. 16	Places about Kyoto	5,500	500
1666, Feb. 2	Takata, in Echigo	—	1,500
1694, Jun. 19	Noshiro, in Ugo	2,760	390
1703, Dec. 30	Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves)	20,162	5,233
1707, Oct. 28	Pacific coast of Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves)	29,000	4,900
1751, May 20	Takata, Echigo	9,100	1,700
1766, Mar. 8	Hirosaki (with tidal waves)	7,500	1,33
1792, Feb. 10	Hizen, Higo & vicinity (with tidal waves)	12,000	15,000
1828, Dec. 18	Nagaoka, in Echigo	11,7:0	1,443
1844, May 8	Shinano	34,000	12,000
1854, Jul. 9	Yamato, Iga, Ise	5,000	2,400
1854, Dec. 23	Tokaido, Shikoku	60,000	3,000
1855, Nov. 11	Yedo (Tokyo)	50,000	6,700

		Houes destroyed	No. of deaths	No. of injured
1891, Oct. 28	Mino, Owari.....	222,501	7,273	17,175
1894, Oct. 22	Shonai	8,403	726	977
1896, Jun. 15	Sanriku districts (with tidal waves)	13,073	27,122	9,247
1896, Aug. 31	O-u	8,995	209	779
1906, Feb. 17	Formosa	8,941	1,228	2,329
1909, Aug 14	Mino-Omi	9,544	37	441
1914, Mar. 15	Akita	770	93	210

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Earthquakes in Tokyo

The yearly average record for Tokyo is 90, according to the result of observation extending over 30 years, from 1876 to 1904, that number of course excluding minor vibrations recorded by delicate instruments. During the last fifty years only two severe shocks were experienced, one in 1884 and the other ten years later. In both cases more or less casualties occurred, though not directly due to the action of earthquake but to accidents occasioned by panic and fright. The seismic vibrations in this district generally take east to west direction instead of any other. In building houses at Tokyo that susceptible direction should be more strongly propped and bolted.

Seismic investigations in Japan

Japan has done more than any other country in the world as regards seismic investigations. In 1880 the Japan Seismic Society was created in Tokyo by the combined efforts of Profs. Milne and Ewing, then at the Imperial Univ., Tokyo, his colleagues the late Prof. Sekiya, a martyr of science who was killed on the occasion of the eruption of Azuma in 1903, Baron Kikuchi, Drs. Koto, Tanakadate and Omori and several other geologists and physicists. The Society was dissolved in 1892, but the work it started has been kept up by the Central Observatory in Tokyo and the provincial stations. The seismograph invented by the Society first enabled the observers to obtain accurate record of earth vibrations, and thereby paved the way for the creation of the science of seismology. Its proceedings in English, 20 volumes in all, are universally regarded by the experts as the most valuable contributions to the literature of seismology.

The Seismic Disaster Commission created in 1892 in the Department of Education continues to supply highly valuable data on the economic side of seismic and volcanic disasters. It has already devised more than ten instruments on seismic and volcanic investigations. They were awarded the most honorable prizes both at the Paris exhibition in 1900 and that at St. Louis in 1904. The reports published by the Commission have reached some 60 in Japanese and 25 in European languages and are largely quoted in works that have lately appeared in Europe and America on earthquakes and volcanoes.

Relation between volcanoes and earthquakes

Active volcanoes being a safety valve for disquieting factors working beneath the earth crust, places situated near them have seldom been visited by seismic disturbances. The districts round Asama, Kirishima, etc., in Japan and Naples at the foot of Vesuvius have not experienced them from ancient time.

The Earthquake of Akita-ken in 1914

The shock that visited Akita-ken on Mar. 15th 1914 was apparently caused by landslide. It was of local character and was confined within a radius of about 25 miles from the banks of the river Omono. The town of Omagari and neighborhood suffered most from the calamity.

Specialist's hypothesis about earthquakes in Japan

According to Prof. F. Omori's (Vide "Who's Who") hypothesis, Japan will probably be free for a generation or so from any disastrous seismic

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visitation. He explains that Japan is situated on the border line of the earth, one extending along the Pacific coast of the two continents of America and the other extending from Macedonia and terminating in Formosa via Asia Minor, Caucasus, Turkistan, and the outer zone of Himalayas. The former experienced seven serious earthquakes during eight years ending 1906 and the other had 11 visitations from 1896 to 1906. Japan linking these two zones was subject to earthquakes just as well as the regions forming the two extremities. What is interesting to note is, that the seismic distrubances occurring in Japan have not been synchronous with those in the two regions. Japan repeatedly experienced severe shocks while the two zones were left undisturbed. The relative situation appears to have been reversed recently, Japan now enjoing repose while the Pacific coast of the two Americas and the European-Asiatic zone are being shaken with terrible violence. This contrast is also seen in the different sections of Japan. Formerly the southern shores of Honshu and of Shikoku were most earthquake-ridden districts, but of late the centre of disturbance appears to have shifted to the northeastern districts of Honshu and Hokkaido. Prof. Omori, therefore, surmises that Japan as a whole and the southern shores of Honshu and Shikoku in particular, will probably be safe from any disastrous earthquakes at least for some decades to come.

B. VOLCANOES

Three volcanic ranges exist in Japan, viz, Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which about 50 are more or less active. Naturally Japan is rich in hot mineral springs, which number more than 1000. Of the volcanic cones that are still active may be mentioned Tarumai (905 metres), Noboribetsu (1,023 m.), Komagatake, (1,099,) Agatsuma (1,920) in Iwaki, the latest eruption of which occurring in 1903 and at which two geologists were killed; Bandai (1,431) which exploded with disastrous effect in 1888; Adataro (1,420), which exploded in 1900; Nasu (1,910) always emitting smoke; Shirane near Kusatsu (2,500) which exploded in 1902; Shimne of Nikko rnge (2,143); Unzen in Hizen (1,385); Aso a complex volcano with its highest cone towering 1,609 and perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and 10 miles the other way; Kaimon (927); Sakurajima (300) in Kagoshima Bay; Kirishima (1,657) emitting smoke, with intermittent eruption; Oshima (755) at the mouth of Tokyo Bay, always emitting smoke; Asama (2,101) always active. Usu in Hokkaido exploded in 1910.

Sakurajima eruption of 1914

On the morning of 12th January 1914, after the continuous earthquakes lasting two preceding days, Sakurajima exploded. It had remained practically dormant for 136 years, the island having experienced another such disaster in 1779. Ashes fell over immense areas, while owing to the discharge of deluge of lava the Osumi strait that separated the Island and the opposite coast of Osumi has become filled up. The lava wall has a frontage of about 360 feet and in some places it is piled up to a height of 2000 feet above sea-level. The casualties caused were, killed by eruption, 57, including 23 missing; killed by earthquake, 13 in Kagoshima city, 16 in Kagoshima district, total, 86. The calamity caused damage amounting to ¥ 37,161,158.

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Activity of Fuji and Kirishima Ranges

In general the activity of the two ranges is shown alternately. The active Asama, Oshima and Yake-dake, etc. in the Fuji range had been quite in evidence for several years till 1914, and when they became relatively calm that year, those in the other range, Kirishima, Sakura-jima and some volcanoes in the Kagoshima archipelago burst out in fury. Then the Fuji volcanoes awoke with energy, giving rise in 1915 to a terrible explosion of Yake-dake and on a reef about one degree south of Bonin, and meanwhile the Kirishima range remained quiet.

C. MINERAL SPRINGS

As a redeeming feature to compensate for the presence of disquieting volcanoes, quite a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact, occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral springs and especially of those that possess high medical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which from easy accessibility or high efficacy, are popular. The following based on the investigations carried out by the Home Office may prove interesting to the public.

	Main Island						
	Middle	East	West	North	Hokkaido	Kyushu	Total
Simple cold	64	50	10	10	1	20	155
Simple hot	41	61	22	28	3	70	225
Simple acid	4	7	5	1	1	3	21
"Earthy" acid ...	1	5	0	6	1	3	16
Alkaline acid	39	38	8	9	20	35	149
Salt	55	60	9	31	5	19	179
Bitter	6	27	4	21	4	16	78
Iron	12	14	0	3	1	2	32
Sulphur	23	26	10	36	14	18	127
Sulphuric acid	0	6	0	4	0	1	11
Acid vitriol	2	3	0	0	1	0	6
Alum vitriol	2	5	0	0	0	1	8
Not yet ascertained	19	42	7	14	0	17	99
Total	268	344	75	163	51	205	1,106

1. Simple Hot Springs which maintain constant, 37 or higher, temperature, and are poor in free carbonic dioxide and in dissolved solid ingredients. In 1 liter of the water is held less than 1 g. of free carbonic dioxide and that of dissolved solid ingredients is still less. The following come under this head:—

Dogo, *Kiya* ("Iwa-no-yu," Hakone), *Tonosawa* (Hakone), *Ubako* (Hakone).

2. Acid Alum-Vitriol Springs which besides sulphate-and-hydrogen ions hold in 1 kg. of the water more than .010 g. of ferro-ion, while the amount of aluminium-ion in 1 liter of the water is more than 10 milligram equivalent. The following come under this head:—

Akazuka (Kai), *Azumasan* (Iwashiro), *Isobe* (Etchu), *Yuwozan* (Bungo), *Johojimura* (Kozuke), *Kusatsu* (Kozuke), *Nasu* and *Yumoto* (Shimotsuke), *Kowakidani* (Hakone), *Suwa* and *Fukuzawa* (Shinano)

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3. Acid Vitriol Springs which, besides sulphate-and-hydrogen ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The following come under this head:—

Kowakidani (Hakone), *Kusatsu* (Kozuke), *Shiobara* (Shimotsuke), *Suwa* No. I (Shinano)

4. Acid Alum Springs which contain sulphate and hydrogen, and the amount of aluminium-ions in 1 liter of the water is more than 10 milligram equivalent. The following are some of the kind:—

Kawaura-mura (Kozuke), *Oguruyama* (Kozuke)

5. Vitriol Spring which, besides sulphate-ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The following come under this head:—

Nasu, **Furuyashiki** (Shimotsuke), *Kowakidani* (Hakone), *So-unzan* (Sagami)

6. Alum-Vitriol Springs which, besides sulphate-ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The amount of aluminium-irons held in 1 liter of the water is more than 10 milligram equivalent. The following belong to this class:—

Amidamine (Yamashiro), *Magaki* (Iwaki), etc.

7. Iron Carbonate Springs which, besides hydro-carbonate ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The following come under this class:—

Arimura (Satsuma), *Beppu* (Bungo), *Futagoyama* (Hakone)

8. Sulphur Springs which contain hydro-sulphide ions, and sometimes free sulphuretted hydrogen also. The following belong to this class of springs:—

Eino-o (Osumi), *Hisomoe* (Osumi), *Hiyanezaki* (Loochu), *Miyanoshita* (Hakone), *Nikko* and *Yumoto* (Shimotsuke), *Kowakidani* (Hakone), *Yamanaka* (Kaga), etc.

9. Acid Sulphurette-Hydrogen Springs which, besides hydrogen-ions contain free sulphurette-hydrogen. The following come under this class:—

Hoshimata (Kozuke), *Niwasaka* (Iwashiro), *Myoban-dani* (Osumi) *Unzendake* (Hizen), *Yunohana-zaka* (Hakone), etc.

10. Bitter Springs which in 1 liter of the water hold more than 1 g. dissolved solid ingredients in which anions the sulphate-ions predominate. The following belong to this class:—

Asamushi (Mutsu), *Hakone* (Sagami), "Sengoku-Shinyu" *Suwa*, Yokomachi (Shinano), *Yamashiro* (Kaga); Sulphuric Bitter Spring, *Ikao* (Kozuke).

11. Alkaline Springs which in 1 liter of the water, contain more than 1 g. of dissolved solid ingredients in which anions hydro-carbonate-ions and cations alkaline-ions predominate. The following come under this class:—

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Akayisan (Kozuke), *Ikao* (Kozuke), *Shiobara* (Shimotsuke), *Yumura* and *Kinosaki* (Tajima), *Arima* (Settu), *Yatsugatake* (Shinano), etc, etc.

12. Salt Springs which in 1 liter of the water, contain more than 1 g. of dissolved solid ingredints in which anions chlorine-ions and cations natrium-ions predominate to a great degree. The following belong to this class:—

Dogashima (Hakone), *Kiga* (Hakone), *Miyanoshita* (Hakone), *Shuzenji* (Izu), *Sokokura* (Hakone), *Atami* (Izu), *Arima* Nos. I, II, etc.

Radio-activity of Japanese Mineral Springs

In 1914, at the instance of the Home Office, Dr. Ishizu, of the Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory, carried out examination of about 150 mineral springs with the special object of ascertaining their radio-activity. Of these five have been found conspicuous in radium emanation. and they are, *Masutomi* in Kai Province (with 235.63 to 823.34 Mache's units per litre of water), *Takayama* in Mino Province (281.09), *Misasa* in Hoki (10.23-142.14), *Murasugi* (49.61) and *Tochiomata* (25.86) in Echigo, the first two being cold springs. *Masutomi* is found at the foot of Mt. Kimbu and the strata in the neighborhood contain scheelite, apatite, tourmaline, sulphide ores, etc. Takayama exists on the River Kiso and in the neighborhood are found tin sand, wolframite, fergosanite, monazite, and naegite. Thorium is contained in the last two. Compared with the famous mineral springs with strong radio-activity in Europe, *Masutomi*, according to Dr. Ishizu, is second only to *Joachisthal* and *Brambach*, but comes over *Gastein*, *Landeck*, *Baden-Baden*, etc. *Masutomi* is therefore the third spring with the greatest radio-activity in the world. *Misasa* is only next to *Ischia* in Italy and almost rivals *Gastein* as radio-active hot spring. All these Japanese mineral springs are found in granite regions.

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CHAPTER IV

POPULATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Yasunori Nikaido, formerly Statist to the Imp. Census Bureau

The first decennary census taken in Japan at midnight Oct. 10, 1920 put the population of Japan proper at 55,961,140 (28,042,995 males and 27,318,145 females), this figure falling about 700,000 below that officially reported for 1918 as "legal population". The accuracy of the legal population based as it was on domicile registers had long been suspected both of omission and repetition. It must further be noted that the census figure, while excluding tens of thousands of Japanese living abroad, includes thousands of alien residents in this country.

The **density** per square *ri* is calculated at 2,239, thus putting Japan next to Belgium, England & Wales, the most populous countries in Europe. Tokyo-fu with 26,762 heads the list followed by Osaka-fu 22,408 and Fukuoka-ken 13,890, while the two lowest are Hokkaido (394) and Iwate-ken (856). Compared on the basis of habitable area, Japan may be considered to surpass the European countries in density, for in Japan it constitutes only 19% of the total area, while the ratio is as high as 74 for Belgium, 73 for England and Wales, 67 for Holland. The question of overpopulation is therefore one of grave significance to Japan where habitable area is practically synonymous with tillage area. That the majority of the inhabitants subsists on farming in contrast to industrial countries in Europe must also be taken into consideration. Percentage of **males to females** stands at 100.4, the two extremes being 112 in Hokkaido and 93 in Luchoo, Kagoshima-ken and Shiga-ken. The **centralization movement** to urban districts is also remarkable. As it stands at present, 16 cities having over 100,000 population contain in the aggregate 6,752,756, that is, 12.05% of the total population, and this compares as follows with the advanced Western countries :—England & Wales 36, Holland 23, U. S. A. 22, Germany and Belgium 21, Italy 12. The ratio of males to females in those urban districts averages 112.22 to 100. In passing, it may be mentioned that the total population for the whole Empire is put at 77,005,510, distributed as follows :—Japan proper 55,961,140, Taiwan 3,654,398, Karafuto 105,765, Chosen 17,284,207. The last figure does not represent the result of the census but is based upon register calculation. The number of families aggregates 15,231,425.

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Some unpleasant phenomena in the movement of Japan's population have, according to a certain expert, been much in evidence of late years, especially as regards birth-rate and mortality. The former has steadily decreased since 1911, for instance, to 33.7 per 1,000 population in 1915, 32.4 in '16 and '17 and 32.2 in '18, while on the other hand the death-rate advanced from 20.5 in 1915 to 21.5, 21.4, and 26.8 in the following three years. In the same period infant mortality respectively stood at 16.0; 17.0; 17.3; 18.9. Japan's death-rate is nearly twice as great as that in the advanced countries in Europe.

POPULATION IN JAPAN PROPER

Returns of "Legal" Population

	Males	Females	Total	Annual inc. Per 1000 pop.		Males per 100 females
1909 (Dec. 31)	25,387,023	24,867,454	50,254,471	13.42		102.08
1910 (,,)	25,759,347	25,225,505	50,984,844	14.53	14.78	102.12
1911 (,,)	26,152,214	25,601,731	51,753;934	15.08		102.15
1912 (,,)	26,544,759	25,978,008	52,522,753	14.86		102.18
1913 (,,)	26,964,586	26,398,096	53,362,682	15.99		102.15
1914 (,,)	27,362,825	26,779,621	54,142,441	14.61		102.12
1915 (,,)	27,764,085	27,171,679	54,935,755	14.65	12.09	102.18
1916 (,,)	28,118,981	27,518,462	55,637,431	12.70		102.18
1917 (,,)	28,472,320	27,863,663	56,335,971	12.47		102.18
1918 (,,)	28,625,617	28,042,094	56,667,711	5.89		102.08

Note:—Where total disagrees with its components is due to people of unknown sexes being included in it.

Population by Ages and Sexes* (Dec. 31, 1918)

Age	Real number			Ratio per 1000 population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0–5	3,697,052	3,612,697	7,309,749	65.2	63.8	129.0
5–10	3,409,666	3,336,973	6,746,639	60.2	58.9	119.1
10–15	2,955,678	2,877,328	5,833,006	52.2	50.7	102.9
15–20	2,773,738	2,666,421	5,440,159	48.9	47.1	96.0
20–25	2,391,244	2,318,510	4,709,754	42.2	40.9	83.1
25–30	2,076,891	1,987,681	4,064,572	36.6	35.1	71.1

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Continued

Age	Real number			Ratio per 100 population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
30-35	1,931,573	1,894,191	3,825,764	3.62	3.55	7,17
35-40	1,801,414	1,724 513	3,525,927	3.38	3.23	6.61
40-45	1,407,558	1,335,640	2,743,198	2.64	2.50	5.14
45-50	1,361,638	1,291,051	2,652,689	2.55	2.42	4.97
50-55	1,029,613	995,325	2,021,938	1.93	1.86	3.79
55-60	1,052,371	1,028,240	2,080,611	1.97	1.93	3.90
60-65	856,136	873,734	1,729,870	1.60	1.64	3.24
65-70	633,758	678,146	1,311,904	1.19	1.27	2.46
70-75	388,542	448,755	837,297	0.73	0.84	1.57
75-80	187,366	239,461	426,827	0.35	0.45	0.80
80-85	101,627	135,494	237,120	0.19	0.25	0.44
85-90	40,013	50,525	90,538	0.07	0.10	0.17
90-95	17,306	17,404	34,710	0.04	0.03	0.07
95-100	6,895	6,266	13,161	0.01	0.01	0.02
Over 100 ...	4,252	4,658	8,910	0.01	0.01	0.02
Unknown ...	1,338	844	2,182	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total ...	26,964,117	26,398,072	53,362,189	50.53	49.47	100.00

NOTE.—* These statistics and the following are based on "legal" numbers, excepting prison-inmates without domicile.

MARRIED AND UNMARRIED *

The census returns on married and unmarried in Japan proper were first compiled in 1886. The quinquennial figures are given below:—

Dec. 31	Married			Unmarried		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1888	...7,419,953	Same	14,839,906	12,587,369	12,178,769	24,766,138
1893	.. 7,612764	is	15,225,528	13,292,538	12,869,022	26,161,560
1898	...7,979,858	in	15,959,716	14,093,234	13,709,665	27,802,899
1903	...8,229,152	"Male"	16,458,304	15,371,779	14,902,055	30,273,834
1908	8,583,168	col-	17,166,336	16,462,676	15,959,215	32,421,891
1913	.. 9,144,727	umn	18,289,454	17,819,360	17,253,345	35,072,273

NOTE.—*See note the preceding table.

Ratios of these numbers are as follows:—

Dec. 31	Married			Unmarried		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1888	18.94	18.94	37.48	31.78	30.74	62.32
1893	18.39	18.39	36.78	32.12	31.10	63.22
1898	18.23	18.23	36.46	32.21	31.33	63.54
1903	17.61	17.61	35.22	32.89	31.89	64.78
1908	17.31	17.31	34.62	33.20	32.18	65.38
1913	17.14	17.14	34.28	33.39	32.33	65.72

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

The returns showing births and deaths were first prepared in 1883, and stillbirths in 1886. The following figures represent the average in each five years:—

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Average for	Births	Still-births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1894–98	1,288,270	122,736	875,475	413,047	112,892
1899–03	1,463,999	148,166	934,727	357,644	64,805
1904–08	1,519,030	152,074	1,013,985	399,843	62,254
1909–13	1,746,139	153,920	1,032,818	436,116	59,270
1914–18	1,831,296	141,965	1,230,986	458,286	58,770

Ratios of these numbers per 1,000 population are as follows:—

Average for	Births	Still-births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1894–98	30.2	2.87	20.5	6.67	2.64
1899–03	32.2	3.26	20.5	7.87	1.43
1904–08	31.5	3.16	21.0	8.30	1.29
1909–13	33.7	2.98	20.6	6.45	1.15
1914–18	32.3	2.51	21.7	8.09	1.04

Age of Marriages

	1917		1918		Ratio for 1918	
	Males	Females	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 15 ..	—	151	—	222	—	0.4
15–20	17,852	120,791	18,845	129,467	37.6	258.6
20–25	138,714	193,615	152,620	217,632	304.9	434.8
25–30	153,823	69,651	174,136	79,808	347.9	159.4
30–35	63,451	29,550	72,644	33,671	145.1	67.3
35–40	32,251	16,643	35,030	18,595	70.0	37.1
40–50	28,732	13,345	32,304	15,966	64.5	31.9
50–60	9,592	3,406	11,008	4,243	22.0	8.5
Above 60 ..	3,555	818	3,993	978	8.0	2.0
Total	447,970	447,970	500,580	500,580	1,000.0	1,000.0

Birth-Rates

	Males	Females	Total	Males per 100 females	Legitimate	Illegitimate
1914..	925,855	882,547	1,808,402	104.9	91.2%	8.8%
1915..	918,296	881,030	1,799,326	104.2	91.3	8.7
1916..	921,347	883,475	1,804,822	104.3	91,1	8.9
1917..	924,953	887,460	1,812,413	104.2	91.2	8.8
1918..	914,676	877,302	1,791,978	104.3	91.2	8.8

Note:—Still births are excluded.

Rates of Still-Births

	Total	M. per 100 F.	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Live-b.	Still-b.
1914	145,692	114.5	77.2	22.8	92.5	7.5
1915	141,301	114.8	77.6	22.4	92.7	7.3
1916	139,998	114.8	77.4	22.6	92.8	7.2
1917	140,328	117.1	77.1	22.9	92.8	7.2
1918	142,507	115.0	77.7	22.3	92.6	7.4

Death-Rates (1918)

Age	Males	Females	Total	Per 1,000
Under 5	276,314	255,521	531,835	356.2
5–10	24,436	29,103	53,539	35.8
10–15	13,794	19,830	33,624	22.5
15–20	30,983	37,388	68,371	45.8
20–25	34,213	38,499	72,712	48.7
25–30	27,784	32,809	60,593	40.6

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DEATH-RATES (*Continued*)

Age	Males	Females	Total	Per 1,000
30–35	25,056	27,967	53,023	35.5
35–40	24,488	26,216	50,704	34.0
40–45	25,449	22,451	47,900	32.1
45–50	23,562	17,748	41,310	27.7
50–55	29,116	21,254	50,370	33.7
55–60	29,385	21,441	50,826	34.0
60–65	41,184	31,660	72,844	48.8
65–70	46,635	39,218	85,853	57.5
70–75	44,822	43,464	88,286	59.1
75–80	31,744	36,384	68,128	45.6
80–85	15,862	22,899	38,761	26.0
85–90	6,928	12,313	19,241	12.9
90–95	1,329	3,001	4,330	2.9
Above 95	260	582	842	0.6
Unknown	48	22	70	0.0
Total	753,392	739,770	1,493,162	1,000.0

THE AVERAGE AGE OF MORTALITY

According to the investigation carried out in 1911 at the request of the Statistic Bureau by Mr. Yano, actuary and Managing-Director of the First Life Ins. Co., Tokyo, the average age of mortality of Japanese is 43.97 years for men and 44.85 for women. The average age of death for those males who survive five days after birth is 45.27, for those surviving one year 51.11, three years 52.41, six years 51.31 and twenty years 40.35.

POPULATION OF THE PREFECTURES

(Based on the Census taken midnight Oct. 10, 1920)

Prefecture	Area. sq. mi	Population
Aichi	812.78	2,089,730
Akita	754.00	898,532
Aomori	607.03	756,413
Chiba	326.15	1,336,108
Ehime	341.17	1,046,696
Fukui	272.40	599,150
Fukuoka	317.81	2,187,755
Fukushima ..	846.07	1,362,689
Gifu	671.45	1,070,366
Gumma	407.25	1,052,594
Hiroshima	520.78	1,541,876
Hokkaido	6,095.36	2,359,097
Hyogo	556.98	2,301,875
Ibaraki	385.18	1,350,334
Ishikawa	270.72	747,355
Iwate	899.19	845,510
Kagawa	113.50	678,217
Kagoshima ..	902.31	1,415,538
Kanagawa	115.67	1,323,372
Kochi	454.72	670,893
Kumamoto ..	465.47	1,233,199

Prefecture	Area. sq. mi	Population
Kyoto	296.55	1,286,916
Miyagi	540.79	961,755
Miyazaki	487.34	651,085
Miye	363.55	1,069,277
Nagano	853.76	1,562,715
Nagasaki	235.15	1,135,742
Nara	201.42	564,605
Niigata	824.59	1,776,455
Oita	402.73	860,326
Okayama	420.98	1,217,663
Okinawa	156.91	571,565
Osaka	160.08	2,587,813
Saga	115.72	673,878
Saitama	265.99	1,319,516
Shiga	258.44	651,051
Shimane	435.82	714,699
Shizuoka	503.82	1,550,167
Tochigi	417.77	1,046,458
Tokushima ..	271.28	670,219
Tokyo	102.84	3,699,283
Tottori	224.16	454,673
Toyama	266.41	724,258

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Prefecture	Area. sq. mi	Population	Prefecture	Area. sq. mi	Population
Wakayama ..	310.62	750,399	Yamaguchi ..	389.99	1,040,979
Yamagata	600.15	968,889	Yamanashi ..	389.85	583,455

POPULATION OF THE CITIES

(Based on the Census taken midnight Oct. 10, 1920)

Cities	Population	House-holds	Pop. per house-hold
Akashi	33,099	7,724	4.3
Akita	38,281	6,722	5.4
Amagasaki ..	38,450	8,220	4.7
Aomori ..	48,933	9,494	5.2
Asahigawa ..	61,319	11,340	5.4
Fukui	56,635	13,275	4.3
Fukuoka ..	95,381	18,027	5.3
Fukushima ..	35,766	6,756	5.3
Fukuyama ..	29,768	6,775	4.4
Gifu	62,715	13,710	5.6
Hachioji ..	38,953	7,665	5.1
Hakodate ..	144,740	29,155	5.0
Hamamatsu ..	64,749	12,377	5.2
Himeji	45,745	9,507	4.8
Hirosaki ..	32,764	6,060	5.4
Hiroshima ..	160,504	34,553	4.6
Imaharu ..	30,296	6,371	4.8
Kagoshima ..	102,396	19,942	5.1
Kanazawa ..	129,320	29,287	4.4
Kobe	608,628	138,986	4.4
Kochi	49,331	11,276	4.4
Kofu	56,207	12,026	4.7
Kokura ..	33,956	6,666	5.1
Kumamoto ..	70,393	13,787	5.1
Kure	130,354	28,268	4.6
Kurume ..	43,628	8,242	5.3
Kushiro ..	39,224	7,951	4.9
Kyoto	299,689	128,892	4.6
Marugame ..	24,637	5,747	4.3
Matsumoto ..	50,000	10,251	4.9
Matsuyama ..	51,248	11,785	4.3
Matsuye ..	37,526	8,755	4.3
Mayebashi ..	62,323	12,797	4.9
Mito	39,350	8,187	4.8
Moji	71,740	16,282	4.4
Morioka ..	42,400	8,088	5.2
Muroran ..	56,016	11,981	4.7
Nagano ..	37,308	7,833	4.8
Nagaoka ..	41,627	8,311	5.0
Nagasaki ..	176,554	37,036	4.8
Nagoya ..	429,990	92,426	4.7
Nara	40,303	8,734	4.6
Nawa	53,883	13,045	4.1
Niigata ..	92,130	18,965	4.9
Ogaki	28,333	6,042	4.7
Oita	43,146	7,613	5.7
Okazaki ..	38,526	8,623	4.5
Okayama ..	94,584	21,420	4.4
Omuda	64,305	13,039	4.9
Onomichi ..	26,466	6,180	4.3
Osaka 1,252,972		276,331	4.5
Otaru	108,113	21,275	5.1
Otsu	31,456	7,336	4.8
Saga	33,526	6,350	5.3
Sakai	84,995	18,324	4.6
Sapporo ..	102,571	20,038	5.1
Sasebo	87,013	16,537	5.3
Sendai	118,978	21,861	5.4
Shimonoseki .	72,287	16,140	4.5
Shizuoka ..	73,893	15,223	4.9
Shuri	22,842	5,384	4.2
Takamatsu ..	46,551	10,741	4.3
Takaoka ..	36,646	7,229	5.1
Takasaki ..	36,784	4,914	4.6
Takata	28,388	5,424	5.2
Tokushima ..	68,463	15,929	4.3
Tokyo 2,173,162		456,820	4.8
Tottori	29,273	6,431	4.6
Toyama ..	61,811	13,553	4.6
Toyohashi ..	65,158	12,912	5.0
Tsu	47,742	10,120	4.7
Uji-Yamada .	39,270	8,728	4.5
Utsunomiya .	63,768	13,054	4.9
Uyeda	26,269	5,655	4.6
Wakamatsu .. (Fukushima-ken)	37,549	7,240	5.2
Wakamatsu .. (Fukuoka-ken)	49,341	11,447	4.3
Wakayama ..	83,498	19,377	4.3
Yamagata ..	48,397	8,672	5.6
Yawata ..	100,227	22,322	4.5
Yokkaichi ..	35,169	7,780	4.5
Yokohama ..	422,942	95,241	4.4
Yokosuka ..	89,875	16,368	5.5
Yonezawa ..	43,004	7,623	5.6

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DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Population	1913 No. towns	1913 Population	1913 Percentage	1918 No. towns	1918 Pop.	1918 Percent
Under 500	163	42,522	0.08	137	38,678	0.07
501– 2,000	1,288	3,413,627	6.20	2,313	3,499,555	5.65
2,001– 5,000	7,584	24,345,915	44.16	7,343	23,532,451	40.51
5,001– 10,000	1,852	12,105,244	21.95	1,912	12,474,669	21.48
10,001– 20,000	835	4,496,820	8.16	378	5,063,294	8.72
20,001– 50,000	97	2,933,888	5.32	132	3,904,312	6.72
50,001–100,000	26	1,855,550	3.36	32	2,281,879	3.93
Over 100,001	11	5,937,704	10.77	14	7,292,439	12.55
Total	12,356	55,131,270	100.00	12,261	58,087,277	100.00

JAPANESE RESIDING ABROAD

The following returns by the Foreign Department give data as at the end of June, 1919.

Districts	Males	Females	Total
I. Manchuria			
Total	103,331	77,875	181,206
II. China Proper			
Total	18,112	13,875	31,987
Tientsin ..	2,569	1,901	4,470
Peking ..	800	604	1,404
Shanghai ..	9,861	7,830	17,691
Hankow ..	1,731	1,044	2,775
Canton ..	236	136	372
Changsha ..	224	160	384
III. S. Asia and the Pacific			
Hongkong ..	1,014	763	1,777
Siam	200	82	282
Str. Settlem't and Br. N. Borneo	4,779	3,518	8,297
Singapore	2,037	1,044	3,081
Br. India ..	806	725	1,531
Dutch E. Indies	2,610	1,504	4,114
Philippines .	8,653	914	9,567
Guam (U.S.).	154	77	231
Australia ..	3,561	181	3,742
Thursd. Is.	674	22	696
Broome ..	1,439	46	1,485
Fr. New Caledonia ..	2,537	1	2,538
IV. Europe			
Portugal ..	1	0	1
Spain	15	0	15
France ..	206	31	237
Paris ..	142	16	158
Lyons ..	37	9	46
Gr. Britain ..	898	79	977
London ..	734	74	808
Holland ..	7	1	8
Switzerland .	73	6	79
Italy	31	4	35
Sweden ..	7	0	7
Russia	—	—	—
Petrograd .	44	11	55
Moskow ..	—	—	—
Total	1,238	121	1,359
V. Russia in Asia			
Siberia ..	4,290	4,005	8,295
Irkutsk ..	40	24	64
Khabarovsk	259	418	677
Vladivostok	3,151	2,764	5,915
Nikolajevsk	169	184	353
VI. America			
Br. Canada (A)			
Vancouver	8,609	3,807	12,416
Total (A)	11,251	5,399	16,650
United States (B)			
N. Y. City ..	3,735	318	4,053
Washington			
Seattle ..	4,766	2,718	7,484
Tacoma ..	1,173	429	1,602
Others ..	9,242	2,386	11,628
Oregon			
Portland ..	918	607	1,525
Others ..	4,822	1,232	6,054
California ..	61,195	28,378	89,573
Other states .	2,783	493	3,276
Total (B) .	88,634	36,561	125,195
Mexico .	1,836	362	2,198

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Peru	4,882	1,028	5,910
Bolivia ..	826	25	851
Chile	353	36	389
Argentine ..	1,285	295	1,580
Uruguey ..	—	—	—
Brazil	18,786	12,563	31,349
Total (N. & S. America) ..	127,853	56,269	184,122
VIII. Africa			
	29	18	47
IX. Others			
Tsingtao & neighborhood	14,999	12,123	27,122
Hawaii including Honolulu	64,306	49,977	114,283
German Pacific Islands Occupied	—	—	—
Grand Total	364,190	226,396	590,586

Note :—There were in Siberia some hundreds of the Japanese and Koreans not reported to the authorities.

JAPANESE GOING ABROAD

Number of Passports Issued in 1918

Destination	Males	Females	Total
China	2,718	660	3,378
Siam	39	10	49
Hongkong ..	233	60	293
Bri. Str. Settl't.	1,199	466	1,665
Siberia	22,007	1,504	23,511
British India ..	242	64	306
Ceylon	10	2	12
Fr. Indo-China.	65	21	86
Others in Asia .	1,049	41	1,090
Great Britain .	210	8	218
Sweden	3	—	3
Russia	65	2	67
France	94	1	95
Belgium	1	—	1
Holland	5	—	5
Spain	4	—	4
Italy	134	—	134
Switzerland ..	5	—	5
Portugal	—	1	1
Others in Europe	217	1	218
Africa	22	1	23
U. S. A.	6,511	4,386	10,897
Canada	1,396	596	1,992
Mexico	155	24	179
Peru	1,363	481	1,844
Brazil	3,542	1,989	5,531
Argentine ..	169	19	188
Chili	48	4	52
Others in S. America ..	33	10	43
Australia	99	26	125
Hawaii	1,619	1,933	3,552
Borneo	403	109	512
Dutch India ..	601	149	750
Philippines ..	3,365	368	3,733
Bri. Pacific Is. .	42	5	47
Others	1,456	18	1,474
Total	49,124	12,959	62,083

JAPANESE EMIGRANTS

By Prof. Shigetaka Shiga

According to the report of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese residing abroad, exclusive of those in China and Hongkong, which are returned at about 350,000, numbered 270,300 at the end of June 1916, but the actual number must have reached about 400,000 as no small number leave Japan as stowaways. The Japanese emigrants may be classified into five groups, i.e. 1. the South Seas, 2. Hawaiian Is., 3. North America, 4. Latin America, 5. Australia.

1. **The South Seas.**—The term *Nan-yo* in Japanese has a different meaning from that understood by Europeans, and comprises Singapore, Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Philippines, etc. In these islands some

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18,000 Japanese reside, employed in rubber plantations, as they own or lease 30,000 *cho* of land, two-thirds of which being under rubber trees. Those who live in the vicinity of the Bay of Siam are carrying on pearl fishery.

2. Hawaiian Is.—The emigrants number nearly 100,000, which are about one half of the total population in the islands. 17,000 of the emigrants, in the city of Honolulu, are mostly tradesmen, and in other places the Japanese are generally employed in sugar plantation, though some in Kona district are cultivating coffee plants. Hawaiian sea abounds in fish, and fishery is claiming the attention of a section of the Japanese. In short, the Japanese in Hawaiian Is. are playing an important part in the economy of the place, which could hardly have attained the present condition of prosperity but for the activity of the Japanese residents. The trouble of racial problem is practically absent in these islands.

3. North America.—Nearly 90,000 Japanese emigrants reside in the United States and 14,000 in the Dominion of Canada, most of them being engaged in farming, fishery or lumbering. More than one half of the Japanese in North America are found in the State of California, where their activity is shown in the domestic service of American families or in raising vegetable, fruits, and flowers or conducting hop plantation.

4. Latin America.—This group includes Mexico, Central America and South America. The emigrants number 3,000 in Mexico, 7,000 in Peru, 30,000 in Brazil and 3,000 in Argentine and other countries. In Mexico, their activity is chiefly directed in business transactions and cultivation of coffee and cotton, in Peru they are cultivating coffee and sugar, and in Brazil coffee and "dry field" rice. Coffee plantation in San Paulo Brazil, employs over 25,000 Japanese laborers, the Brazilian Government encouraging a leading Japanese emigration co. to supply the laborers to the state. Some Japanese in Peru are pursuing fishery, and in Chile it was intended some years ago to establish a company for exploiting the marine wealth along the coast. This has proved abortive.

5. Australasia.—Including those employed at nickel mines in New Caledonia, the Japanese in this part of the Southern Hemisphere number nearly 12,000.

FOREIGN VISITORS TO JAPAN

Nationality	1919	*1920	Nationality	1919	*1920
British	4,046	3,774	Portuguese	118	
American	6,042	5,959	Danish	241	
German	78	206	Belgian	—	2,749
French	771	455	Swedish	74	
Russian	4,739	3,150	Swiss	125	
Chinese	11,357	10,818	Greek	228	
Italian	123		Persian	32	
Austro-Hungarian	—		Others	1,492	
Dutch	257		Total	29,779	27,111
Spanish	56				

N.B.—* From January to October.

In 1917 and 1918 the numbers were 28,428, and 29,359 respectively.

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LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS, NATURALIZATION, ETC.

With some exceptions of no great significance the foreigners living in Japan enjoy the same status as native subjects, so far as right and privileges are concerned. At the same time the foreigners are just as amenable to the criminal laws and punitive provisions of the realm as the Japanese. The exceptions mentioned above relate first to mining concessions which are granted only to native subjects or to companies formed according to Japanese laws. Foreigners may therefore enjoy the mining right by becoming shareholders of a company so formed. Then certain companies or banks that stand in special relation to the Government, for instance the subsidized steamship companies as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the banks under special protection as the Bank of Japan, are not allowed to take foreigners as shareholders. In regard to the right of ownership of land, this right was denied to individual foreigners, but by the Law promulgated April 1910 this question has received radical modification. It imposes various restrictions on the foreign ownership of land, as follow: — (1) Hokkaido, Saghalien and Formosa are exempted from the operation of the Law. (2) It is impossible for the right to be granted in any district declared to be reserved for purposes of national defence. (3) The Law makes it incumbent on any foreigner who owns land in a district newly declared to be within a fortified zone to divest himself of that property within one year on pain of sequestration. (4) The Law only grants the right of ownership to those foreigners who maintain a household or lodging in the country, or to those foreign juridical persons who keep an office here. (5) It compels any foreign landowner who may leave the country and thus fail to maintain a household or lodging to sell his property within five years on penalty of its reversion to the National Treasury. The date of putting the Law in operation still remains unfixed.

Naturalization

A foreigner may become a Japanese subject under this condition, viz., (1) That one has been domiciled in Japan for at least five years continuously; (2) is at least 20 years of age and possesses civil capacity according to the law of one's native country; (3) is of good morals; (4) possesses property or ability to maintain oneself: (5) possesses no nationality or will lose it on being made a Japanese subject.

A foreigner may also become a Japanese subject by marrying a Japanese woman on condition of being adopted into her family and assuming the family name of the wife, as did late Lafcadio Hearn who became a Japanese subject by complying with this formality and acquired a new name, Koizumi Yakumo. Permission of the Home Minister is to be obtained in this form of naturalization, the condition required being very simple, i.e., continuous residence or domicile in Japan for at least one year and good morals. Another simple process of acquiring Japanese nationality consists in being adopted by a Japanese subject. Naturalization record still remains comparatively insignificant, the bulk being supplied by Chinese living in Formosa. The Home Office's report contains this list.

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	Marrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated		Marrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated
1915..	5	1	6	3	1917..	3	2	4	5
1916..	0	0	11	9	1918..	1	—	5	3

PROBLEM OF THE EMANCIPATION OF THE "SPECIAL" CLASS PEOPLE

Since the "rice-riots" in the summer, 1918, in which the *Eta* (this name officially forbidden) people are said to have played a rather active part, public attention has been drawn to the questions of improving the condition of this unjustly despised caste. It is scattered all over Japan and is estimated to number somewhere about 1,200,000.

These special people were placed, it is true, on exactly same legal status with ordinary people when the feudal regime was abolished in 1867, nor have the authorities neglected to issue instructions enjoying the two classes to live as good neighbors and bretheren. But the long custom dies hard, and while ordinary people still treat the "newly emancipated" class as outcasts the latter continue, perhaps obliged by force of circumstances, to live apart in their own community as before. Many are the tragic stories told of those aspiring *eta* who dared to seek their fortune in professional and other callings formerly denied them. Only those who succeed in concealing their identity are left unmolested. The bulk are obliged to follow as before tilling of soil, leather-tanning, makers of leather goods, clog-menders. This long persecution has degenerated them and they have either been reduced to malcontents or vagrants, though in point of material wealth not a few of them have risen to opulence. What specially galls their pride is that even the poorest ordinary people look down upon them with contempt and consider intermarriage with them as *mêsalliance*.

There is reason why they should resent this persecution, in that both ethnologically and physically they are indistinguishable from the ordinary people. They come of the mixed stock just as the other. To be more specific, they are supposed to be descendants of aborigines, refugees of civil wars, disgraced *Samurai*, escaped criminals, and above all those of the "*emibe*" origin, "unclean family" who took to themselves to care for the dead in the early stage of the Japanese history. As we know, they were never a caste quite in the Indian sense, but the introduction of Buddhism has resulted in ostracizing those belonging to this class, who were engaged, as many of them are still now, in tanning and butchers' work considered unclean by Buddhists.

Both from standpoint of humanity and social welfare, the elevation of the special people is considered imperative. A grave obstacle that stands in the way is the fact that in the provinces they still live by themselves, from the prejudice the general public entertain against them and from the necessity of protecting their own property. How to break up this isolated existence and let them merge in the general mass is a hard nut to crack.

A society styled Kodo-kai was organized in 1918 for the benefit of the special people to bring them into relation of closer tie with the ordinary people. It is presided over by Count Ogi, member of the House of Peers, and has a jealous advocate in Mr. Taku Oye, a retired politician, who became a Buddhist monk a few years ago. A meeting was held in Tokyo under the auspices of this society in Feb. '19, and was attended by over 100 representatives of the special tribe and by distinguished personages in and out of Government circle.

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CHAPTER V

IMPERIAL COURT

(ALSO DECORATION, PEERS, ETC.)

REIGNING SOVEREIGN

His Imperial Majesty Yoshihito, the 122nd Emperor of Japan, was born on August 31st, 1879, and is a third son of the late Emperor Meiji. His Majesty was declared Crown Prince on Nov. 3rd, 1889 and ascended the Throne on July 30th, 1912; he married Princess Sadako on May, 10th. 1900.

Sadako, the Empress, was born June 25th, 1884, and is a 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujo, a noble of the 1st rank.

CHILDREN OF THE EMPEROR

Hirohito, Crown Prince, first son of the Emperor, born April 29th, 1901; proclaimed Crown Prince on Sept. 9th, 1912 and appointed Captain of the Army and Lieutenant of the Navy in 1916, to be promoted to Major and Lt.-Commander in '19; visited Europe in '21.

Yasuhito, Atsu-no-miya, second son of the Emperor, born June 25th, 1902; is studying at the Military Academy.

Nobuhito, Takamatsu-no-miya, third son of the Emperor, born Jan. 3rd, 1905; is studying at the Naval Academy.

Takahito, Sumi-no-miya, fourth son of the Emperor, born Dec. 2nd, 1915.

SISTERS OF THE EMPEROR LIVING

Masako, Princess Tsune, married Prince Takeda April 27th, 1908.
Fusako, Princess Kane, married Prince Kitashirakawa Apr. 29th, 1909.
Nobuko, Princess Fumi, married Prince Asaka May 9th, 1910.
Toshiko, Princess Yasu, married Prince Higashi-Kuni May 18th, 1915.

IMPERIAL FAMILIES

Fushimi.--The House is the oldest of the princely families, having been founded in the 14th century by a son of Gohanazono Tenno, the 101st Emperor. Prince **Sadanaru**, head, 21st of the line, and son of the late Prince Kuni-iye, was born April 28th, 1858; took part in the Japan-China War as a Brigade commander; represented Japan on the occasion of the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas II., 1896; commanded the First Army Division at the battle of Nan-shan May 26th, 1904 and was decorated with 2nd class Golden Kite; promoted full General in June; attended the St. Louis Exhibition 1904; member of the Supreme Council of War 1905; Imperial mission to the St. James Court 1907; attended the grand funeral ceremony of China 1909; Honorary President of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition 1910 and attended the funeral of the late King Edward VII. 1910; Grand Master of the Imperial Funeral April 14th,

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1912; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal December, 1912; granted the title of Marshal in January, 1915. Res. Kioi-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Princess **Toshiko,** consort of the Prince, daughter of the late Prince Taruhito Arisugawa, was b. May 21st, 1858; married to the Prince 1876.

Issue:—two sons and a daughter (Marchioness Yamanouchi died '19).

Prince **Hiroyasu,** Vice-Adm., 1st son, born Oct. 16th, 1875; succeeded to the House of Prince Kwacho Apr. 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present house on Jan. 16th, 1904; studied in the Naval Academy and in Germany; was wounded on board the *Mikasa* in the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug., 1904; studied in England 1909–10; Captain of the *Takachiho* 1910; Vice-Adm. '17.

Princess **Tsuneko,** consort of Prince Hiroyasu, daughter of the last Shogun, was b. Sept. 23rd, '82; married Jan. 9th. '96.

Hiroyoshi, the first son of the above, 2nd Lieut. of the Navy b. '97, married Princess Tokiko, daughter of Prince Ichijo.

Prince **Kunika,** 2nd son of Prince Sadanaru, was b. in 1880.

Prince **Bunshu,** sister to Prince Sadanaru, was b. '44; a lady abbess at Nara.

Arisugawa.—The House was founded by Prince Yoshikoto (1608–38 A.D.) son of the 106th Emperor. The late Prince Takehito, 10th of the line, died in July 1913 heirless and the reigning Emperor has ordered his third son Nobuhito to become a future head of the House. Res. Sannen-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Yasuko,** 4th daughter of the late Marquis Mayeda, born Feb. 8th, 1864; married to the late Prince Takehito, Dec. 11th, 1880.

Issue:—a daughter (Princess **Isako**) who married in '08 to Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa.

Dowager Princess **Tadako,** 7th daughter of the late Count Mizoguchi, born May 1855; married to the late Prince Taruhito; widow in 1895.

Kan-in.—The House was founded by Prince Naohito (1703–52 A.D.) eldest son of the 113th Emperor. Prince **Kotohito,** head, son of Prince Kuniiye Fushimi and younger brother of Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, was born Sept. 22nd, 1865; studied at the Mil. Boys' School '77–81 and at French mil. school, '82–91; Lieut.-Col. (Cav.) '95; Lieut.-General '05; Div. Commander Feb. 1906; full General and Supreme Councillor of War, Nov. '12; Marshal, '19; is Hon. President of the Red Cross Society. Accompanied the Crown Prince to Europe in '21. Res. Nagata-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Princess **Chieko,** consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanetomi Sanjo, was born May 25th, 1872; married to the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issue:—a son and five daughters.

Higashi-Fushimi.—(formerly Komatsu) Prince **Yorihito,** younger brother of Princess Fushimi and Kan-in, 17th son of the late Prince Kuniiye, was b. Sept. 19th, 1867; studied in England and France '84–90; took part in the Russo-Japan War as second commander of a cruiser; Captain 1905; attached to the Naval Staff Board '06; 3rd class Golden Kite; Rear Adm. '09; Vice-Adm. '13; Full Adm. '17; attended the coronation ceremony of King George V. with his consort. Res. Tame-ike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Princess **Kaneko,** consort, 1st daughter of the late Prince Tomosada Iwakura; was b. Aug. 26th, 1876, married on Feb. 10th, 1898.

Issue:—none.

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Kwacho.—Prince **Hirotada,** 4th of the line, head, 2nd son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi; was b. Jan. 26th, 1902; made to succeed to the House in 1904, in exchange for his father who had represented but left it.

Res. Mita Dai-machi, Tokyo.

Yamashina.—Prince **Takehiko,** 3rd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kikumaro, was born Feb. 13th, 1898; 2nd Lieut. of the Navy; attached to the Naval Aviation Corps since '21; has three brothers and one sister, who married in '21 Nagatake Asano, grandson and heir of Marquis Asano. Res. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Tsuneko,** mother, 5th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was b. Feb. 7th, 1874; married to the late Prince Nov. 26th, 1902; widow '08.

Kaya.—Prince **Tsunenori,** 2nd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kuninori; was b. Jan. 27th, 1900; 2nd Lieut. '21; betrothed to Princess Toshiko, daughter of Prince Kujo. The Prince has two sisters.

Res. Kyoto.

Dowager Princess **Yoshiko,** eldest daughter of the late Marquis Daigo; was b. Oct. 20th, 1865; married to the late Prince 1892; widow 1910.

Kuni.—Prince **Kuniyoshi,** 2nd of the line, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; Lt.-Gen.; was b. July 23rd, 1873; Sub-Lieut. 1897; was attached to Gen. Kuroki's Staff during the Russo-Japan War as Major (Inf.); Colonel in '08; studied in Germany '07–10; Maj.-Gen. '13; Lt.-Gen. '18. Res. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Princess **Chikako,** consort, 7th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was b. Oct. 19th, 1879; married on Dec. 13th, 1899; travelled through Europe '09–10.

Issue:—three sons and three daughters.

Prince **Asa-akira,** the 1st son, b. 1900, Midshipman; engaged to Miss Sakai, daughter of the late Count Sakai; has two sisters of whom Princess Nagako was proclaimed the future Crown Princess in 1921.

Prince **Taka,** 5th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was b. 1875 in Kyoto; Acting Grand Custodian of the Great Shrine of Ise; married in 1905 **Lady Shizuko,** daughter of Viscount Minase. Res. Kyoto.

Nashimoto.—Prince **Morimasa,** 2nd of the line, head, Lt.-Gen.; 4th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was b. March 9th, 1874; Sub.-Lieut. '97; on the outbreak of the 1904–5 War he hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to General Oku's Staff as Capt. of Infantry; Major 1906; Lieut.-Col. '08; Colonel '10. He studied in Europe from April, 1907 to July, '09. Res. Aoyama Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Princess **Itsuko,** consort, 2nd daughter of Marquis Nabeshima; was b. Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900, and made tour in Europe '08–09.

Issue:—2 daughters. Princess Masa-ko married Prince Li, Heir of the Royal Korean House of Li in '20.

Kitashirakawa.—Prince **Narihisa,** 3rd of the line, head, 2nd son of the late Prince Yoshihisa; was b. April 18th, 1887; and married with Princess Fusako, 7th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji. b. Jan. 28th, 1890. Is Maj. of Artillery. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Issue:—a son and two daughters.

Dowager Princess **Tomiko,** mother, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu; was b. Aug. 8th, 1862; widow in 1895.

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Prince Narihisa has two more brothers and four sisters of whom the eldest was married to the son and heir of Count Kanroji in 1904, and the second Princess Takeko to Count Hoshina in 1911.

Komatsu. - Dowager Princess **Yoriko,** consort of the late Prince Akihito Komatsu; 1st daughter of the late Yorishige Arima; was b. June 18th, 1852; married Nov. 6th, 1869; widow Feb. 18th, 1903.

Res. Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Takeda.—The House was newly created on March 30th, '06. Prince **Tsuneyoshi,** 2nd of the line, b. 1909, eldest son of the late Prince Tsunehisa; has a sister. Res. Takanawa Minamicho, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Masako,** 6th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji; b. Sept. 1888; married the late Prince in 1908; widow '19.

Asaka.—Prince **Yasuhiko,** Maj. Infantry; was b. '87; 8th son of the late Prince Kuni; the House having been newly created on March 30th, '06; married with Princess **Nobuko,** 8th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, b. Aug. 7th, 1891.

Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Issue:—two sons and two daughters.

Higashi-Kuni.—Prince **Naruhiko,** Maj. Inf., 9th sons of the late Prince Kuni; was b. '87 in Kyoto. Was ordered by the late Emperor on Nov. 2nd, '06 to set up the House; married in May, 1915 Princess **Toshiko,** youngest sister to the Emperor, b. May 11th, 1896; has been studying tactics in France since '20. Issue:—two sons.

THE IMPERIAL PROPERTY LAW

The Law as gazetted in Dec. 1910 and put in force from January the following year provides that the land and other property belonging to the Emperor are divided into hereditary and personal property, and that for all the judicial proceedings affecting the property the Minister of the Imperial Household is held responsible. The ordinary civil or commercial law can be applicable to the property only when it does not conflict with the Imperial House Law and the present law. No hereditary landed estate can be newly used for any other purpose except those of public utility, or undertakings sanctioned by the Emperor. The property of the members of the Imperial House is subject to levy when it does not conflict with the House Law or the present law. However, this does not apply to the estates belonging to the Grand Empress Dowager, Empress Dowager, Empress, Heir Apparent, his consort, eldest son and that son's consort, and other unmarried Imperial members who have not yet attained their majority.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE IMPERIAL COURT

Owing to insufficient data obtainable on this subject anything like reliable estimate is out of question. As it was given out in July 1920, the Court owns roughly 1,517,000 *cho* (3,792,500 acres) of dwelling land, forests and plains (divided into hereditary and ordinary property), shares of the Bank of Japan 60,660; the Specie Bank, 60,400; the Industrial Bank of Japan, 10,000; the Formosan Bank, 2,522; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 80,555 and many other kinds including Imperial Hotel shares. The patronage stage of those undertakings being judged long past, while he mixing of Household interest with that of general financial

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circles may place, it is thought, the Household in embarrassing situation, it is now considered advisable for it to dispose of its holdings. How to effect is a delicate affair, for unless the disposal is effected with caution it will disastrously affect the economic market. The Household owns, roughly seventh part of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares, and how can such immense numbers be cleared off without disturbing its market price is a puzzling question. At the same time, as a means toward giving ralief to the food problem and so forth, it has been decided to sell or otherwise transfer to private ownership part of the Imperial estates. In 1919 altogether 130,000 cho of Crown land was disposed of.

The civil list that had long remained stationary at ¥3,000,000 was increased to 4,500,000 in 1910.

IMPERIAL MAUSOLEA AND TOMBS

In conformity with the principle of the ancestor-worship cult observed both by Court and people, special attention is devoted by the Imperial Household for preserving and keeping in due state the mausolea and tombs of the Emperor and members of the Imperial family. These number over 2,000 counting from the founding of the country, but the resting places of only 490 of them have been identified or officially fixed, including the "three deities" of the "age of gods," 198 mausolea for 115 Emperors, 8 crowned Empresses, 48 Empress-consorts, 3 Empress-Dowagers, and so on.

DECORATIONS

Seven kinds of decorations exist in Japan, namely the Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum granted only to holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia granted to holders of 1st class Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st–8th grade), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st–8th grade), Order of the Crown (1st–8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia (1st–8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st–7th grade).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 *yen* a year granted to a holder of the 1st grade and 100 *yen* granted to a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there are the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who distinguish themselves in the cause of public utility; the Green-ribbon medal to be conferred on those distinguished for filial piety, and the Red-ribbon medal to be conferred on those who rescue human lives at the peril of their own.

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Crysanthemum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, have been invested on the following personages exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive:—

HOLDERS OF THE GRAND ORDER

Marshal Prince Yamagata (with Collar); Marq. Matsukata (with Collar); Prince Saionji (with Collar); Admiral Count Togo; Marquis Okuma.

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Holders of the 1st Class Golden Kite alive

Marshal Visc. Hasegawa; Marshal Visc. Kawamura; Admiral Count Togo; Marshal Prince Yamagata; Admiral Count Yamamoto; Marshal Count Oku; Gen. Baron Kan-o; Gen. Count Kuroki.

Holders of Decoration Granted (Dec. 31, 1919)

Order of Merit	Order of Cry'mum	Order of Paulownia	Order of Rising Sun	Order of Sacred Treasure	Order of Crown	Order of Golden* Kite	No. of Holders
G.C.	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
C.	8	—	—	—	—	—	15
1st	—	27	145	155	17	11	238
2nd	—	—	321	534	9	59	564
3rd	—	—	1,391	2,644	3	372	2,942
4th	—	—	4,927	6,451	16	1,630	7,977
5th	—	—	6,399	9,191	27	5,599	10,806
6th	—	—	16,562	17,357	70	3,247	25,593
7th	—	—	113,323	44,035	223	60,434	146,189
8th	—	—	541,616	341,592	1,675	—	839,609
Total	21	27	684,684	421,959	2,040	71,352	1,033,935

Note—*=Military honour. G.C.=Grand Cordons with Collar. C=Grand Cordons.

Note.—Those holding more than one order being counted by the highest order they wear, the actual number of orders does not agree with that of holders.

THE PEERAGE AND RANKS

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers of *Kugé* and feudal prince or *Daimyō* of olden days corresponding to the Peers of to-day. The Peerage is subdivided into five grades, viz. Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. There is no intermediate rank corresponding to the British baronetcy. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into four distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of the former courtiers or *Kugé*; descendants of the former *Daimyō*; those created Peers in recent time, and finally Korean Peers who were created after the annexation. The number of Peers is as follows:—

Dec. 31	Prince	Marquis	Count	Viscount	Baron	Total
1920	17	39	99	380	406	941

Note.—Korean Peers are excluded here (vid. Ch. on Chosen).

Hereditary Privilege.—Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. A nobleman may be degraded either by his voluntary surrender of the honor or by order of the Court, when he disgraces the rank. Cases of lapsing of the title owing to the successor of a deceased Peer not being reported within one year have been very rare; such practice was even considered as disrespectful to the Court. So far only two such cases have occurred, one Baron Shaku-in Nakajima, d. 1905, and the other Count Taisuke Itagaki, one of the pioneer statesmen of the Meiji Era and an earnest advocate of the life-peer system, who died 1918. In both cases the report was purposely withheld.

Court ranks.—Japan, copying from China, possesses a peculiar system of

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nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, mostly public servants. It is called "ikai" or "kurai," and is generally translated as "Court rank." Graded into eight classes, each of a senior and a junior degree, this "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and serves a convenient purpose of determining precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a senior degree of the 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a junior degree of the grade. A Peer bears as a matter of course "ikai" differing according to his rank, a 4th grade for a Baron, for instance. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" generally in consideration of their contributions of money for public purposes.

Posthumous Honors.—The peculiar custom of conferring posthumous honors still lingers in Japan though it was abolished years ago in China, the country of its origin. The idea is based on the principle of ancestorworship. Theoretically an honor is a parting gift to one on death bed, and is granted with this official announcement: "Promoted by one degree for special consideration." In practice the honor is posthumous, as it usually comes after expiration of the beneficiary. Japanese of exalted rank have therefore two different dates of death, i.e. physiological dissolution and official death. This is hardly consistent with the idea of historical accuracy, while the practice may prove highly perplexing to the attending physicians. What is still more interesting is that notable persons dead several centuries before are sometimes honored in this way.

The granting of peerage is also, though less so now, posthumous, and a Barony that is conferred to a distinguished man on his deathbed or after his expiration, falls on his, too often, unworthy son with nothing particular to recommend him other than that he is his heir.

IMPERIAL PROTECTION OF THE PEERS

The protection accorded by the Court to Peers of the *Kugé* extraction has been quite munificent, as might well be expected from the miserable existence which they had to endure in common with their Imperial masters for several centuries. On the occasion of silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress Meiji in 1894 and of the death of the Empress Dowager in 1897, monetary grant was made to the *Kugé* courtiers, the two grants totalling about. 2,5000,000. The recipients numbered 5 princes, 12 Marquises, 31 Counts, and 82 Viscounts. The fund was kept in custody of the Imperial Household, only the interests being distributed twice a year. The principal was at first arranged for distribution in 1923, but this has been postponed till 1946. In February, 1919, the regulations were revised allowing the Peers to get a loan out of the fund.

PRECEDENCE AT COURT ACCORDING TO RANK

The precedent at Court was thoroughly readjusted in Feb. 1915. The grades have been subdivided into ten, beginning with holders of the Grand Orders of Merit and ending with holders of the lowest decorations or Court ranks. Those of the higher three grades enjoy the privilege of presenting at Court on occasion of State ceremonies, etc.

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1st Grade

1. Holders of the Grand Orders of Merit: (1) Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum with Collar; (2) Grand Gordon of Chrysanthemum.
2. Prime Minister.
3. President of the Privy Council.
4. Veteran Statesmen accorded treatment due to Minister of State.
5. Marshals; Admirals of Fleet; Ministers of State; Minister of Imperial Houshold; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
6. Governor-General of Chosen.
7. Ex-prime Ministers and ex-Presidents of Privy Council accorded treatment due to their former offices.
8. Ex-Ministers of State, ex-Ministers of Imperial Household and Ex-Lord Keepers of Privy Seal accorded treatment due to their former offices.
9. Vice-President of the Privy Council.
10. Full Generals; full Admirals; Privy Councillors.
11. Officials of *Shinnin* rank.
12. Presidents of the Houses of Peers and of Representatives.
13. Holders of 1st class Order of Rising Sun and Paulownia.
14. Holders of 1st class Order of Golden Kite.
15. Those accorded treatment due to *Shinnin* rank.
16. Peers bearing title of Prince
17. Junior grade of 1st Court rank.
18. Holders of 1st class Orders of Merit: (1) Grand Gordon of Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) the Crown.

2nd Grade

19. 1st class *Kotokuan*.
20. Vice-Presidents of the Houses of Peers and of Representatives.
21. Lord-in-Waiting of the Jako Hall.
22. Marquises.
23. Senior grade of 2nd Court rank.

3rd Grade

24. 2nd class *Kotokuan*.
25. Holders of 2nd class Order of Golden Kite.
26. Lord-in Waiting of the Kinkei Hall.
27. Those accorded treatment due to *Chokunin* rank.
28. Counts.
29. Junior grade of 2nd Court rank.
30. Holders of 2nd class Orders of Merit: (1) Manifold-myed Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) Crown.
31. Viscounts.
32. Senior grade of 3rd Court rank.
33. Junior grade of 3rd Court rank.
34. Holders of 3rd class Order of Golden Kite.
35. Holders of 3rd class Orders of Merit: (1) Middle Cordon of Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) Crown.
36. Barons.
37. Senior grade of 4th Court rank.
38. Junior grade of 4th Court rank.

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CHAPTER VI

POLITICS & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

I. THE CONSTITUTION

By Dr. Etsujiro Uyehara, M. P., Dr. S. (Univ. of London)

The constitutional movement in Japan, unlike similar agitations in many other countries, was not inaugurated with the motive of restricting the power of the Sovereign, or settling the problem of "taxation and representation." It was a logical sequel to the reform of the Restoration of 1868,—a reform largely based on the idea of Europeanising the country, though the reformers themselves may not have started this stupendous work of national rebuilding with that definite aim from the first.

It was in 1874, the year following the split of the Council of State over the Korean question, that the regular constitutional movement first made its appearance in Japan. Among the politicians who undertook the constructive work of the Restoration, there were men of two distinct types, one civilian, and the other military. In thought the one belonged to the old *Kaikoku-to* (Opening the Country) party, and the other to the *Joi-to* (anti-Foreign) party. When they saw that even the national existence was in jeopardy at the critical moment of Restoration, their high sense of duty and patriotism bid them work in concert in the interest of national unification and for effecting the necessary reconstruction. But the great task over, collision between the two was inevitable sooner or later. The Korean question furnished such an occasion and the Council of State became sharply divided over it, the affair ending in the resignation of those who were defeated. Soon after they had left office, some of them began to take up an agitation for the establishment of a national assembly, and publicly charged those who remained in office with determining the policies of State on their own arbitrary judgment. The agitation was entirely novel to the general public who had been inured to despotic rule for centuries, and produced a wonderful effect on their mentality. So wide spread became this movement that the Government was forced to establish quasi-legislative institutions such as the *Genroin* ("Senate"), a High Court of Justice named *Taishin-in*, and an Assembly of Prefectural Governors to ask their opinion about establishing a national assembly.

The idea of Europeanising the country having engrossed the whole attention of the people, the agitation gained influence with great rapidity. It was even advocated by a member of the Council of State, Mr. (now Marquis) Okuma, who without consulting his colleagues planned to establish a national assembly in 1883. His scheme called for the strong opposition from all his colleagues. Meanwhile the Government had

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decided to sell its industrial undertaking in Hokkaido to a private firm. It was a serious blunder and evoked bitter and vehement public criticism when it was exposed. On the 12th of October 1881, the Government annulled the sale and at the same time issued an Imperial Decree commanding the establishment of a national assembly in 1890. In March 1882, Mr. (later Prince) Ito and his suite were dispatched to Europe to study the political institutions in the West with a view to prepare a Constitution for Japan. The mission returned home in 1884. While Ito was in Europe, he spent most of his time in Prussia, where he frequently came in contact with Prince Bismarck and seemed to have learned much from the talks he had with this great statesman of the 19th century. In fact, Ito, after his return from Europe, exerted all his influence and made every effort to introduce a bureaucracy after the Prussian type into Japan and, under his guidance, a Bureau for the Investigation of Constitutional Systems was established in 1884 as an office subjoined to the Imperial Household Department, to carry out the work of drafting a Constitution. The principal persons whom Ito called together to assist him in this grave task were Takeshi Inouye, (afterwards Viscount and Minister of Education), Miyoji Ito (now Viscount and Privy Councillor), Kentaro Kaneko (now Viscount and Privy Councillor) and some others. A Constitution was duly framed, was submitted to and adopted by the Privy Council, and on the 11th of February 1889 it was promulgated. In the following year, the National Assembly or Imperial Diet, as it is called, was established, and thus Japan emerged from an absolute monarchical state to a constitutional monarchy.

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

CHAPTER I.—THE EMPEROR

ART. I.—The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

ART. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

ART. III.—The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

ART. IV.—The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them according to the provisions of the present Constitution.

ART. V.—The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ART. VI.—The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and exercised.

ART. VII.—The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes, and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

ART. VIII.—The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in the place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

ART. IX.—The Emperor issues or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the

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public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

ART. X.—The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and the salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws, shall be in accordance with the respective provisions (bearing thereon).

ART. XI.—The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

ART. XII.—The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

ART. XIII.—The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

ART. XIV.—The Emperor proclaims the law of siege.

The conditions and effects of the law of siege shall be determined by law.

ART. XV.—The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honour.

ART. XVI.—The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments, and rehabilitation.

ART. XVII.—A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

CHAPTER II.—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SUBJECTS

ART. XVIII.—The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

ART. XIX.—Japanese subjects, may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military officers equally, and may fill any other public offices.

ART. XX.—Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army or Navy according to the provisions of law.

ART. XXI.—Japanese subjects are amenable to the duty of paying taxes, according to the provisions of law.

ART. XXII.—Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of law.

ART. XXIII.—No Japanese subject shall be arrested, detained, tried, or punished, unless according to law.

ART. XXIV.—No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

ART. XXV.—Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

ART. XXVI.—Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

ART. XXVII. The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

ART. XXVIII.—Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial

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to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

ART. XXIX.—Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meeting, and association.

ART. XXX.—Japanese subjects may present petitions, by observing the proper form of respect, and by complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

ART. XXXI.—The provisions contained in the present chapter, shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

ART. XXXII.—Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

CHAPTER III.—THE IMPERIAL DIET

ART. XXXIII.—The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

ART. XXXIV.—The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

ART. XXXV.—The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

ART. XXXVI.—No one can at one and same time be a Member of both Houses.

ART. XXXVII.—Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ART. XXXVIII.—Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

ART. XXXIX.—A Bill, which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses, shall not be again brought in during the same session.

ART. XL.—Both Houses can make representations to the Government, as to laws or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

ART. XLI.—The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

ART. XLII.—A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

ART. XLIII.—When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked, in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

ART. XLIV.—The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

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ART. XLV.—When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

ART. XLVI.—No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

ART. XLVII.—Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

ART. XLVIII.—The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

ART. XLIX.—Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

ART. L.—Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

ART. LI.—Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

ART. LII.—No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses, for any opinion uttered or for any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinion by public speech, by documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

ART. LIII.—The Members of both Houses may, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

ART. LIV.—Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take seat, and speak in either House.

CHAPTER IV.—THE MINISTERS OF STATE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL

ART. LV.—The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances, and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the State, require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

ART. LVI.—The Privy Council shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

CHAPTER V.—THE JUDICATURE

ART. LVII.—The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law.

ART. LVIII.—The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

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No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

ART. LIX.—Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

ART. LX.—All matters that fall within the competency of a special Court shall be especially provided for by law.

ART. LXI.—No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the executive authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation especially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

CHAPTER VI.—FINANCE

ART. LXII.—The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates (of an existing one) shall be determined by law.

However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ART. LXIII.—The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as they are not remodelled by new law, be collected according to the old system.

ART. LXIV.—The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures overpassing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

ART. LXV.—The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

ART. LXVI.—The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

ART. LXVII.—Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of Law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

ART. LXVIII.—In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

ART. LXIX.—In order to supply deficiences, which are unavoidable, in the Budget and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

ART. LXX.—When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to

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the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take all necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceeding clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

ART. LXXI.--When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

ART. LXXII.—The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

CHAPTER VII.—SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

ART. LXXIII.—When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless at least two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of at least two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

ART. LXXIV.—No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

ART. LXXV.—No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

ART. LXXVI.—Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, or by whatever title they may be called, shall so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government and that are connected with Expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

II. POLITICS

BY DR. G. ETSUJIRO UYEHARA, M. P., D. Sc.
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Politics in every country has its own peculiarities, and that is particularly so in Japan. Her political institutions are very complicated, and the political psychology of her people is unique and extremely singular. Hence it is not a very easy matter to describe the working of her government or the political state of the country.

The principal institutions in the constitutional system of Japan are the Emperor, the Privy Council, the Cabinet, the Imperial Diet, the Electorate, the political parties, and the *Genro* or Elder Statesmen. Their legal status and actual powers, and their relations to each other may be briefly described as follows:

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The Emperor

The legal status of the Emperor under the Constitution, if properly interpreted, does not much differ from that of any constitutional monarch, but his influence over the masses of the people in Japan is extraordinary and without parallel. Prince Ito, the chief framer of the Constitution, expounds the Constitutional status of the Emperor with a certain coloring of popular sentiments: "The sovereign power of reigning over and governing the State is inherited by the Emperor from his ancestors, and by him bequeathed to his posterity. All the different legislative as well as executive powers of State, by means of which he reigns over the country and governs the people, are united in the Most Exalted Personage, who holds in his hands, as it were, all the ramifying threads of the political life of the country, just as the brain in the human body is the primitive source of all mental activity manifested through the four limbs and different parts of the body." Thus in theory the Emperor is absolute, and the masses of the people in Japan believe him to be sacred and inviolable according to the letter of the Constitution. But in reality, he acts only by the advice of the Prime-Minister and occasionally by that of the Elder Statesmen. And constitutionally he is inviolable in the sense that "he can do no wrong." In fact, the power he actually exercises in practical politics is by no means greater than that of the king of England, though his influence, owing to the peculiar psychology of the people, is no doubt far greater than that of the British Crown, and plays the predominant part in Japanese politics.

In England, even the masses possess knowledge enough to be aware that for whatever the King does or says the Premier is responsible, whereas, in Japan the words of the Minister-President, if put into the mouth of the Emperor, become the words of the Emperor himself, thus investing them with a greater weight and dignity. They become the supreme authority of the land. Therefore, it not seldom happens that the Minister-President of Japan, when affairs are at a deadlock, tries by means of the name of the Emperor to evade his responsibility, or to overcome a strong opposition of the people to the Government, with the object of maintaining his office. And that is at least one reason why there still exists in Japan a constitutional government irresponsible to the popular assembly.

The Privy Council

Next to the Emperor, the Privy Council in Japan occupies a peculiar position in the constitutional system of her government. It is not like the Privy Council of England, out of which the British Cabinet system has grown, and in which the Cabinet ministers have their legal existence. The Cabinet and the Privy Council in Japan form two separate and independent institutions.

The functions of the Privy Council are chiefly of a consultative nature. It meets to deliberate on any important matter of State, when its opinion is asked for by the Emperor, and advises him according to its lights. The principal matters on which it is usually consulted are those which come under the jurisdiction of the Imperial House Law, all

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important legislation relating to Articles of the Constitution, the issuing of proclamations of the law of siege and of Imperial ordinances. and all the matters relating to international treaties and pledges.

The power of the Privy Council is entirely of a negative nature; nevertheless it exercises a very strong power and influence in Japanese politics. It consists of 26 members with its own President and Vice-President. They are all veteran statesmen who have played very important parts in the administration, and though no longer taking an active share in it, their age and position and official experience entitle them to universal respect. For the same reason they are extremely conservative in their political ideas and sentiments.

All such important acts of legislation relating to the rights and liberties of the people as an Electoral Reform Bill, a Bill Formulating the Adoption of Jury System, an Educational Reform Bill, etc, are usually submitted to the Privy Council, before the Government introduce them to the Imperial Diet. The Privy Council is at liberty to reject them or to delay their passage. Of course, it is at the Emperor's pleasure either to accept or reject this decision, but it may easily be seen how great is the influence which the Privy Council can exercise on all such legislation by virtue of its deliberative function. Sometimes the Cabinet uses the powers of the Privy Council as a convenient expedient for killing measures it does not really desire to bring in to the Diet. On the other hand, it sometimes happens that the Privy Council prevents the passage of some important measures of the Government. But the Privy Council cannot meet on its own account, its meetings being called by the Emperor on the advice of the Minister-President. All the Cabinet ministers have seats in the council ex-officio, and, therefore, it is the will of the Cabinet that ultimately prevails, and not that of the Privy Council.

As to international treaties and pledges, the Privy Council is always consulted, and it is the only deliberative body in the constitutional system of Japan that can freely discuss all the foreign policies of a Government with the Cabinet, though its meetings are kept absolutely secret. The Imperial Diet is given no power of treaty-making, and its authority over the foreign policies of the State is confined to criticism and interpellation.

The most important power of the Privy Council is that of interpreting the Constitution. On the meaning of a doubtful clause of the Constitution, the decision of the Privy Council is absolute and final, for its interpretation becomes that of the Emperor himself.

The Cabinet

Nowhere in the Constitution of Japan is the word "Cabinet" mentioned. Yet there exists as a matter of fact a collective body of all Departmental Ministers under the presidency of a Minister-President, somewhat like the Council of Ministers in Belgium, or the British Cabinet, for the purpose of initiating, determining, or carrying out the general schemes and policies of the government. Though this collective body known as the *Naikaku*, meets to discuss and determine under the guidance of the Minister-President how the Imperial government is to be carried on in all important matters of State and how to advise the Emperor, yet it has no joint responsibility as the British Cabinet has, that is to say, each Cabinet Minister is not responsible for the action of

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the Cabinet as a whole nor the Cabinet as a whole for the action of each Minister.

As in England the Cabinet in Japan is in reality the chief executive organ of the State, and exercises all powers executive, legislative, and judicial, which are invested in the Crown by the Constitution, that is to say, the issuing of administrative and emergency ordinances, the making of treaties with foreign nations, the declaring of peace and war, the commanding of the army and navy, and the determining of their organisation, the appointing and dismissing of public officials (including all judges and procurators who hold office on a life tenure), and the fixing of their salaries and pensions, etc., all of which falling within the executive function of government are virtually controlled by the Cabinet in the name of the Emperor.

In England, the Cabinet Ministers usually belong to one or another political party in the House of Commons; and the Cabinet is more or less like a committee appointed by a majority of the House of Commons, and entrusted with the exercise of the executive power of State, and therefore, responsible to Parliament. In Japan, however, the Cabinet Ministers are not always party-men; they may hold their office independent of the House of Representatives. The representative system of government has not yet developed in this country to such a stage as to make the Cabinet Ministers necessarily responsible to the Diet.

Certain ordinance provides that the Minister of War must be but a General or Lieutenant-general, and the Minister for the Navy, an Admiral or Vice-admiral, and because of this ordinance occasionally a queer phenomenon crops up in Japanese politics. A few years ago, Viscount Kiyoura was sent for to organise a Cabinet, but he failed in his attempt, for he could not find any suitable Admiral or Vice-admiral willing to become the Minister for the Navy in his Cabinet. Once the Saionji Ministry was forced to go out of office because Marquis Saionji refused to take up the plan of adding two divisions to the Army. Thus in Japan Generals or Admirals at times even sway the power of making or unmaking a Cabinet.

But the above instances are unusual, and, as a matter of fact, the power and influence of military men are rapidly declining. On the other hand, the power of the Diet, particularly that of the House of Representatives is steadily growing in power, so that it is now a matter of absolute necessity for the Cabinet to control a majority in the Diet, for without its approval no important matters of State can be carried out.

THE IMPERIAL DIET

The Imperial Diet is bicameral, consisting of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The former is composed of 394 members, of which there are 16 Princes of Blood, 13 Princes, 43 Marquises, 20 Counts, 73 Viscounts, 72 Barons, 120 Imperial Nominees, and 45 Representatives of the highest tax-payers; the latter of 464 representatives elected for a four years' term by 2,860,000 voters out of the population of 56,667,000.

With regard to legislative matters, all rights and powers granted to the Diet by the Constitution are equally granted to both Houses, except that the Budget is to be brought in first in the House of Representatives.

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Thus the two Houses are supposed to be coordinate, neither the one nor the other being considered superior or subordinate. But it is not so in practical politics. Where there are two chambers in a legislature, naturally the one or the other becomes predominant.

Although, as far as outward appearances go, the members of the House of Peers occupy a better fortified position, for the House of Peers is not subject to dissolution as the House of Representatives is, ye. in practice it is not the former, but the latter that the Cabinet regards with greater dread, holdin it more aggressive and powerful, and more difficult to control. The fact is the 120 Imperial Nominees in the House of Peers are mostly ex-officials of government, who hold their position on a life tenure, while the rest are aristocrats either by birth or by wealth. Hence their natural sympathy is always with the Cabinet Ministers independent of and irresponsible to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Peers there are no political parties, so to speak. Nevertheless all its members are now politically divided into six groups: The *Kenkyu-kai*, the *Chawa-kai*, the *Dosei-kai*, the *Kosei-kai*, the *Koyu-kurabu*, and the *Mushozoku* or Independents. Of course these groups are not formed on any definite political views or ideas. They are groups more social than political in their origin. Some older members of the House of Peers still hold the traditional view that the House, in order truly to fulfill the mission of being protector of the Imperial Authority, should hold aloof from all political parties, and be impartial to every one. However, it can not be denied that there has already appeared a strong tendency among the peers towards forming political parties, especially among the younger, active and ambitious members of the House. The *Kenkyu-kai*, with 136 members, is a strong organisation, and though it hates to be called a political party, often controls the action of the House of Peers.

In the House of Representatives, there are very clear-cut divisions; and no matter how many parties there are, the House is always divided into two camps: the government party, or parties supporting the government, and the opposition, or parties against the government. This party division, however, does not come from any political principle or principles.

The House of Representatives has the power of initiative in all matters of legislation, but its legislative power is rather negative in character, for it is not in Japan as is in England where a majority of the House of Representatives ultimately controls the Cabinet. It is the Cabinet that gets its majority by one way or other. When a political party in Japan supports the government, it is because its leader is the Prime-minister or holds a certain portfolio in the Cabinet. Then again some parties or individual members give support to the government, thinking that they may be able to secure important office or serve some special interests by having direct connection with the men in power. Moreover, the government can sometimes force them to support its policies either by intimidation or through threat of dissolution.

The Cabinet Ministers in Japan do not therefore formulate the

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policies of State in accordance with the political programmes which the parties supporting the government may have laid down at the time of their election. As a matter of fact, the political parties in Japan have no definite programmes; they make no definite promises before election. They know well that they cannot make their promises good, even if they made them. The Cabinet Ministers have an entirely free hand to formulate all policies of State, quite independent of the political parties and of the House of Representatives; and the government party usually accepts almost blindly whatever the Cabinet decides. Thus the government party is merely a convenient tool to the Cabinet for carrying its measures through the House of Representatives. On the other hand, the Opposition always bitterly and vehemently attacks all important measures of the government, and tries to prevent their passage, but there is no certainty that it will get into power and carry its policies out, even if the Cabinet that it attacks goes out of office.

The Electoral System

The Election Law in Japan has a separate existence from the Constitution; and that is very fortunate for her, revision having been possible already twice solely on account of this convenient arrangement. The Constitution, on the other hand, is a formidable document that does not easily allow modification.

Under the original Election Law of 1890, the qualifications of an elector were that he must be a male Japanese subject over 25 years of age, residing more than one year in the district where he votes, and paying direct national tax to the amount of not less than ¥15 per annum; and the qualifications of a candidate were about the same, except that he had to be over 30 years of age. The members of the House of Representatives were then 300 and elected for a four years' term. The electoral districts were then mechanically marked out in each prefectural administrative district (*fu* or *ken*), and each of them was allotted one or two representatives at the rate of one representative to every 120,000 people. The number of voters was approximately 500,000 out of the population of 42,000,000.

In 1900, the Law was revised and the number of voters increased to about 1,500,000, their property qualification being lowered from ¥15 to 10 of direct national tax. Meanwhile the property qualification of a candidate was abolished, and at the same time an electoral district was enlarged so as to coincide with a prefectural administrative district, to which from 4 to 12 seats were allotted according to its population.

Again in 1920, an Electoral Reform Bill was passed, and the Election Law now in force was formulated. By this revised Law, the property qualification of a voter has been lowered from ¥10 to 3; the number of voters increased from 1,500,000 to approximately 2,860,000; and the number of seats from 381 to 464, which are now distributed among 374 electoral districts.

Thus during the thirty years of the parliamentary history of Japan, not only has the number of franchise holders increased from 500,000 to 2,860,000, but also the electoral system as a whole, generally

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speaking, has been much improved, with the exception, perhaps, of the one seat-electoral district system adopted in the last revision. But it cannot be denied that the manner and method of election campaigns are still very unsatisfactory. In Japan, no definite practical issues are ever put to the front in any election. The masses of the people do not yet clearly understand even the *raison d'être* of the Imperial Diet; while on the other hand, government officials can and actually do manage the business of the State, to a great extent, independent of the Diet. The fact is in matters of government, the people of Japan are not so well instructed, as those of England or of America, and hence the political value of the vote is much less appreciated by the ordinary voters of Japan. Consequently, they take very little interest in political affairs, at best they are apathetic, so that there is danger of our politics being reduced to a professional game for certain politicians.

It is true an election in Japan is usually very hot and exciting, and often fought to a bitter end, but that is because it appeals more to passions and impulses than to reason. It is not seldom that the government interferes in election by means of the police power it has at its disposal. The generally accepted rule of constitutional government, viz. that a Cabinet should be based on a majority of the House of Representatives, not yet obtaining in Japan, a Cabinet is often organised independent of the Diet. When it happens, as it has not infrequently, that the Cabinet cannot control a majority in the House of Representatives, it then dissolves the House assigning whatever plausible reason it may think of for the step taken. The fact is it is not necessary for the Cabinet to dissolve the House with a definite political issue on which to appeal to the people. It is done rather with the intention of threatening and displacing some obnoxious politicians in the House, and of securing in the next election a majority of the parties which are likely to support the Cabinet.

A law is in force in Japan for prohibiting corrupt practices in election, and its violation is of course very severely punished. In practice, however, all forms of corruption are widely prevalent, not because the intelligence of an average voter in Japan is lower than in England or America, but because of his lack of appreciation of the value of his right. The trouble in Japan is that the franchise-holder is unable to realise how the vote has a direct bearing upon the policy of the State, and, therefore, upon his own intersts. In extreme cases some voters are even said to sell their votes to the highest bidder.

A parliamentary election in Japan is now very expensive to a candidate. Some candidates are said to have spent more than ¥100,000 in the general election of 1920, while even the minimum amount that a candidate of the most influential standing in his constituency has to spend would be not less than ¥3,000. Of course speech-makings are a prominent feature in the election, but it must be remembered that the fight is not conducted on any definite political issue. At present canvassing is generally believed to be the most effective method in electioneering, at least it is far more

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fruitful in securing votes than the most persuasive propaganda that can be conceived. The reason why canvassing is so expensive is because only a very few canvassers really work for their political cause; most of them are hired with remuneration of some form or other. There are even professional "election-brokers," who view an election as other people do their business. The result is that for most candidates the election bill reaches an astonishing sum. Yet, there are enough candidates and to spare in every election. The explanation is the Japanese people are extremely sensitive to fame and honor, so that they covet a position in the Diet merely for the sake of honor.

It should be noted at the same time that of late a strong tendency towards returning to the House of Representatives men with some definite aims and unselfish purposes has become much in evidence. In the general election of 1920, certain propaganda were found highly effective in securing votes in some constituencies. This is no doubt a healthy sign. After all a parliamentary election cannot be fought really on political issues, unless the government becomes really responsible to the popular assembly.

The Political Parties

The political parties in Japan are not political parties in a strict sense of the term; they should more properly be called political factions. What induces members in the Diet to group themselves into one party or another is not primarily political issues or principles. The personality of the leader or hope of some personal gain plays a more important part. Of course every party has its own programme, but the programme of one party is easily exchangeable with that of another. They are all abstract statements enunciating the general policies of the State.

Strange as it may seem, there exists, none the less, strong solidarity within a party and even absolutism in the inner working of it. Usually the leader of the party called the *Sosai* or the *Sori*, (literally the President of the party) exercises that absolute power in the management of all affairs of the party. The result is that a political party in Japan moves in the House of Representatives with the precision and obedience of trained troops. It presents a solid and united front; no freedom of opinion is allowed an individual member, when he has to face any important issue or the public as a party-man. The discussion of a Bill in the House is therefore reduced merely to a formality. No member except an Independent can express in the House his own view and judgment on any Bill. It is only on rare occasions that the parties allow their members to discuss harmless Bills freely during a session of the Diet. In regard to most Bills each party decides its attitude at its private meeting, and then select some members to speak for their party on the floor of the House. This arrangement naturally makes almost all speeches in the Diet formal, empty, and lifeless utterances.

It may be a matter for wonder how, under such absolutism, a party can hold its members so well together. This is partly due to the personal influence of the leader; partly to the assistance it gives

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to its members at election time, pecuniary or otherwise; and lastly to the embittered feeling existing between the parties. If the party is one supporting the government, then it has many inducements to offer to hold the members in good discipline, such as offices, some special favors, or the support of particular interests. No wonder that in Japan a party friendly to the government, is placed in a highly advantageous position: not uncommonly it exerts irresistible influence on politicians, who are persuaded to rally to its ranks, and swell its numerical strength.

In 1880, just 10 years before the establishment of a representative system of government in Japan, the first so-called political party was organised by the late Count Itagaki, which was then known as the *Jiyuto* or Liberals. Two years later Marquis, then Count, Okuma formed another party called the *Kaishinto* or Progressives. These two parties had then practically the same political aims and purposes, i.e., to prepare the people for a representative system of government by educating them into political ideas, and to watch over the actions of the government as to its pledge to establish a national assembly. The bureaucratic statesmen, alarmed by the formation of these two hostile parties, caused a third party to be organised to counteract their movements and propaganda. This party was called the *Teiseito* or Imperialists. But it proved very unpopular, while the other rapidly grew in power and strength. Then the government adopted a bold measure and enacted a law with the object of making all activities of political parties impossible, and in consequence the three parties had to dissolve one after another.

With the advent of a constitutional system of government several political parties or factions were formed to fight with the bureaucratic statesmen in power. It was then no longer possible for the latter to prevent the growth of political parties. Nevertheless the stronger the political parties became the more stringent were the laws and measures the government tried to enforce. This reactionary policy greatly retarded the healthy development of political parties in Japan.

There are now three leading parties, the *Seiyu-kai*, the *Kensei-kai*, and the *Kokumin-to*. The *Seiyu-kai* is at present the Ministerial party, and the other two form the opposition.

The Seiyu-kai: It was first organised by the late Prince Ito in 1900, for the conviction had grown upon him that in fighting the political parties that had acquired such power, it was no longer possible for a Cabinet really to control a majority in the House of Representatives, without certain direct connection with them. The personality of Ito attracted many ambitious politicians to the banner he raised, and in fact they did so even at the cost of dissolving their own parties. Consequently, Ito's party swelled at once and commanded an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, and the organizer, because of this fact, was made Minister-President. But Prince Ito, though one of the most successful bureaucratic statesmen produced in modern Japan, was by no means successful as a party leader. Shortly afterwards he resigned the leadership, and made Prince, then Marquis, Saionji his successor

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Prince Saionji was a good leader and served the party well by keeping it always in a close touch with the man in power, even when he was not himself in office. Mr. Hara, now the Prime-minister, succeeded the Prince as leader of the *Seiyu-kai* in 1914. When the position was given to him he was the subject of much criticism, for a good number of the people within and without the party questioned his ability as leader. Fortunately for him, an opportunity soon came to him to assume the highest post in the administration by the unexpected resignation of the Terauchi Ministry. The *Seiyu-kai* had then only a working majority in the House of Representatives. In 1920, Mr. Hara dissolved the House on the avowed ground that he considered it a public danger that the *Kokumin-to* and the *Kensei-kai* had introduced an Universal Suffrage Bill into the Diet. It was generally suspected that his real motive was to increase the parliamentary strength of his party. In the election held in such circumstances, the *Seiyu-kai*, being the government party and therefore commanding every possible advantage, gained more than 280 seats. At present it holds 282 seats out of the total of 464 in the House of Representatives. As leader Mr. Hara keeps up the tradition of the party and controls his followers with the despotism of an absolute ruler.

The Kensei-kai: It was originally formed by the late Prince Katsura, after the example of Prince Ito, for the soldier-statesman also failed, like his predecessor, to control a majority in the Diet and had to undergo a very bitter experience at the height of his power and popularity. Here history repeated itself still further, for, as in the case of Prince Ito, attracted by the personality of Prince Katsura, many ambitious politicians of the *Kokumin-to* seceded and joined the party newly formed by him. The party was then called the *Doshi-kai*. Shrewd politician as he was, Prince Katsura met only misfortune as a party leader, and died without seeing the bright day for the party of his own make. After Prince Katsura, the leadership of the party fell naturally upon Viscount Kato. When Marquis Okuma organised a Cabinet in 1914, Viscount Kato was given the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Thus the *Doshi-kai* became the government party. When the Diet was dissolved in 1915, and a general election was held under the Okuma Cabinet, the influence of the party almost swept the whole country. The name of the party was then changed to the present title. At the time of the downfall of the Okuma Ministry, in 1916, the *Kensei-kai* still had a majority in the House of Representatives, but with the formation of the Terauchi Cabinet, it ranged to the side of the opposition, and remains there to this day. At the general election of 1917, its numerical strength was much reduced, so that it has now only 109 seats in the House of Representatives.

The Kokuminto: The old progressive party originally formed by Count, now Marquis Okuma in 1882, was reorganised in 1900 and

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then the name *Kokumin-to* was adopted. This was the party that had for a long time stood shoulder to shoulder with the *Seiyu-kai* in the desperate fight waged against the bureaucratic statesmen. After the memorable split of the party in 1913 in consequence of the birth of Prince Katsura's party, the numerical strength of the party was much reduced, but its influence, if not its real power, was and still is very great in Japanese politics. As the third party the *Kokumin-to* possesses the advantage of a casting vote and hence it sometimes controls the House of Representatives. No political party in Japan has more faithfully stood by political cause and principle than this one. The leader of the party is Mr. Inukai, generally recognized as a man of principle and of unusually strong character. The party has now 26 seats in the Diet.

Besides these three parties mentioned above, there are now in the House of Representatives, a faction known as the *Koshin* Club and 21 independents. The Club is in no way a political party, it is more of a faction pure and simple. It has 25 seats, mostly held by business men. In most cases, the *Koshin* Club acts collectively in the Diet, and then almost always as supporters of the Cabinet. Among the Independents there is hardly any collective working.

The Genro

The Genro or so-called Elder statesmen as a body have no constitutional status, but the Council of *Genro* is an important institution in the present political system of Japan, though its function is not legally formulated. At present it is understood to consist of four elder statesmen, Prince Yamagata, Marquis Matsukata, Prince Saionji, and Marquis Okuma. The last mentioned, however, is not often present at its conclaves. These four elder statesmen all played distinguished part in the constructive work of modern Japan, and the popular estimate of the services they have done to the State is very great. Indeed even their individual influence is an element that cannot be ignored in Japanese politics.

The important position occupied by the Council of *Genro* as a constitutional institution comes from the fact that it is one of the advisory organs of the Emperor. Formerly the *Genro* were frequently consulted by the Emperor on any grave matter of the State, and though lately on account of the age of these veteran statesmen as also because of the growing strength of the Cabinet, their opinions and judgments have rarely been asked for on matters concerning the policies of State, there still remains one very important office that calls for their activity. It relates to the crucial question of recommending a succeeding Premier on the occasion of the resignation of the actual occupant of the post. In Japan the outgoing Premier does not always recommend his successor, for the Ministry is not yet responsible to the Diet. In such cases the Emperor sends for the *Genro* to deliberate on the eligible successors, and on the recommendation of the *Genro*, the Emperor settles the difficulty. Therefore it may be stated that Cabinet-making in Japan depends on the decision of the *Genro*.

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The Hara Cabinet

On the downfall of the Terauchi Ministry, Mr. Hara was recommended by the *Genro* and sent for to organise his Cabinet. The Terauchi Ministry had failed to meet the grave emergencies which the European war had brought on the country, especially as regards the high cost of living. The immediate cause was a popular uprising in different parts of the country occasioned by the soaring price of rice. The *Seiyu-kai* had generally supported the Terauchi Cabinet in the House of Representatives where the party had a working majority. When tendering his resignation Count Terauchi did not offer any advice to the Emperor as to his successor. Probably he thought it impossible to recommend Mr. Hara, the leader of the party that had supported his administration. However the Genro performed this important task and Mr. Hara formed the present Cabinet.

Members of the Hara Cabinet are as follows:
Mr. Hara, the Minister-President.
Mr. Tokonami, the Minister of the Interior.
Baron Uchida, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Viscount Takahashi, the Minister of Finance.
Lt. General Yamanashi, succeeding Lt. General Tanaka, the Minister of War.
Admiral Baron Kato, the Minister for the Navy.
Count Oki, the Minister of Justice.
Mr. Nakahashi, the Minister of Education.
Baron Yamamoto, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
Mr. Noda, the Minister of Communications.
Mr. Motoda, the Minister of Railways.
Mr. Ogawa, the President of the Board of Census.

Japan now needs a thorough reconstruction in all spheres of national activity to meet the post-bellum conditions of the country, but the Hara Cabinet has done nothing yet in this direction. It may be noted, however, that as regards foreign policies, it concluded the peace-treaty of the European War, and caused Japan to join the League of Nations. Then the journey of the Crown Prince to Europe is an epoch-making affair. In internal policies, a measure to increase the navy was passed, the income tax and the tax on liquor were increased; a law was enacted to protect the tenant of a house as well as the tenant of land; and as to education, the status of private universities was raised to that of the government universities and the general system of education has been somewhat improved. It may be added that the Election Law being revised, the property qualification of voter was lowered while the local government franchise has been extended. Some hold that because the Hara Cabinet dissolved the House on Universal Suffrage, it must be held responsible for having retarded the democratic movement for universal suffrage.

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CABINET CHANGES SINCE 1885

Ministerial chairs	1st Ito Dec. 1885	Kuroda Apr. 1889	1st Yamagata Dec. 1889	1st Matsukata May 1891	2nd Ito Aug. 1891
Premier	Ito.	Kuroda.	Yamagata.	Matsukata.	Ito. Kuroda.
Foreign	Inouye, Ito. Okuma.	Okuma.	Aoki	Enomoto.	Mutsu. Saionji.
Home	Yamagata.	Yamagata. Matsukata. Yamagata.	Yamagata. Saigo.	Saigo, Shinagawa, Soyejima, Matsukata. Kono.	Inouye, Nomura, Yoshikawa, Itagaki.
Finance	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Watanabe. Matsukata. Watanabe.
War	Oyama.	Oyama.	Oyama.	Takashima.	Oyama. Saigo. Yamagata. Oyama.
Navy	Saigo. Oyama. Saigo.	Saigo.	Saigo. Kabayama.	Kabayama.	Nire. Saigo.
Justice	Yamada.	Yamada.	Yamada.	Yamada. Tanaka. Kono.	Yamagata. Ito. Yoshikawa.
Education	Mori	Mori. Oyama. Enomoto.	Yoshikawa.	Yoshikawa. Oki.	Kono. Yoshikawa. Inouye. Saionji.
Agriculture & Commerce	Tani. Saigo	Enomoto. Inouye. Yamagata. Tani. Hijikata. Kuroda.	Mutsu.	Mutsu. Kono. Sano.	Goto. Enomoto.
Com'tions	Enomoto.	Enomoto. Goto.	Goto.	Goto.	Kuroda.

(Continued)

	2nd Matsukata Sept. '96.	3rd Ito Jan. '98	1st Okuma June '98	2nd Yamagata Nov. '98	4th Ito Oct. 1900	1st Katsura June '01
Premier	Matsukata.	Ito.	Okuma.	Yamagata.	Ito. Saionji	Katsura.
Foreign	Okuma. Nishi.	Nishi.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Kato.	Komura.
Home	Kabayama.	Yoshikawa.	Itagaki.	Saigo.	Suyematsu.	Utsumi. Kodama. Yoshikawa Kiyoura.
Finance	Matsukata.	Inouye.	Matsuda.	Matsuda.	Watanabe. Saionji.	Sone.
War	Takashima.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura. Kodama.	Terauchi.
Navy	Saigo.	Saigo.	Saigo.	Yamamoto	Yamamoto.	Yamamoto.
Justice	Kiyoura.	Sone.	Ohigashi	Kiyoura.	Kaneko.	Kiyoura. Hatano.
Edu.	Hachisuka. Hamao.	Saionji. Toyama.	Ozaki. Inukai.	Kabayama.	Matsuda.	Kikuchi. Kodama.
Agr. & C	Enomoto. Okuma. Yamada.	M. Ito. Kaneko.	Oishi.	Sone.	Hayashi.	Hirata. Kiyoura.
Com'tions.	Nomura.	Suyematsu.	Hayashi.	Yoshikawa.	Hoshi. Hara.	Yoshikawa. Sone.

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(*Continued*)

	1st Saionji Jan. '05	2nd Katsura July '08	2nd Saionji Aug. '11	3rd Katsura Dec '12	Yamamoto Feb. '13	2nd Okuma April '14
Premier	Saionji.	Katsura.	Saionji.	Katsura.	Yamamoto.	Okuma.
Foreign	Kato Hayashi.	Katsura. Komura.	Saionji.	Katsura.	Makino.	Kato, Okuma, Ishii.
Home	Hara.	Hirata.	Hara.	Oura.	Hara.	Okuma, Oura, Okuma, Ichiki.
Finance	Sakatani, Matsuda	Katsura.	T. Yamamoto,	Wakatsuki.	Takahashi.	Wakatsuki. Taketomi.
War	Terauchi.	Terauchi.	Ishimoto.	Kigoshi.	Kusunose	Oka. Oshima.
Navy	Saito.	Saito.	Saito.	Saito.	Saito.	Yashiro. Kato(Adm.)
Justice	Matsuda. Senge.	Okabe.	Matsuda.	Matsumuro.	Matsuda Ooka.	Ozaki.
Education	Saionji, Makino.	Komatsubara.	Haseba, Makino.	Shibata.	Okuda, Okuda.	Ichiki, Takata.
Agr. & C	Matsuoka.	Oura.	Makino.	Nakashoji.	T. Yamamoto.	Oura, Kono.
Com'tion	I. Yamagata, Hotta	S. Goto	Hayashi.	S. Goto.	Motoda.	Taketomi, Minoura.

(*Continued*)

Terauchi (Oct. 1918).

Premier	Terauchi.	Navy	T. Kato.
Home	S. Goto. Mizuno.	Justice	Matsumuro.
Foreign	S. Goto Motono.	Education	Okada.
Finance	Shoda.	Agr. & Com	Nakashoji.
Army	Oshima.	Communications	Den.

III. IMPERIAL DIET

House of Peers

The House is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood, (b) Peers (Princes and Marquises to sit in virtue of their right when they reach the age of 25); (c) Counts, Viscounts and Barons who are to elect their representatives selected from among their own respective orders; (d) men of erudition or of distinguished service nominated by the Emperor; (e) representatives of the highest-tax payers elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior orders of Peerage may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of Peers while the non-titled members should not exceed in number the aggregate strength of the titled members.

The age-limit is 25 years or more for members representing the ranks of Count, Viscount and Baron and 30 or more for others.

The term is seven years for members under (c) and (e), the others being life members.

The House was composed as follows on June 29th, 1920, on the occasion of the convocation of the 43rd session:—

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Princes of the Blood ..	15	Barons	72
Princes	12	Imperial Nominees ..	124
Marquises	35	Highest Tax-Payers ..	46
Counts	20	Total	395
Viscounts..	71		

The present President is Prince I. Tokugawa, and the Vice-President, Marquis N. Kuroda.

House of Representatives

According to the new Election Law passed in the 1918-19 Diet and to be put into force in the next general election (1923), the House is composed of members elected by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age and paying a direct tax of not less than ¥3 as against the previous limit of 10. The incorporated cities containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants form independent electoral districts, and are entitled to return one member, while a larger city containing more than 100,000 inhabitants is to elect one member for every 130,000 people. The rural districts are to send one member at the rate of every 130,000 inhabitants approximately. Each prefecture was formerly regarded as one electoral destrict, but in the new Law one member for one constituency system has been adopted. Election is carried on by secret ballot, one vote for one man and a general election is to take place every four years. Every Japanese male subject who has attained the age of not less than 30 is eligible excluding those who are mentally incapacitated or are deprived of civil rights. The property qualification that was formerly enforced for candidates was struck out by the amendment carried out in 1900 to the Law of Election.

The House at first consisted of 300 numbers, was next increased to 381, and to 464 by the new Law of which 352, in contrast to 305 before, come from rural districts and 112 against 76 before from urban districts.

Sessions of the House and Dissolutions

The chronological lists of sessions of the Lower House from the first is as follows; the sessions dissolved being in *italic*.

Session	Period of sitting	President	Vice-President
1st. ....29 Nov., 1890— 8 Mar., '91			
2nd ....*29 Nov.*, '91—25 *Dec.*, '91		Nakajima.	Tsuda.
3rd .... 5 May, '92—15 June, '92		T. Hoshi.	Sone.
4th ....29 Nov., '92— 1 Mar., '93		Do.	Kusumoto.
5th ....*28 Nov.*, '93—*30 Dec.*, '93		Kusumoto	I. Abei.
6th ....*16 May*, '94— *2 June*, '94		Do.	K. Kataoka.
7th ....18 Oct., '94—22 Oct., '94			
8th ....24 Dec, '94—27 Mar., '95		Do.	S. Shimada
9th ....28 Dec., '95—29 Mar., '96			
10th ....25 Dec., '96—24 Mar., '97		K. Hatoyama.	Do.
11th....*24 Dec.*, '97—*25 Dec.*, '97			
12th....*19 May*, '98—*10 June*, '98		K. Kataoka	Do.

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Session	Period of sitting			President	Vice-President
13th.... 3	Dec., '98	10 Mar.,	'99	K. Kataoka.	Motoda.
14th....22	Nov., '99	24 Feb.,	'00		
15th....25	Dec., '00	25 Mar.,	'01		
16th....10	Dec., '01	10 Mar.,	'02		
17th.... 9	*Dec., '02*	*28 Dec.,*	*'02*		
18th....12	May, '03	5 Jun.,	'03	Do.	Sugita.
19th....10	*Dec., '03*	*11 Dec.,*	*'03*	H. Kono.	Do.
20th....20	Mar., '04	30 Mar.,	'04	M. Matsuda.	K. Minoura.
21st....30	Nov., '04	28 Feb.,	'05		
22nd ...28	Dec., '05	27 Mar.,	'06	T. Sugita.	Do.
23rd ...28	Dec., '06	28 Mar.,	'07		
24th....24	Dec., '07	28 Mar.,	'08		
25th....28	Dec., '08	25 Mar.,	'09	S. Haseba.	R. Koezuka.
26th....24	Dec., '09	24 Mar.,	'10		
27th....24	Dec., '10	24 Mar.,	'11		
28th....24	Dec., '11	24 Mar.,	'12		
29th....21	Aug., '12	23 Aug.,	'12	I. Ooka.	N. Seki.
30th....24	Dec., '12	26 Mar.,	'13		
31st....26	Dee., '13	26 Mar.,	'14	I. Ooka, S. Haseba, H. Oku.	Do.
32nd ... 5	May, '14	8 May,	'14	H. Oku.	Do.
33rd ...20	June, '14	26 June,	'14		
34th.... 3	Sept., '14	9 Sept.,	'14		
35th.... 7	*Dec., '14*	*25 Dec.,*	*'14*		
36th....20	May, '15	10 June,	'15	S. Shimada.	T. Hanai.
37th.... 1	Dec., '15	29 Feb.,	'16		T. Hanai,
38th....27	Dec., '16	25 June,	'17		S. Hayami.
39th....22	June, '17	15 July,	'17	I. Ooka.	K. Hamada.
40th....22	Dec., '17	26 Mar.,	'18		
41st....27	Dec., '18	27 Mar.,	'19		
42nd ...26	Dec., '19	16 Feb.,	'20		
43rd ...29	June, '20	30 July,	'20	S. Oku.	Y. Kasuya.
44th....25	Dec., '20	27 Mar.,	'21	Do.	Do.

Chief Secretary of the House.—Sakae Terada.

Sittings.—Ordinary sessions are generally convoked between November and December and last three months. Of late it has become customary for the Lower House to sit every other days, the committee work occupying the other days. Full sittings do not exceed thirty days.

General Election

The general election takes places every four years, this being the regular term for Commoners. The extraordinary session must according to the Constitution be convened within five months from the date of dissolution.

General election				General election			
1890	July		(First)	1894			(Extra)
1892	Feb.	15	(Extra)	1894	Sept.		(„)

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General election				General election			
1898	March	15	(Extra)	1908	May	15	(Regular)
1898	Aug.	10	(„)	1912	May	15	(„)
1902	Aug.	10	(„)	1915	March	25	(Extra)
1903	March	1	(„)	1917	April	10	(„)
1904	March	1	(„)	1920	May	10	(„)

In case any member is unseated within a year of the election, the candidate who secured the next largest votes is elected without contest.

Number of Franchise-Holders.—The sudden increase of the number of franchise-holders since 1903 was due to the lowering of the property qualification in 1902, while similar increase in 1908 was a result of the extension of the privilege to Hokkaido and to several new urban districts. As a result of the election law enacted in 1920 the number was further inreased to 2,860,000 representing about 5.2 per cent of Japan's population. The revised law has lowered the property restriction from ¥10 to 3 of direct national tax resulting in the twofold increase of franchise-holders, i.e., the members rising from 381 to 464. The old small constituency system was restored.

Year	M.P.'s	Franchise-holders	Franchise-holders per 1 member	Franchise-holders per 1,000 pop.
1899	300	467,887	1,550	11.42
1903	376	951,860	2,582	20.91
1904	379	757,788	1,999	16.43
1908	379	1,582,676	4,176	32.80
1912	381	1,503,650	3,947	29.24
1915	381	1,546,341	4,059	28.81
1917	381	1,421,118	3,733	25.75
1920	464	2,860,000	6,163	—

Profession of the Members.—Comparing the professions of the members returned in the general election of 1902 with that of 1912 and 1920, the decrease of farmer members and increase of those of other origins are quite noticeable.

	1902	%	1912	%	1920	%
Farmers, Land-owners	120	31.8	80	12.0	64	13.8
Banking, Trade, Man'ture, Mining ..	72	19.2	86	23.4	186	40.0
Barristers, Journalists, Authors	58	15.4	85	22.3	104	22.4
Others	126	33.6	127	33.3	110	23.8
Total	276	100,0	368	100.0	464	100.0

Age of Members.—The average is gradually increasing as follow: —

1st election	42.3	7th election	46.1
3rd „	44.3	9th „	47.1
5th „	44.8	10th „	48.1

Violation of Election Rules.—The figures for the 14th election May 10th, as made public by June 27, 1920 by the Home Office show the total of 1,003 cases involving 5,685 person. The offenders markedly decreased compared with the preceding occasions. The record from the 1st election is as follows:—

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Election	Cases	Offenders	Election	Cases	Offenders
1st	226	523	10th	430	2,595
2nd	2,652	523	11th	8,501	19,362
6th	893	2,455	12th	781	3,012
7th	781	3,012	13th	1,830	13,068
8th	281	1,140	14th	1,003	5,685
9th	109	523			

Nature of offences may be classified as follows, taking the two extreme of 2nd and 9th elections.

	2nd		9th	
Nature of offence	Cases	Offenders	Cases	Offenders
Present of money	54	239	65	262
Present in kind	33	99	5	24
Entertainment	5	39	11	77
Intimidation	13	50	—	—
Violence	155	606	1	2
Carrying lethel weapons	2,318	4,358	—	—
Exchanging benefits ..	—	—	5	19
Others..	74	239	23	50

SURVEY OF PARLIAMENTARY WORK SINCE 1912

28th Session (Dec. 1911—Mar. '12). The 2nd Saionji Ministry that succeeded the Katsura Ministry adopted th negative financial policy.

29th (Extraordinary) Session (Aug. 12). Three days' session for voting the Funeral expense of Emperor Meiji, who dies on July 30th.

30th Session (Dec. '12—Mar. '13). Between Nov. 9th '12 when summons were issued and Mar. 27th '13, the day of the closing ceremony, the 2nd Saionji and the 3rd Katsura Ministry resigned, and the Yamamoto Ministry created.

31st Session (Dec. '13—March '14). On March 23rd the Navy Bill was rejected in the Upper House and both Houses were suspended for 3 days, and were reopened on March 26th only to perform closing ceremony.

32nd (Extraordinary) Session (May, 1914) was convoked for four days to vote the Funeral expenses of the late Empress-Dowager.

33rd (Extraordinary) Session (June '14), one week session for deliberating the Naval appropriation for '14—15 year. The revision of the Light Railway Law was also passed.

34th (Extra) Session (Sept., '14) was summoned to vote Tsingtau expedition expenses ¥53,000,000.

35th Session (Dec. '14) was dissolved after 9 days' sitting, the Opposition having rejected the increase of Army Division project.

36th (Extra) Session (May, '15) a 3 week session closing on 10th, June. It was the stormiest session ever witnessed, the Opposition being bent on obstructing and annoying the Ministerialists who lacked experienee and coherence.

37th Session (Dec. 1st, '15 to Feb. 29th, '16). A prominent feature was the strong attitude shown by the Peers to the Ministry,

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especially over the Arms Sale affair, and the Loan question, while in the Lower House the Impeachment motion occasioned most animated discussion. (See 1916 year Ed., pp. 648—651)

38 Session (Dec. '16 to Jan. 26th, '17). A non-confidence on purely constitutional ground passed by the House caused dissolution.

39th Session (June, '17), a 3 week session, saw stormy scenes over the Resolution, introduced by the Opposition, denouncing the Diplomatic Council as unconstitutional and over the impeachment of the Home Minister, Baron Goto. Bills to suspend subsidies to shipbuilders, to encourage iron manufacturing industry, to revise silk-yarn regulations, etc. were passed.

40 Session (Dec. 17—March '18). With the support of the *Shinsei-kai* and *Seiyu-kai*, the Terauchi Ministry got passed the national defence scheme and the readjustment of the taxation system, though this latter was subjected to mutilation.

41th Session (Dec. '18—March '19). The *Seiyu-kai* Cabinet backed by the *Kokumin-to* carried important measures as Expansion of Educational Organs and Revision of Election Law. Bills passed included, besides the two mentioned above, amendment of Local Taxes and Conscription Law, Road Law, City Planning Law, Municipal Building Law, State Aids for Reclaiming Waste Land, etc.

42nd Session (Dec. '19—Feb. '20) Formally opened on the 26th. The Opposition parties the Kensei-kai and Kokumin-to combined against the Seiyu-kai and Govt. over the universal suffrage bill they introduced; the House was dissolved before it divided.

43rd Session (July 1—29, '20) passed amidst the stormiest and most disgraceful scenes enacted between the Ministerialists with their "tyrannical" procedures and the Opposition bent on obstructing them. The Income Tax bill, much mutilated in both Houses, and big estimates on account of national defence, transport and communication expansion were passed.

44th Session (Dec. '20—March, '21). Most disgusting scenes as in the last were repeatedly witnessed in the House af Representatives, both Govt. Party and Opposition accusing each other of corruptive practices. Among the important bills passed were the Rice and Cereal Law, Expansion of Suffrage of Municipal Assembly, the Leasehold Law, Abolition of County System, Revision of the Organization of Law Courts to fix the Age-Limit of Judicial Officers, Amalgamation of the Agricultural & Industrial Banks by the Industrial Bank.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS

Princes of the Blood

Asaka, Yasuhiko
Fushimi, Hiroyasu
Fushimi, Hiroyoshi
Fushimi, Sadanaru
Fushimi, Kuniyoshi
Higashi-Fushimi, Yorihito
Higashi-Kuni, Narihito
Kan-in, Kotohito
Kayo, Tsunenori
Kitashirakawa, Narihisa
Kuni, Kuniyoshi
Kuni, Taka
Michi, Hirohito
Nashimoto, Narimasa
Yamashina, Takehito

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Princes

Ichijo, Saneteru
Ito, Hirokuni
Konoe, Fumimaro
Kujo, Michizane
Mori, Motoaki
Oyama, Kashiwa
Shimazu, Tadashige
Takatsukasa, Nobusuke
Tokugawa, Iyesato
Tokugrwa, Yoshihisa
Yamagata, Aritomo

Marquises

Asano, Nagakoto
Daigo, Tadashige
Date, Munenobu
Hachisuga, Shigeakira
Hirohata, Tadataka
Hosokawa, Moritatsu
Ikeda, Nakahiro
Inouye, Katsunosuke
Kazan-in, Chikaiye
Kido, Yukikazu
Kikutei, Kimiosa
Komatsu, Teruhisa
Komura, Kin-ichi
Kuga, Michihisa
Kuroda, Nagashige
Matsudaira, Yasutaka
Matsukata, Masayoshi
Maeda, Toshinari
Nakamikado, Tsuneyasu
Nakayama, Sukechika
Nozu, Chinnosuke
Okubo, Toshikazu
Okuma, Shigenobu
Saga, Kinkatsu
Saigo, Noriyori
Saionji, Kinmochi
Sasaki, Yukitada
Satake, Yoshiharu
Shijo, Takechika
Sho, Ten
Tokugawa, Kuninori
Tokugawa, Yoshichika
Tokugawa, Rairin
Yamanouchi, Toyokage

Counts

Hirosawa, Kinjiro
Hayashi, Hirotaro
Hotta, Masatsune
Kanjuji, Tsuneo
Kawamura, Tetsutaro
Kiyosu, Iyenori
Kodama, Hideo
Madenokoji, Michifusa
Matsudaira, Yoritoshi
Matsuki, Munetaka
Matsu-ura, Atsushi
Nakagawa, Hisafusa
Ogasawara, Chokan
Oki, Enkichi
Okudaira, Masayasu
Soejima, Michimasa
Terajima, Seiichiro
Yanagisawa, Yasutoshi
Yoshii, Kozo

Viscounts

Akita, Shigesue
Akizuka, Shuei
Aoki, Nobumitsu
Aoyama, Yukinobu
Enomoto, Takenori
Fujitani, Tamehiro
Funabashi, Suiken
Fujiwara, Noritari
Gojo, Iko
Hachijo, Ryusei
Hijikata, Yushi
Higashibojo, Tokunaga
Higuchi, Seiko
Honda, Chuho
Honda, Sanekata
Horikawa, Morimaro
Hosokawa, Tatsuoki
Ii, Naoyasu
Ijuin, Kanetomo
Ikeda, Masatoki
Imajo, Sadamasa
Inagaki, Taisho
Inouye, Kyoshiro
Itakura, Katsunori
Ito, Sukehiro
Itsutsuji, Harunaka
Kageyukoji, Suketsugu
Karahashi, Arimasa
Katagiri, Sadanaka
Kiyooka, Nagakoto
Kuroda, Kiyoteru
Kushi, Ryutoku
Kyogoku, Takanori

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Kyogoku, Takayoshi
Maeda, Toshisada
Makino, Tadaatsu
Makita, Kojo
Matsudaira, Naohira
Matsudaira, Naonori
Matsudaira, Norinaga
Matsudaira, Noritsugu
Matsudaira, Yasutami
Mori, Kiyoshi
Mori, Takanori
Nabeshima, Naotora
Nagai, Shobin
Nishidaiji, Yoshimitsu
Nishio, Tadakata
Niwa, Naganori
Nomura, Masuzo
Ogyu, Chikataka
Okochi, Masatoshi
Omiya, Mochisue
Oura, Kaneichi
Reizei, I-yu
Sakai, Churyo
Shirakawa, Sukenaga
Shinsho, Naotomo
Tachibana, Tanetada
Takakura, Naganori
Takeya, Harumitsu
Toyooka, Keishi
Tozawa, Masami
Tsutsumi, Yucho
Yagiu, Toshihisa
Yonekura, Shotatsu
Yabu, Atsumaro
Yamaguchi, Hirosato
Yonezu, Masakata
Yoshida, Seifu

Barons

Akamatsu, Norikazu
Ando, Tadao
Chiaki, Kiryu
Fujii, Hoso
Fujimura, Giro
Fujita, Heitaro
Fukuhara, Toshimaru
Funakoshi, Mitsunojo
Go, Seinosuke
Hirano, Nagayoshi
Honda, Seii
Honda, Shinsai
Ikeda, Nagayasu
Imazono, Kunisada
Iwakura, Michitomo
Iwasa, Shin
Kamiyama, Gunsho
Kanda, Naibu
Kigoshi, Yasutsuna
Kimotsuki, Kenko
Kitaoji, Sanenobu
Kobayagawa, Shiro
Kurokawa, Kantaro
Kuroda, Nagakazu
Kusumoto, Masatoshi
Minami-iwakura, Tomotaka
Mori, Gcro
Nagayama, Taketoshi
Nagayama, Sciko
Nagamatsu, Atsusuke
Nakajima, Kumakichi
Nawa, Naganori
Nijo, Masamaro
Nishi, Shinrokuro
Nishimura, Seiichi
Nitta, Tadazumi
Noda, Kameki
Nyakuoji, Bunken
Obata, Daitaro
Okihara, Kofu
Sakai, Shigesuye
Sakamoto, Toshiatsu
Sakatani, Yoshiro
Sanada, Kosei
Satake, Gijiun
Shiba, Chuzaburo
Shimazu, Kennosuke
Shimazu, Hisakata
Shimazu, Nagamaru
Shimizu, Sukeharu
Sugitani, Kotonaga
Takachiho, Norimaro
Takasaki, Yumihiko
Takegoshi, Masami
Terajima, Toshizo
Todo, Takanari
Togo, Yasushi
Tokugawa, Atsushi
Tsuboi, Kuhachiro
Tsuji, Taro
Uchida, Masatoshi
Usakawa, Kazumasa
Uzumasa, Tomoyasu
Yamanaka, Shinji

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Yamanouchi, Nagato
Yamanouchi, Toyomasa
Yamane, Buryo
Yasuba, Maki
Yabuki, Shozo
Yokoyama, Ryushun
Zusho, Tsunenori

Imperial Nominees

Abe, Ko
Adachi, Tsunayuki
Anraku, Kanemichi
Arai, Kentaro
Arakawa, Gitaro
Asada, Tokunori
Den, Kenjiro, Baron
Ebara, Soroku
Egi, Senshi
Egi, Yoku
Fujinami Kototada
Fujita, Shiro
Fukuhara, Ryojiro
Fukunaga, Yoshinosuke
Furuichi, Koi, Baron
Ga, Reishi
Goto, Shimpei, Baron
Hara, Yasutaro
Hashimoto, Keizaburo
Hattori, Ichizo
Hayakawa, Senkichiro
Hirai, Seijiro
Hirata, Tosuke, Visc.
Hojo, Tokiyoshi
Ichiki, Otohiko
Isechi, Yoshinari
Ishiguro, Isoji
Ishii, Kikujiro, Visc.
Ishii, Seiichiro
Ishiwata, Bin-ichi
Ishizuka, Eizo
Isobe, Shiro
Ito, Shunkichi, Baron
Inuzuka, Katsutaro
Izawa, Takio
Kabuto, Kuninori
Kamada, Eikichi
Kamiyama, Mitsunoshin
Kataoka, Naoteru
Kato, Takaaki, Visc.
Kato, Tsunetada
Kawakami, Chikaharu
Kawamura, Jozaburo
Kitazato, Shibasaburo
Kiuchi, Jushiro
Koba, Teicho
Kodama, Toshikuni
Koga, Renzo
Koike, Seiichi
Komaki, Masanari
Komatsu, Kenjiro
Koyama, Kenzo
Kurachi, Tetsukichi
Kurooka, Taito
Maida, Masana
Makino, Nobuaki
Matsumuro, Itasu
Matsuoka, Koki
Megata, Tanetaro, Baron
Minami, Hiroshi
Miyake, Hiizu
Mizuno, Rentaro
Murakami, Keijiro, Baron
Muraki, Masayoshi, Baron
Murata, Tsuneyoshi
Marota, Yoshibumi
Nabeshima, Keijiro
Nakajima, Eigen
Nakamura, Junkuro
Nakamura, Zeko
Nakamura, Yujiro, Baron
Nakashoji, Ren
Nio, Koremochi
Nishikubo, Hiromichi
Nomura, Sokai, Baron
Oka, Kishichiro
Okada, Bunji
Okada, Ryohei
Okano, Keijiro
Okubo, Toshitake
Oshima, Ken-ichi
Osawa, Kenji
Ozawa, Takeo, Baron
Sakamoto, Sannosuke
Sakurai, Joji
Samejima, Takenosuke
Saneyoshi, Yasuzumi, Visc.
Sawayanagi, Masataro
Seki, Seiei
Shoda, Kazue
Sugawara, Michiyoshi
Sugita, Teiichi
Suzuki, Kisaburo
Tadokoro, Yoshiharu

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Tajiri, Inejiro, Visc.
Takahashi, Chikaaki
Takahashi, Korekiyo, Visc.
Takahashi, Takuya
Takahira, Kogoro
Takata, Sanae
Takei Morimasa, Baron
Tanabe, Teruzane
Tanimori, Masao
Tokutomi, Iichiro
Tomatsu, Magotaro, Baron
Uchida, Kakichi
Wada, Hikojiro
Wakatsuki, Reijiro
Watari, Masamoto
Yamada, Haruzo
Yamagata, Isaburo
Yamagawa, Kenjiro, Baron
Yamamoto, Tatsuo, Baron
Yamanouchi, Kazutsugu
Yamawaki, Gen
Yuasa, Kurahei
Yuchi, Sadamoto

Highest Tax-Payers

Akiyama, Gembei
Azabu, Takichi
Chikaoka, Risaburo
Fujimoto, Kansaku
Hashimoto, Tatsujiro
Hirai, Rokuyemon
Hirao, Kisaburo
Hoshijima, Kin-ichiro
Imai, Gosuke
Ishibashi, Kinji
Ishitani, Denshiro
Itami, Yataro
Ito, Denshichi
Kamada, Katsutaro
Katsuta, Ginjiro
Miki, Yokichiro
Nakamura, En-ichiro
Nakayama, Kahei
Narikiyo, Shin-ai
Nikaido, Saburozaemon
Nishikawa, Jingoro
Nonomura, Kyujiro
Okamoto, Eikichi
Omura, Hikotaro
Osaka, Kinsuke
Otani, Kahei
Sakurai, Ihei
Sato, Dembei
Sato, Tomoyemon
Shima, Sadajiro
Suzuki, Sohei
Takahashi, Genjiro
Takahashi, Ryuichi
Takemura, Yoyemon
Tanaka, Gentaro
Tanaka, Kiyofumi
Takenouchi, Gombei
Tominaga, Saruo
Tsuchida, Mansuke
Tsumura, Kiryo
Yagi, Kyubei
Yaguchi, Choyemon
Yamada, Junsei
Yamada, Ken
Yasuda, Zenzaburo
Yokoyama, Akira

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The result of the general election carried out in May 1920 is shown below:

Party	No. of candidates	No. Members elected
Seiyukai	448	280
Kenseikai	253	111
Kokuminto	50	29
Independents	226	44
Total	977	464

In the following list (*S*) stands for Seiyukai. (*K. S.*) for Kenseikai and (*K.*) for Kokuminto. Figures in the brackets indicate the number of M.P.'s for the given district.

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Aichi-ken

Nagoya City (3) :—Isogai, Ko (*K.S.*) Kato, Shigesaburo (*S.*) Koyama, Matsutoshi (*K. S.*)
Toyohashi City (1) :—Okuchi, Kiroku (*K.*),
Okazaki City (1) :—Tejima, Kuwashi (*K. S.*).
Counties (12) :—Hatano, Kiemon (*S.*) Hayakawa, Ryusuke (*K.S.*) Maeda, Jusaburo (*S.*) Miwa, Ichitaro (*S.*) Saito, Washitaro (*S.*) Shimizu, Ichitaro (*S.*) Shimode, Tamiyoshi (*S.*) Suzuoki, Kurajiro (*K.S.*) Taki, Masao (*S.*) Tanaka, Zenryu (*K.S.*) Yamamoto, Seizaburo (*S.*) Yoshihara, Yutaro (*S.*)

Akita-ken

Akita City (1) :—Tanaka Ryuzo (*S.*)
Counties (7) :—Ikeda, Kameji (*S.*) Mogami, Naokichi (*K.*) Narita, Naoichiro (*S.*) Saito, Uichiro (*K.S.*) Sakakida, Seibei (*S.*) Soyeda, Hiyutaro (*K.S.*)

Aomori-ken

Aomori City (1) :—Kitayama, Ichiro (*S.*).
Hirosaki City (1) :—Kikuchi, Ryoichi (*K.S.*)
Counties (5) :—Abe, Muchio (*S.*) Harada, Tojiro (*S.*) Nomura, Jisaburo (*S.*) Umeda, Kiyoshi (*S.*) Uno, Yusaku (*S.*)

Chiba-ken

Counties (11) :—Hamaguchi, Kichibei (*S.*) Honda, Teijiro (*S.*) Nakayama, Saichi (*S.*) Nishikawa, Kamon (*S.*) Seki, Kazutomo (*K.S.*) Suzuki, Kyujiro (*K.S.*) Suzuki, Ryu (*S.*) Takezawa, Taichi (*S.*) Uzawa Somei (*S.*) Uzawa, Uhachi, (*K.S.*) Yoshiuye, Shoichiro (S.).

Ehime-ken

Matsuyama City (1) :—Oshikawa, Hogi (*Ind.*).
Counties (8) :—Fukami, Toranosuke (*S.*) Kadoya, Shoshi (*K.S.*) Kawakami, Tetsuta (*S.*) Mori, Tatsuzo (*K.S.*) Narita, Eishin (*S.*) Takayama, Nagayuki (*S.*) Watanabe, Shu (*S.*) Yano, Ushioto (*S.*).

Fukui-ken

Fukui City (1) :—Yamamoto, Jotaro (*S.*)
Counties (5) :—Kawasaki, Kiyoshi (*S.*) Nojiri, Yajiro (*K.S.*) Nomura, Kanzaimon (*S.*) Takashima, Shichiroemon (*S.*) Yanagiwara, Kuhei (*S.*).

Fukuoka-ken

Fukuoka City (1) :—Nakano, Seigo (*Ind.*).
Kokura City (1) :—Ayukawa, Seitei (*K.*).
Kurume City (1) :—Arima, Hideo (*S.*)
Moji City (1) :—Mori Yasutaro (*S.*).
Counties (15) :—Aoyagi, Ikujiro (*S.*) Ezaki, Kotaro (*S.*) Kobayashi, Yoroku (*S.*) Koga, Michindo (*K.S.*) Kurauchi, Jirosaku (*S.*) Miyoshi, Tokumatsu (*S.*) Nakamura, Seizo (*S.*) Noda, Utaro (*S.*) Noguchi, Chutaro (*S.*) Notomi, Chimpei (*Ind.*) Sadayuki, Hachiro (*K.S.*) Sakiyama, Katsuji (*S.*) Tomiyasu, Yasutaro (*S.*) Yoshida, Isokichi (*K.S.*) Yoshihara, Masataka (*S.*)

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Fukushima-ken

Fukushima City (1):—**Kaburaki, Saburobei** (*S.*),
Wakamatsu City (1):—Maeda, Hyoro (*K.S.*)
Counties (9):—Hatta, Sokichi (*S.*) Horikiri, Zembei (*S.*) Kanazawa, Yasunosuke (*K.S.*) Kawaguchi, Seizaburo (*S.*) Kono, Hironaka (*K.S.*) Matsumoto, Magoemon (*S.*) Nakao, Torakichi (*K.S.*) Shirai, Hiroyuki (*S.*) Suzuki, Shuzaburo (*K.S.*)

Gifu-ken

Gifu City (1):—Yamada, Nagatoshi (*S.*).
Ogaki City (1);—Kimura, Sakujiro (*S.*).
Counties (8):—Daidoji, Yoshio (*S.*) Furuya, Yoshitaka (*K.S.*) Hitta, Eikichi (*S.*) Inouye, Kosai (*Ind.*) Kawamura, Kazuro (*S.*) Makino Ryozo (*S.*) Noro, Shunzo (*S.*) Semba, Taro(*Ind.*)

Gumma-ken

Mayebashi City (1):—Shimizu, Tomesaburo (*K.S.*)
Takasaki City (1):—Matsui, Tetsuo (*Ind.*).
Counties (7):—Homma, Saburo (*K.S.*) Iizuka, Harutaro (*Ind.*) Imai, Imasuke (*S.*) Imaizumi, Kaitsuro (*S.*) Kogure, Sanshiro (*K.S.*) Muto, Kinkichi (*S.*) Saito, Hisao (*S.*).

Hiroshima-ken

Hiroshima City (1):—Hayami, Seiji (*K.S.*)
Kure City (1):—Sasaki, Senshu (*K.S.*)
Onomichi City (1):—Yamashina, Shinjiro (*Ind*)
Counties (11):—Arakawa, Goro (*K.S.*) Inouye, Kakugoro (*S.*) Kawai, Saburo (*S.*) Mochizuki, Keisuke (*S.*) Nagaya, Shigeru (*S.*) Tatsuguchi, Ryoshin (*K.S.*) Yamamichi, Joichi (*K.S.*) Yokoyama, Kintaro (*K.S.*) Yuasa Bompei (*Ind.*)

Hokkaido

Asahigawa City (1):—Iuchi, Kwanji (*Ind*),
Hakodate City (1):—Sasaki, Heijiro (*Ind.*)
Muroran City (1):—Okamoto, Mikisuke (*K.S.*)
Otaru City (1):—Yamamoto, Kozo (*K.S.*)
Sapporo City (1):—Hitotsuyanagi, Chujiro (*K.S.*)
Counties (11):—Azuma, Takeshi (*S.*) Hirade, Kisaburo (*K.S.*) Ito, Koki (*S.*) Kinoshita, Seitaro (*S.*) Koike, Jinro (*K.S.*) Kuribayashi, Gosaku (*S.*) Kurozumi, Seisho (*S.*) Matsusane, Kiyota (*S.*) Nakanishi, Rokusaburo (*S.*) Okada, Itaro (*S.*) Okubo, Torakichi (*S.*)

Hyogo-ken

Amagasaki City (1):—Nakama, Okimaru (*K.S.*)
Himeji City (1):—Kikukawa, Sokichi (*S.*)
Kobe City (3):—Noda, Bun-ichiro (*K.S.*) Sunada, Shigemasa (*K.*) Tsubota, Juro (*S.*)
Counties (13):—Doi, Gonta (*K.*) Hirooka, Uichiro (*S.*) Kaino, Kozo (*S.*) Kamada, Saburobei (*Ind,*) Kinoshita, Jinzaburo (*S.*) Masaki, Teruzo (*K.S.*) Matsuyama, Tsunejiro (*S.*) Naito, Hamaji (*Ind.*) Nakagawa, Kotaro (*K.*) Shimooka, Chuji (*K.S.*) Taki, Kumetaro (S.) Tanaka, Takeo (*K.S.*) Yamamura, Tasaburo (*Ind.*).

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Ibaraki-ken
Mito City (1) :—**Oyamada, Shinzo (S.)**
Counties (10) :—Ichimura, **Teizo** (*S.*) **Ishii Saburo** (*S.*) **Kokubo,** Kishichi (*S.*) **Miyako, Keizaburo** (*S.*) **Nemoto**, Sho (*S.*) Otsu, **Jun-ichiro** (*K.S.*) **Suzuki, Jozo** (*S.*) **Taka**. no, Ki (*S.*) **Takayanagi, Junnosuke** (*S.*) **Tanizu, Shimpachiro** (*S.*)

Ishikawa-ken
Kanazawa City (1) :—**Nagai, Ryutaro** (*K.S.*)
Counties (5) :—**Asano, Jumpei** (*K.S.*) **Kanda,** Shigeyoshi (*S.*) Masutani, **Shuji** (*S.*) **Maeda,** Minoru (*S.*). Nishimura, **Masanori** (*S.*)

Iwate-ken
Morioka City (1) :—**Hara Takashi** (*S.*)
Counties (6) :—**Hirose, Tamehisa** (*S.*) Kikuchi, **Choyemon** (*S.*) Kuji, **Kwan-ichi** (*S.*) **Sato, Ryohei** (*S.*) **Shiga, Watari** (*S.*) Suzuki, **Iwao** (*S.*)

Kagawa-ken
Marugame City (1) :—**Miyoshi, Kiyoyuki** (*S.*)
Takamatsu City (1) :—**Tanaka, Teikichi** (*S.*)
Counties (5) :—**Hasui,** Tokichi (*S.*) **Hayashi, Kiroku** (*S.*) Mitsuchi, **Chuzo** (*S.*) **Matsuda, Santoku** (*Ind.*) Obayashi, Morijiro (*S.*)

Kagoshima-ken
Kagoshima City (1) :—**Tokonami, Tokejiro** (*S.*)
Counties (10) :—**Hagi,** Ryo (*S.*) **Hino, Tatsuji** (*S.*) **Hiwatari,** Jiemon (*S.*) **Inori, Nawashiro** (*S.*) **Iwakiri,** Shigeo (*S.*) **Iwasaki, Somosuke** (*S.*) **Kaieda, Jun-ichiro** (*S.*) **Kukita,** Kanau (*S.*) **Matsushita, Teiji** (*Ind.*) **Tsusaki, Shohu** (*S.*)

Kanagawa-ken
Yokohama City (3) :—**Ohama, Chuzaburo** (*K.S.*) **Shimada, Saburo** (*K.S.*) **Wakao, Ikuzo** (*S.*).
Yokosuka City (1) :—**Koizumi, Matajiro** (*K.S.*)
Counties (6) :—**Deguchi,** Naokichi (*K.S.*) **Fukumoto, Kiyonosuke** (*Ind.*) **Koshio, Hachiroemon** (*S.*) **Mori,** Kaku (*S.*) **Ono,** Shigeyuki (*K.S.*) **Yoshino, Koichiro** (*S.*)

Kochi-ken
Kochi City (1) :—**Mizuno, Kichitaro** (*S.*)
Counties (5) :—**Hamaguchi, Yuko** (*K.S.*) **Kunizawa, Shimpei** (*S.*) Oishi, **Dai** (*S.*) Sakamoto, **Soroya** (*S.*) **Takeuchi,** Meitaro (*S.*)

Kumamoto-ken
Kumamoto City (1) :—**Obashi, Ichita** (*S.*).
Counties (9) :—**Adachi,** Kenzo (*K.S.*) **Harada, Jui** (*S.*) **Ikeda,** Yasuchika (*S.*) **Kadoda,** Shimmatsu (S.) **Matsuno, Tsuruhei** (*S.*) **Shimamoto** Shinji (*S.*) **Takagi, Daishiro** (*S.*) **Uyetsuka,** Tsukasa (*S.*) **Yamau**tsuri. **Sadamasa** (*K.S.*)

Kyoto-fu
Kyoto City (4) :—**Morita, Shigeru** (*K.S.*) **Okumura, Yasutaro** (*K.S.*) **Takegami, Tojiro** (*S.*) **Watanabe,** Akira (*K.*)

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Counties (5) :—Kazama, Hachizaemon (*S.*) Nagata Momozo (*S.*) Oku, Shigesaburo (*S.*) Oshima, Sanctaro (*S.*) Tsuhara, Takeshi (*K.S.*)

Miyagi-ken

Sendai City (1) :—Izawa, Heizaemon (*S.*).
Counties (6) :—Endo, Ryokichi (*S.*) Nakajima, Horoku (*S.*) Nozoye, Juichi (*S.*) Sawa, Raitaro (*S.*) Sugawara, Den (*S.*) Takahashi, Choshichiro (*S.*).

Nagano-ken

Matsumoto City (1) :—Moriyama, Gibunji (*K.S.*).
Nagano City (1) :—Kosaka, Junzo (*S.*).
Counties (11) :—Furihata, Mototaro (*K.S.*) Hanaoka, Jiro (*S.*) Higuchi, Hideo (*K.S.*) Kasuga, Toshibumi (*K.S.*) Sato, Torataro (*S.*) Nomizo, Den-ichiro (*K.S.*) Odagiri, Iwataro (*S.*) Ogawa, Heikichi (*S.*) Tsukahara, Kato (*S.*) Uyehara, Etsujiro (*K.*) Yamabe, Tsuneshige (*K.S.*)

Nagasaki-ken

Nagasaki City (1) :—Honda, Tsuneyuki (*K.S.*).
Sasebo City (1) :—Kawazoe, Tsunataka (*K.S.*).
Counties (7) :—Hashimoto, Kizo (*K.S.*) Makiyama, Kozo (*S.*) Mukai, Shizuo (*S.*) Nakakura, Manjiro (*S.*) Tagawa, Daikichiro (*K.S.*) Usui, Tetsuo (*Ind.*) Yokoyama, Toraichiro (*S.*)

Nara-ken

Nara City (1) :—Isoda, Kumesaburo (*S.*).
Counties (3) :—Tamaki, Yoshinao (*S.*) Tsunoda, Koreshige (*S.*) Yagi, Itsuro (*S.*)

Niigata-ken

Nagaoka City (1) :—Kimura, Seizaburo (*S.*)
Niigata City (1) :—Saito, Misaburo (*K.S.*)
Takada City (1) :—Kuraishi, Tomozo (*K.*).
Counties (13) :—Aoki, Tsunetaro (*S.*) Ito, Torasuke (*S.*) Makiguchi, Yoshinori (*K.S.*) Maruyama, Sagaichiro (*S.*) Nagaba Ryutaro (*K.*) Otake, Kwan-ichi (*K.S.*) Sakaguchi, Niichiro (*K.S.*) Suzuki, Yoshitaka (*S.*) Takahashi, Kin-jiro (*S.*) Takahashi, Koi (*S.*) Takeda, Tokusaburo (*S.*) Tanabe, Kumaichi (*S.*) Tominaga, Kotaro (*Ind.*)
Sado Island (1) :—Yamamoto, Teijiro (*S.*)

Oita-ken

Oita City (1) :—Minoura, Katsundo (*K.S.*)
Counties (7) :—Ichinomiya, Fusajiro (*S.*) Kanemitsu, Yofu (*S.*) Kinoshita, Kenjiro (*S.*) Kira, Motoo (*S.*) Matsuda, Genji (*S.*) Motoda, Hajime (*S.*) Shigematsu, Juji (*K.S.*)

Okayama-ken

Okayama City (1) :—Arimori, Shinkichi (*K.*)
Counties (9) :—Fukui, Saburo (*S.*) Hoshijima, Jiro (*K.*) Senoo, Jumpei (*S.*) Inukai, Ki (*K.*) Kobashi, Mozae (*K.*) Moriya, Matsunosuke (*Ind.*) Nishimura, Tanjiro (*K.*) Sasaki, Shigaji (*S.*) Takakusa, Miyozo (*K.*).

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Okinawa-ken
Nawa City (1) :—Fumoto, Sumiyoshi (*S.*)
Counties (4) :—Giho, Shigeharu (*Ind.*) Ishikawa, Yoshimori Kwajo, Nagato (*S.*) Nakata, Tokuzo (*S.*)

Osaka-fu
Osaka City (11) :—Akata, Saichi (*Ind.*) Higuchi, Inosuke (*S.*) Itano, Tomozo (*K.*) Kiyose, Ichiro (*K.*) Morishita, Kametaro (*Ind.*) Murata, Toranosuke (*K.*) Murayasu, Shinkuro (*K.S.*) Nakahashi, Tokugoro (*S.*) Takeuchi, Sakubei (K.*S.*) Uehata, Masusaburo (*Ind.*) Uyeda, Yahei (*Ind.*)
Sakai City (1) :—Yamaguchi, Giichi (*S.*)
Counties (8) :—Isaka, Toyomitsu (*S.*) Iwasaki, Kojiro (*S.*) Kimura, Gon-emon (*Ind.*) Minami, Teizo (*Ind*) Satake. Shoshichi (*Ind.*) Tanaka, Man-ichi (K.*S.*) Uyeba, Hyo (*S.*) Yoshikawa, Kichirobei (*K.S.*)

Saga-ken
Saga City (1) :—Soejima, Giichi (*Ind.*)
Counties (5) :—Ihara, Kiyotaro (*K.S.*) Kawahara, Mosuke (S.) Kinoshita, Toyozo (S.) Nanri, Takuichi (*S.*) Taketomi, Tokitoshi (*K.S.*)

Saitama-ken
Counties (10) :—Ayabe, Sobei (*K.S.*) Hasegawa, Soji (*S.*) Hata, Toyosuke (*S.*) Kamiya, Yahei (*K.S.*) Noro, Jotaro (*K.S.*) Sashida, Yoshio (*S.*) Takada, Ryohei (*S.*) Tatsuno, Syuichiro (*S.*) Yamazaki, Takeshi (*S.*).

Shiga-ken
Otsu City (1) :—Yoshimura, Tetsunosuke (*Ind.*)
Counties (5) :—Inouye, Keinosuke (*S.*) Nakamura, Kihei (*S,*) Nishimura, Iryo (*S.*) Okumura, Sentaro (*Ind.*) Yasuhara, Jimpei (*S.*)

Shimane-ken
Matsuye City (1) :—Sano, Masao (*S.*)
Counties (5) :—Hara, Fujiro (*S.*) Hirata, Taminosuke (*S.*) Sakurauchi, Yukio (*S.*) Shimada, Toshio (*S.*) Takahashi, Kyujiro (*K.S.*).
Oki Island (1) :—Wakabayashi, Tokubo (*S.*)

Shizuoka-ken
Hamamatsu City (1) :—Takayanagi, Kakutaro (*K.*)
Shizuoka City (1) :—Matsumoto, Kumpei (*Ind.*)
Counties (11) :—Ikeda, Isoji (*S.*) Inouye, Koichi (*K.S.*) Ishii, Kenji (*K.S.*) Iwasaki, Kun (*S.*) Kato, Sadakichi (*K.S.*) Kitai, Hajime (*S.*) Koizumi, Sakutaro (*S.*) Matsuura, Gohei (*S,*) Miyazaki, Tomotaro (*S.*) Sei, Kintaro (*S,*) Suzuki, Fujiya (*K.S.*)

Tochigi-ken
Utsunomiya City (1) :—Uyetake, Ryuzaburo (*S.*)
Counties (8) :—Ayuba, Shosaku (*K.S.*) Hatano, Shogoro (*S.*) Ishikawa, Genzo (*S.*) Matsuoka, Toshizo (*S.*) Takata, Umpei (*K.S.*) Tamura, Junnosuke (*S.*) Tomotsune, Kokusaburo (*S.*) Yokota, Sennosuke (*S.*)

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Tokushima-ken
Tokushima City (1) :—Kaibara, Seibei (*S.*)
Counties (5) :—Akita, Kiyoshi (*Ind.*) Asaishi, Keihachi (*S.*) Harada, Sanji (*S.*) Matsushima, Hajime (*Ind.*) Oka, Junji (*S.*)

Tokyo-fu
Tokyo City (16) :—Aki, Torataro (*K.S.*) Ando, Masazumi (*Ind.*) Hayashida, Kametaro (*Ind.*) Hatoyama, Ichiro (*S.*) Kojima, Kazuo (*K.*) Kondo, Tatsuji (*K.*) Miki, Bukichi (*K.S.*) Miyazaki, Sannosuke (*S.*) Ota, Shinjiro (*K.S.*) Sakuma, Koitsu (*K.S.*) Sasaki, Yasugoro (*Ind.*) Seki, Naohiko (*K.*) Suzuki, Umeshiro (*K.*) Takahashi, Yoshinobu (*S.*) Tanomogi, Keikichi (*K.S.*) Yokoyama, Katsutaro (*K.S.*)
Hachioji City (1) :—Yanami, Takeji (*K.S.*)
Counties (8) :—Akimoto, Kishichi (*S.*) Asaga, Chobei (*K.S.*) Haseba, Ton (*S.*) Maeda, Yonezo (*S.*) Nakajima, Moritoshi (*S.*) Takagi, Seinen (*K.S.*) Tsuchiya, Ko (*S.*) Uchiyama, Yasubei (*S.*)

Tottori-ken
Tottori City (1) :—Yamamoto, Tosuke (*Ind.*)
Counties (3) :—Kiyose, Kikuo (*S.*) Shimoda, Kanji (*K.S.*) Yamaguchi, Yoshizo (*S.*)

Toyama-ken
Takaoka City (1) :—Sugano, Den-emon (*S.*)
Toyama City (1) :—Takami, Yukitoshi (*S.*)
Counties (5) :—Hirose, Shizuki (*S.*) Kagawa, Yasutada (*K.S.*) Nomura, Koroku (*K.S.*) Uyeno, Yasutaro (*S.*) Yonezawa, Yosaji (*S.*)

Wakayama-ken
Wakayama City (1) :—Hisamoto, Toyoda (*S.*)
Counties (5) :—Kodama. Ryotaro (*S.*) Maekawa, Torazo (*K.*) Okazaki, Kunisuke (*S.*) Tabuchi, Toyokichi (*Ind.*) Yamaguchi, Yuya (*S.*)

Yamagata-ken
Yamagata City (1) :—Togari, Gonnosuke (*S.*)
Yonezawa City (1) :—Kurogane, Taigi (*K.S.*)
Counties (7) :—Ishikawa, Choemon (*K.*) Kumagai, Naota (*S.*) Nishizawa, Teikichi (*S.*) Sato, Kei (*K.S.*) Takahashi, Tatsuji (*S.*) Takahashi, Zengoro (*S.*) Tsurumi, Kotaro (*S.*)

Yamaguchi-ken
Shimonoseki City (1) :—Fujii, Keiichi (*K.S.*)
Counties (8) :—Furubayashi, Shinji (*S.*) Kunishige, Seiryo (*S.*) Ooka, Ikuzo (*S.*) Naniwa, Sakunoshin (*Ind.*) Sakagami, Sadanobu (*S.*) Watanabe, Yusaku (*S.*) Yajima, Sempei (*Ind.*) Yoshiki, Yo (*Ind.*)

Yamanashi-ken
Kofu City (1) :—Wakao, Shohachi (*Ind.*)
Counties (4) :—Anamizu, Yoshichi (*S.*) Iijima, Nobuaki (*S.*) Saigusa, Hikotaro (*S.*) Mochizuki, Kotaro (*K.S.*)

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IV. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Japan proper is divided into 46 administrative districts, or prefectures. Three of them are called *fu*, and the rest, *ken*. Besides, there is a territory known as Hokkaido which covers an extensive region not yet classified into *ken*, though for purpose of administation, the territory does not much differ from *ken*. Formosa, Korea, Saghalien, and the Kwantung Province are of course left out here. Formosa and Korea are still under the semi-military control of Governor-Generals; Saghalien is in charge of a civil governor specially appointed; while Kwantung is a Japanese suzerainty.

These 46 prefectures are subdivided into 636 smaller administrative districts, which are called *gun* or counties, and these in turn are subdivided into villages or *mura* and towns or *machi*. There are 10,885 villages and 1,314 towns. Besides there are also 59 cities or *shi*, which are autonomous.

The chief administrator of a *fu* or *ken* is called *chiji* or prefectural governor, and that of a *gun*, *guncho* or county magistrate. All the prefectural governors and the county-magistrates are appointed by the Minister of the Interior, so that they are essentially bureaucrats pure and simple, whereas, the mayor of a city or the headman of a town or village is elected by indirect popular votes usually for the term of four years. Thus when we say local government, the term includes all these different administrative organs, the chief executive of which are prefectural governor, county-magistrate, mayor, and headman.

The Prefectures

Each prefecture has its own prefectural assembly, which is composed of at least 30 members elected by popular votes. The qualifications of voter are that he must be a male Japanese subject of the age of over 25 years, residing over one year in the prefecture, and paying national direct tax of whatever amount. The term of office is four years. The assembly is called once a year by the prefectual governor to deliberate and decide the annual budget of the prefecture, and to give its consent to the general policies of the governor. The assembly has no initiative, and it is, strictly speaking, only the advisory body of the Governor. None the less it is a representative institution, and, as a matter of fact, it is in Japan the oldest representative institution established after the Western model. It was originally established in 1878 with a view to prepare the people for a constitutional system of Government, which was then expected to be established in the near future. However the original law by which a prefectural assembly was first established, has been subjected to revision many times, the last revision made was in 1921.

The prefectural government with its own prefectural assembly is sometimes said to be a self-government body, but this is not correct in the strict sense of the term. First, the Governor himself is not an elected official, while the assembly is purely an advisory body having no initiative in all matters of the prefecture. The government of

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Hokkaido having its own assembly is very much like a prefectural government. The reason that Hokkaido is not yet made a prefecture is that it is a newly colonised territory and hence is not so densely populated as the main land.

The County

The chief executive of the county is a magistrate, and each county has its own county-council. It is a representative institution in the same sense as a prefectural assembly. But by a law enacted in 1921, it will be abolished with the expiration of the term of office of its present members. On account of the development of the means of communications, the county as an administrative organ is gradually losing its significance. The abolition of the county-council would be a step towards the abolition of the administrative district of the county.

The City

A city with population of over 30,000 has a municipal government. The mayor of a municipal city is elected by its city-council, which is composed of at least 30 members elected by the qualified voters. Hence a city-government in Japan is in a sense a self-government, though the power of the mayor and city-council is still very much limited. A municipality can own and control all electric, gas, and water plants, and sewer systems; and it manages all matters concerning the primary education of its citizens, and its sanitary affairs. Within the limit defined by law, a municipality can make its own regulations and can tax its citizens. It can also make contract of loans. But all the power the mayor and the city-council of a city can exercise, is under the strict supervision of the central as well as the prefectural government. No municipality in Japan is given the power to control the police forces within its city-limit, and even in Tokyo the police forces are controlled by the Home Office.

Members of the city-council are elected by two classes of voters, one representing the highest tax-payers in the city who pay collectively half of the total municipal direct tax, and the other, those who pay the balance of the same tax. The former are called the first class voters and the latter the second class voters. The first class voters elect half of the members of the city-council, and the second class, the remainder. The qualifications of an elector are that he must be Japanese subject of over 25 years old, living by his own independent means, residing over two years in his municipal electoral district, and paying municipal direct tax of whatever amount.

The Town and the Village

The town and the village have also their own self-government, somewhat similar in nature to the municipal government, but on a smaller scale. They have their own headmen elected by indirect popular votes, i.e. a headman elected by the town council in the case of a town, and by the village council in the case of a village. The

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electors of a town or a village council are not divided into two classes as those of the municipal council are, except those of a few specially large towns. The qualifications of an elector of the town or village council are practically the same as those of an elector of the municipal council.

Composition of Prefectures

Prefecture	*Gun*	City	Town	Village	Prefecture	*Gun*	City	Town	Village
Aichi	18	3	70	162	Miyazaki ..	8	—	11	89
Akita	9	1	43	196	Nagano ..	16	2	26	366
Aomori ..	8	2	12	156	Nagasaki ..	9	2	5	179
Chiba	12	—	74	275	Nara.....	10	1	18	163
Ehime....	12	1	25	271	Niigata ..	16	3	44	371
Fukui....	11	1	10	168	Oita	12	1	27	230
Fukuoka .	19	7	50	287	Okayama ..	19	1	42	359
Fukushima	17	2	41	378	Okinawa ..	5	2	1	52
Gifu	18	2	44	298	Osaka	9	2	32	265
Gumma ..	11	2	38	168	Saga	8	1	11	123
Hiroshima	16	4	40	388	Saitama ..	9	—	44	328
Hokkaido	87	5	29	272	Shiga	12	1	18	184
Hyogo ..	25	3	41	397	Shimane ..	16	1	15	272
Ibaraki ..	14	1	45	335	Shizuoka ..	13	2	40	299
Ishikawa .	8	1	18	202	Tochigi ..	8	1	32	143
Iwate	13	1	23	217	Tokushima	10	1	24	115
Kagawa ..	7	1	20	176	Tokyo	8	2	34	163
Kagoshima	12	1	5	136	Tottori....	6	1	14	178
Kanagawa	11	2	22	176	Toyama ..	8	2	32	237
Kochi	7	7	20	176	Wakayama	7	1	23	208
Kumamoto	12	1	38	325	Yamagata .	11	2	25	204
Kyoto....	18	1	22	247	Yamaguchi	11	1	19	206
Mie.....	15	3	21	316	Yamanashi.	9	1	7	235
Miyagi ..	16	1	36	167	Total ..	636	79	1,328	10,844

Note.—For area, population, etc. see chapt. on Population.

As regards the composition, finance, etc., vide chapters on Population and also on the Six Premier Cities.

Members of Local Assemblies

	Prefectural		County		Municipal		Town and Village	
	Mem.	Electors (1,000)	Mem.	Elec. (1,000)	Mem.	Elec. (1,000)	Mem.	Elec. (1,000)
1915....	1,702	2,381	12,789	2,266	2,220	298	151,059	4,277
1918....	1,737	2,409	13,048	2,310	2,475	293	151,793	4,367

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CHAPTER VII

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz. *Shin-nin*, *Choku-nin*, *So-nin* and *Han-nin*. The *Shin-nin* comprises Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others, all being nominated by the Emperor in person. They are entitled to report direct to the Crown. The President of Census Board, President and Procurator-Gen. of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to Empress, President of the Administrative Litigation Court, and a few others also enjoy treatment of this supreme grade. The *Choku-nin* officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-Ministers and Bureau Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of high grade, and some others belong to this category. The *So-nin* officials are not entitled to attend State ceremonies. The second and the third are also collectively designated as *Kōtō-kan* (high official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

Appointment

The Appointment Regulations as amended in Oct, 1914 have become more liberal in spirit than before and are also calculated to minimize the evil of dislocation of official business incidental to Cabinet changes. The posts of Vice Ministership of the Department of State, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Director of the Police Bureau, Chief Secretaries of the Houses of the Diet are no longer open to Special Appointment.

The Special Appointment now covers the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Director of Legislative Bureau, and Personal Secretaries to Ministers of State and President of Census Board. The staff of public servants numbered as follows in 1920:—

Civil Officials.—*Shin-nin* and *Choku-nin*, 852; *So-nin*, 9,844; *Han-nin* 85,395; Employee, 182,186; Total 278,277.

Military Officers.—*Shin-nin* and *Choku-nin* Army, 214, Navy, 109; *So-nin* A. 15,339 N. 4,718; *Han-nin*, A. 1,979 N. 15,599; Cadets, N. 186; total A. 17,532, N. 20,612.

Scale of Salaries

The scale of salaries for the Government officials of all ranks, except the Premier, the Ministers of State, the Governor-Generals of Korea, Formosa and Kwantung province, were substantially increased in 1920 and put in force from August of the year. With the enforcement of the new scale the special allowances which had hitherto been granted since 1919 in

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view of marked rise in the cost of living was withdrawn. The new scale stands as follows for principal posts in civil and military service.

Shin-nin Rank

Duty	per annum
Prime Minister	12,000
Minister of State	8,000
Gov.-General of Korea	8,000
President of Privy Council	6,000
Gov.-General of Kwantung	7,500
Ambassador	6,000
Gov.-General of Formosa	7,500
President, Administrative Litigation Court	7,000
,, of the Board of Audit	7,500
,, of the Census Board	7,500
Vice-President of Privy Council	5,500
Director-General, Administrative Affairs, Korea	8,000
Privy Councillor	5,000

Choku-nin Rank

President of Imp. University	5,800–5,000
,, of Imp. Steel Works	6,000–5,000
Governor of Hokkaido	5,500–5,000
Chief Secretary of Cabinet	5,000
Chief of Legislative Bureau	5,000
Chief of Colonial Bureau	5,000
Vice-Minister of State	5,000
Director-General, Civil Affairs, Formosa	5,000
Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police	5,000
President of Board of Decoration	4,200
Bureau Directors	3,700–3300
Chief Sec., Houses of the Diet	4,200–3,700
Local Governors	4,500 / 4,000 / 3,700

(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of ¥600; and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto, ¥400).

The new scale for officials of *so-nin* and *han-nin* ranks is given in the following table:—

	Sonin (annual)	Hannin (monthly)		Sonin (annual)	Hannin (monthly)
1st class	3,000	95	7th class	1,500	40
2nd ,,	2,700	75	8th ,,	1,200	35
3rd ,,	2,500	65	9th ,,	1,100	30
4th ,,	2,200	55	10th ,,	1,000	25
5th ,,	2,000	50	11th ,,	850	20
6th ,,	1,700	45	12th ,,	750	—

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Diplomatic and Consular Service

	Salary ¥	Allowance ¥	
Ambassador	6,000	30,000	(Great Britain, U. S. A., France, Russia).
		25,000	(Germany, Austria-Hungary).
		22,000	(Italy).
Min. Ple. & En. Ex.	6,500	17,000	(Spain, Sweden).
	5,700	14,000	(Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Holland).
	5,200	12,000	(China, Mexico) 10,000 (Siam).
Councillors	6,500–10,000		(Great Britain, U.S.A., France, etc.)
	5,200– 8,000		(Italy)
Consul-General	4,500	8,000	
	4,100	4,500	
	3,800		
Consul	4,100	6,000	
	1,400	1,600	

Officials of the Imperial Household

	Salary
Minister	8,000
Grand Chamberlain	7,000
Lord Keeper of the Great Seals (*Shin-nin*)	8,000
Vice-Minister	6,500
Lord Steward to Empress	6,500–5,700
Grand Master of Ceremonies (*Shin-nin*)	7,000–6,500
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau	6,500–5,200
Director of Peerage Bureau (accorded treatment of *Shin-nin* rank)	7,500–6,500

Officials of the higher civil service draw from ¥4,500 to 900 a year.

The Court of Cassation

	Salary per annum ¥
President	6,000
Prosecutor-General	5,000
Judges and Procurators	5,200
	2,500

Appeal Courts

	Salary per annum ¥
Presidents	4,200–5,000
Chief Procurators	3,700–5,000
Judges & Procurators	1,200–2,500

District Courts

	Salary per annum ¥
Presiding Judges & Chief Procurators	750–3,700

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Military Officers	Salary per annum ¥
General	7,500
Lieut.-General	6,500
Major-General	5,600
Colonel	4,600
Lieut.-Colonel	3,300
Major	2,600
Captain	2,000–1,600
Lieutenant	1,200–1,010
Sub.-Lieutenant	850
Special Sergeant	1,200–840

Naval Officers	Salary per annum ¥
Admiral	7,500
Vice-Admiral	6,500
Rear Admiral	5,600
Captain	4,600
Commander	3,600
Lieut.-Commander	2,600
Lieutenant	2,100–1,600
Sub.-Lieutenant	1,200–1,020
Midshipman	850

PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

Pensions to civil and military officers, annuities to their families, and lump sum of money granted on their retiring, or in case of death, on their families, make the following record (in Yen). Annuities attached to the decorations are also added.

Civil Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1918....	28,539	5,304,560	10,475	725,349	608	26,618
1919....	29,429	5,515,048	11,286	790,816		

Military Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1918....	103,202	11,952,022	88,018	4,970,671	719	98,011
1919....	104,237	13,102,891	87,675	5,657,344		

Naval Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1918....	31,548	4,154,897	7,579	566,635	188	31,072
1919....	34,417	4,851,526	8,495	677,084		

Annuity on the Orders of Golden Kite (Military Honor) and Rising Sun

	Golden Kite		Rising Sun	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1918	65,859	8,402,300	5,390	285,922
1919	65,519	8,330,400	5,255	275,523

Note.—Also see "Decoration," Chapter on Imperial Court, etc.

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Pensions and Retiring Allowances

(1) *Civil Pensions*

Under the Pension Law enacted in 1890 and revised subsequently, civil officers above the *Han-nin* or clerical rank who retire from the service are allowed pension subject to conditions that are partly based on advanced age (60 years or over) combined with long service (5 years in the case of State Ministers and 15 years for others) and partly on incapacity arising from ill health or wounds suffered while on duty. The amount of pension is fixed according to the length of service and the salary drawn at the time of retiring, the rate being 60/240 of the annual sum for one whose service extended 15 or 16 years, 1/240 to be added for each extra year until the maximum of 40 years is reached. A system of additional pension is provided for those who have retired from the service through incapacity occasioned while in discharge of duty, the rate of addition varying from 2/10 to 7/10 of the sum of ordinary pension. The right to pension ends with the death of the claimant, or when he commits felony or loses nationality, while the right is suspended when he re-enters the State service as officer above the rank occupied before or when he is deprived of public civil rights.

In 1920, considering the condition of those subsisting on pensions, the Government decided with the approval of the 43rd Diet on an average increase of 70%, ranging from 20% to 100%. The benefit of increase is extended to those who had retired before general increase of the scale of salaries was put in force. This revision applies equally to the military pensions and retiring allowance to families of deceased officers.

(2) *Military Pensions*

Military Pensions are of three kinds:—1. Retiring pension which is allowed to officers above special sergeant-major who after a service of over 11 years retire from the army or the navy through no faults of their own, the sum as increased in 1920 varying from ¥1,638 to ¥2,370 in the case of those in the *Shin-nin* or *Choku-nin* ranks, from ¥591 to ¥1,744 for the *So-nin* rank and from ¥168 to ¥406 for the *Han-nin* rank comprising sergeant-major; 2. dismissal pension which is allowed to privates who are dismissed after serving over 11 years, the amount varying from ¥40 to ¥188; 3. additional pension which is granted to officers or privates disabled in action or otherwise in discharge of duty.

Besides, a gratuity is allowed to privates below the rank of non-commissioned officers or warrant officers when they are disabled in action or otherwise on duty, while a retired pay is granted to them when they die while in the service or when they retire after serving over 4 years but less than the time-limit that entitles them to pension.

(3) *Retiring Allowances*

Retiring Allowance is granted to civil list officials above the *Han-nin* rank who retire from the service before their tenure of office entitles them to pension, the amount being fixed, as in the case of pension, according to the length of service and the sum of salary drawn by the retiring official

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at the time of retirement, that is to say, by multiplying half the sum of monthly salary by the number of years of service.

(4) *Allowances to Families of Deceased Officers*

Families of the deceased officials or officers are granted allowance one third the pension granted to the deceased, persons entitled to the allowance being widows, children under age, parents, and grand-parents in the order given.

DIRECTORY

Cabinet

Prime Minister	Visc. K. Takahashi.
Chief Secretary	M. Takahashi.
Director, Bureau of Statistcs	T. Ushizuka.
,, ,, Pensions	K. Irie.
,, Printing Bureau	K. Ikeda.
,, Bureau of Decoration	Count H. Kodama.
,, ,, Legislation	S. Yokota.
,, Colonial Bureau	T. Kawamura.
,, Census Bureau	H. Ogawa.

Privy Council

President	Marshal Prince A. Yamagata.
Vice-President	Viscount K. Kiyoura.
Chief Secretary	H. Futagami.

Councillors:

Adm. Ct. S. Kabayama.	Dr. Baron K. Tsuzuki.	Mr. B. Yasuhiro.
Dr. Baron J. Hosokawa.	Lieut.-Gen. Vis. Miura.	Dr. K. Ichiki.
Baron R. Kuki.	Gen. Count Kuroki.	Baron Y. Kubota.
Viscount M. Ito.	Baron A. Hamao.	Dr. M. Tomii.
Viscount K. Kaneko.	Lt.-Gen. Vis. S. Soga.	Marquis K. Inouye.
Viscount C. Okabe.	Baron T. Ishiguro.	Baron M. Nambu.
Dr. Baron C. Hozumi.	Mr. H. Arimatsu.	Count S. Chinda.
Baron K. Matsuoka.	Mr. Y. Kuratomi.	

Imperial Household Department

Minister	Visc. N. Makino.
Vice-Minister	T. Sekiya.
Grand Chamberlain	Count S. Ogimachi.
Vice-Grand Chamberlain	Count S. Tokugawa.
Grand Master of Ceremonies	Marq. K. Inouye.
Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies	Prince H. Ito.
Grand Master of Rituals	Prince M. Kujo.
Director, Treasury Bureau	S. Yamazaki.
,, Archives Bureau	Dr. R. Mori.
,, Peerage Bureau	K. Inouye.
,, Medical Affairs Bureau	M. Ikebe.

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Director, Culinary Affairs Bureau: .. .. S. Uyeno.
,, Imperial Tombs Bureau.. .. .. Dr. E. Yamaguchi.
,, Police Affairs Bureau .. .. M. Ichiki.
,, Architecture Bureau .. .. S. Obara.
,, Imperial Mews Bureau .. .. .. Lieut.-Gen. A. Shibuya.
,, Hunting Affairs Bureau.. .. ..Count U. Toda.
,, Supplies and Purchase Bureau .. .. ..Baron H. Yoshida.
Lord Keeper of Privy Seal .. .. Marquis M. Matsukata.
,, Steward to the Empress . .. .Baron S. Omori.
,, ,, ,, Crown Prince .. ..Baron A. Hamao.
Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince .. .. Viscount T. Iriye.
,, Auditor .. .. Dr. Y. Kuratomi.
,, Forest Bureau .. ..S. Yamasaki (acting)
,, Poetry Bureau .. .. Viscount T. Iriye.
President of Peer's School .. .. Gen. H. Ichinohe.

Department of Foreign Affairs

Minister .. ..Count Y. Uchida.
Vice-Minister .. .. M. Hanihara.
Director, Political Bureau .. .. K. Yoshizawa.
,, Commercial Bureau.. .. .. M. Tanaka.
,, Treaty Bureau .. .. H. Yamagawa.
,, Information Bureau.. .. ..Baron K. Ijuin.
N.B.—For the list of Dip. and Con. service vide Chap. on Diplomacy.

Department of Home Affairs

Minister .. .. T. Tokonami.
Vice-Minister .. .. K. Kobashi.
Director, Shrine Bureau .. .. S. Tsukamoto.
,, Local Affairs Bureau .. .. S. Tsukamoto.
,, Police Bureau .. .. K. Yuchi.
,, Public Works Bureau .. .. M. Hotta.
,, Sanitary Bureau .. .. K. Ushio.

Department of Finance

Minister .. .. Visc. K. Takahashi.
Vice-Minister .. .. K. Kamino.
Director, Account Bureau.. .. .. M. Nishino.
,, Taxation Bureau .. .. J. Matsumoto.
,, Finance Bureau .. .. G. Ono.
,, Banking Bureau .. .. H. Kuroda.
,, Mint .. .. K. Tako.
,, Monopoly Bureau .. .. K. Nonaka.
Chief of Customs House; Yokohama, S. Suzuki; Kobe, O. Matsumoto; Nagasaki, T. Inouye; Moji, T. Furuta; Hakodate, S. Nagai; Osaka, I. Sugi; Formosa, T. Hara.

Department of Justice

Minister .. ..Count E. Ogi.
Vice-Minister .. .. Dr. K. Suzuki.
Director, Prison Affairs Bureau .. .. Y. Yamaoka.
,, Criminal Affairs Bureau.. .. .. R. Hayashi.

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Civil Affairs Bureau .. .. Dr. K. Yamauchi.
President, Supreme Court.. .. .. Dr. S. Tomita.
Prosecutor-Gen., Supreme Court .. .. Dr. K. Hiranuma.
Presidents, Appeal Courts:—K. Makino (Tokyo), S. Tanita (Osaka), K. Isoya (Nagoya), B. Takahashi (Hiroshima), T. Tezuka (Nagasaki), K. Yanagawa (Miyagi), Y. Nose (Hakodate).
Chief Prosecutors:—N. Toshima (Tokyo), E. Tsunematsu (Osaka), I. Miki (Nagoya), H. Otaguro (Hiroshima), T. Wani (Nagasaki), R. Kawabuchi (Miyagi), I. Nakagawa (Hakodate).

Department of Education

Minister .. .. T. Nakahashi.
Vice-Minister .. .. H. Minami.
Director, Special School Affairs Bureau .. .. C. Matsuura.
„ Common „ „ „ .. .. T. Akashi.
„ Technical School Affairs Bureau .. .. T. Yamazaki.
„ Library Bureau .. .. Dr. T. Shidehara.
„ Religion Bureau .. .. K. Shibata.
President, Imperial Tokyo University .. .. Dr. Y. Kozai.
Chief Librarian .. .. Dr. M. Wada.
Director, Botanical.. .. .. Dr. J. Matsumura.
„ Marine Laboratory .. .. Dr. K. Iijima.
„ Astronomical Observatory .. .. Dr. S. Hirayama.
„ Hospital .. .. Dr. K. Miura.
„ Infectious Disease Laboratory .. .. .. Dr. M. Nagayo.

N.B.—For names of Presidents, and Directors of Colleges and Schools vid. Chap. on Education.

Department of Agriculture and Commerce

Minister .. ..Baron T. Yamamoto.
Vice-Minister .. .. R. Tanaka.

Bureau-Directors:—Agriculture; E. Okamoto. Commercial; S. Tsurumi. Industrial; Baron T. Shijo. Forestry; R. Nakagawa. Mining; S. Sakikawa. Fishery; R. Murakami. Patent; K. Miyauchi. Imp. Gov't Steel Works; T. Shirani.

Department of Communicatians

Minister .. .. U. Noda.
Vice-Minister .. .. T. Hata.

Bureau-Directors:—Communication; N. Yoneda. Electric Affairs; H. Higo. Mercantile Marine; S. Wakamiya. Financial; S. Sugi. Postal Savings; N. Amaoka.

Divisional Superintendents:—H. Tanabe (Tokyo); S. Ida (Nagoya); G. Kawai (Osaka); K. Kambara (Hiroshima); K. Yabuuchi (Kumamoto); J. Hori (Sendai); S. Komori (Sapporo).
Director, Nautical College .. .. Vice-Adm. Eng. (ret.) H. Ishibashi.

Department of Railways

Minister .. .. Dr. H. Motoda.
Vice-Minister .. .. Dr. S. Ishimaru.

Bureau-Directors:—Traffic; S. Nakagawa. Construction; S. Omura. Way

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& Works; Dr. S. Okano. Adm. of Private Railways; S. Idei. Mechanical Engineering; Dr. S. Takasu. Financial; U. Beppu.
Divisional Superintendents:—R. Daido (Tokyo), J. Murai (Nagoya), I. Okada (Kobe), Y. Kodaira (Moji), T. Yonehara (Sendai), T. Shimamura (Sapporo).

Government-General of Chosen (Korea)

Governor-General .. .. Adm. Baron Saito.
Director-General, Administrative Affairs .. .. .. Dr. R. Mizuno.
Chief, General Affairs Section .. .. K. Aoki.
„ Public Works Section .. .. N. Akaike.
„ Railway Affairs Section .. .. I. Wada.
Bureau-Directors:—Home, N. Akaike; Financial, R. Kawachiyama; Industrial, Y. Nishimura; Judicial, G. Yokota; Educational, Z. Shibata; Police, N. Akaike.

Government-General of Taiwan (Formosa)

Governor-General .. ..Baron K. Den.
Director-General, Civil Affairs .. .. H. Shimomura.
Com. of Formosan Army Headquarters.. .. .. Lieut.-Gen. M. Fukuda.
Bureau-Directors:—Home, T. Kawasaki; Finance, K. Suematsu; Communication, A. Saito; Industrial, G. Takata; Public Works, T. Aiga; Police, G. Tomishima; Railway, S. Nimoto; Monopoly, S. Kaku; Forestry, N. Hattori; Chief, Judical Section, K. Nagao; Director, Appeal Court, Dr. K. Tanino.

Government of Kwantung

Civil-Governor .. .. I. Yamagata.
Director-General, Civil Affairs .. .. S. Sugiyama.
Directors, Foreign Affairs Section, S. Akatsuka; Civil Affairs, S. Tanaka; Industrial, S. Tanaka; Police, S. Inaba; Finance, Z. Nagayama; Public Works, J. Matsumuro.
Com. of Kwantung Army Headquarters .. .. .. Gen. K. Tachibana.
Chief, Army Staff .. .. Maj. Gen. M. Hamamo.

Government of Karafuto

Governor .. .. K. Nagai.

Board of Audit

President .. .. N. Nakakuma.
Sectional Chiefs .. .. .. H. Kono (1st. Sec.), T. Hiratsuka (2nd Sec.)

Court of Administrative Litigation

President .. .. Dr. K. Okano.
Councillors:
Dr. R. Watanabe, Dr. S. Koba, S. Kubota, Dr. Shimizu, K. Sekiguchi, T. Miyake, T. Shimada, T. Shimamura, E. Yadori, E. Baba, T. Ushizuka, Dr. G. Endo, S. Matsui, K. Murakami.

Metropolitan Police Board

Inspector-General .. .. K. Oka.

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Imperial Diet (Vide Chap. Politics)

Department of the Army

Minister .. .. Lieut.-Gen. H. Yamanashi.
Vice-Minister .. .. Lieut.-Gen. S. Ono.
Director, Personnel Affairs Bureau .. .. .. Maj.-Gen. T. Takegami.
„ Military Affairs Bureau .. .. Lt.-Gen. S. Sugano.
„ Arms Bureau .. .. Lt.-Gen. T. Yoshida.
„ Finance Bureau .. .. Paym.-Gen. M. Tanaka.
„ Medical Affairs Bureau .. .. .. Surgeon-Gen. T. Tsuruta.
„ Law Affairs Bureau .. .. K. Shimizu.
„ Aviation Bureau .. .. Lt.-Gen. S. Ono.
Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty .. .. .. Gen. Dr. K. Uchiyama.
„ „ Crown Prince .. .. .. Maj.-Gen. T. Nara.
Director, Tokyo Military Arsenal .. .. .. Lieut.-Gen. Z. Matsuura.
„ Osaka „ „ .. .. .. Maj.-Gen. H. Yokoyama.
„ General Ordinance Dept. .. .. Maj.-Gen. A. Tarui.
„ Technical Investigation Dept. .. Lieut.-Gen. K. Tsukushi.
Commander, Headquarter Gendarmerie .. .. Maj.-Gen. K. Nagasaka.
„ „ „ of Chosen .. Maj.-Gen. N. Fujita.
Chief, Mounting Department .. .. T. Uyeno.
„ Fortification .. .. Maj.-Gen. K. Matsui.
„ Horse Administration .. .. Lieut.-Gen. T. Asakawa.
Director, Senju Woolen Factory .. .. .. Paym.-Gen. T. Tsurubuchi.
„ Provision Department .. .. .. Paym.-Col. K. Murai.
„ Clothing „ .. .. „ M. Yagi.

General Staff Office

Chief .. .. Gen. Y. Uyehara.
Vice-Chief .. .. Lieut.-Gen. S. Kikuchi.
Sectional Chiefs, Lieut.-Gen. S. Kishimoto (General), Maj.-Gens. H. Kanaya (1st), K. Tanaka (2nd), K. Wada (3rd), G. Kunishi (4th).
Director, Surveying Bureau .. .. Maj.-Gen. H. Matsumura.

Military Education Department

Inspector-General of Education .. .. Gen. K. Otani.
Chief, General Affairs .. .. Lieut.-Gen. S. Kojima.
Inspectors:—Cavalry, Lieut.-Gen. M. Morioka; Field and Heavy Artillery, Lieut.-Gen. I. Watanabe; Engineering, Lt.-Gen. R. Yamada; Commissariat, Lt.-Gen. K. Fuse.
Chief, Examination Committee .. .. Lt.-Gen. S. Kojima.
Director, Mil. Staff College .. .. Lt.-Gen. S. Hoshino.
„ Art. & Eng. School .. .. Lt.-Gen. M. Watanabe.
„ Toyama School .. .. Maj.-Gen. T. Hishida.
„ Riding School .. .. Maj.-Gen. M. Oshima.
„ Field Artillery School .. .. „ N. Isomura.
„ Heavy Artillery School .. .. „ T. Yoshida.
„ Infantry School .. .. Lt.-Gen. M. Kawamura.
„ Cadets School .. .. Lt.-Gen. T. Suzuki.
„ Central Military Boys School .. .. Maj.-Gen. N. Hasegawa.

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Standing Army

DIVISIONAL COMMANDERS

Name of Division	Commander Lieut.-Gen.	Name of Division	Commander Lieut.-Gen.
Guards	K. Fujii.	11th	Y. Shirakawa.
1st	T. Nishikawa.	12th	U. Kinoshita.
2nd	M. Nakajima.	13th	—
3rd	N. Muto.	14th	K. Asakuno.
4th	S. Suzuki.	15th	K. Ichikawa.
5th	K. Yamada.	16th	M. Shiki.
6th	T. Yamada.	17th	G. Furumi.
7th	T. Uchino.	18th	K. Takayama.
8th	J. Shirai.	19th	T. Takashima.
9th	K. Matsuura.	20th	G. Johoji.
10th	I. Ugaki.		

Department of the Navy

Minister .. .. Admiral Baron T. Kato.
Vice-Minister .. .. Vice-Adm. K. Ide.
Chief, Military Affairs Bureau .. .. Vice-Adm. S. Horiuchi.
„ Personnel Affairs Bureau .. .. Rear-Adm. S. Taniguchi.
„ Construction Bureau .. .. Rear-Adm. E. Yamaguchi.
„ Engineering Bureau .. .. Vice-Adm. S. Ichikawa.
„ Medical Affairs Bureau .. .. Sur.-Gen. Y. Suzuki.
„ Finance Affairs Bureau .. .. .. Paymaster-Gen. K. Shisa.
„ Law Affairs Bureau .. .. S. Uchida.

Members of Admirals' Council:—Adms. Baron H. Shimamura, M. Nawa, R. Arima, Vice-Adms, S. Tochinai, O. Ito, I. Takeshita, K. Oguri, T. Iwamura, K. Idei, H. Tadokoro, T. Nagata, S. Horiuchi, Rear-Adms. E. Yamaguchi, E. Fujiwara.

Chief, Technical Board .. .. Vice-Adm. O. Ito.
„ Education Board .. .. Adm. R. Arima.
„ Hydrographical Department .. .. .. Rear-Adm. M. Nunome.
„ Provisional Construction Dep't .. .. .. Vice-Adm. S. Tochinai.
Director, Naval Staff College .. .. Rear-Adm. K. Kato.
„ Cadets School .. .. Vice-Adm. K. Suzuki.
„ Engineering School .. .. Eng. Vice-Adm. Z. Funabashi.
„ Medical School .. .. Surg.-R.A. Y. Nishi.
„ Gunnery School .. .. Rear-Adm. K. Saito.
„ Torpedo School .. .. „ H. Saito.
„ Paymaster School .. .. Pm.-R.A. T. Fukamizu.
„ Arsenal .. .. Ordn.-Gen. S. Arisaka, Dr.
Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty .. .. Rear-Adm. Y. Mukai.
„ to the Crown Prince .. .. Capt. T. Inuzuka.

Naval Staff Board

Chief .. .. Admiral H. Shimamura
Vice-Chief .. .. Vice-Adm. I. Takeshita.

Admiralties

Yokosuka		Kure	
Com.-in-Chief ..	.. Adm. M. Nawa.	Adm. K. Murakami.	
Sasebo		**Maizuru**	
Com.-in-Chief ..	.. Adm. T. Takarabe. ..	V.-Adm. T. Sato.	

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CHAPTER VIII

RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS WORK

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Rev. H. Kosaki (on Christianity)

The Constitution guarantees freedom of faith to all Japanese subjects, who as Shintoists. Buddhists, or Christians are left free so long as their belief does not prove prejudicial to the maintenance of public peace and order. Strictly in accordance with the spirit of religious freedom, Japan follows the policy of secular education. Christianity, however, still occupies a peculiar position from historical relation; it is officially recognized but it has not yet acquired the same status as the other two.

Further, viewed in relation to popular sentiment and national custom, the three faiths, though Shintoism is hardly a religion in the sense the other two are, differ much in the relative advantage they enjoy. Shintoism and Buddhism occupy from priority favorable position and command far larger "vested interests" as to number of followers, and endowment. Shintoism, for instance, is represented as an embodiment of the cult of ancestor worship upon which the Mikadoism is based, according to some enthusiastic scholars, and looks as though it were a state religion in popular belief. All Imperial and state rites are performed according to the time-honored formality of Shintoism. Shinto shrines receive special attention from the Government while ministers of the first class shrines are granted, just like ordinary Government officials, rank from the court and regular salary from the Home Office.

The disadvantage experienced by Christian churches as regards the protection of their property is really serious, a disadvantage from which Buddhist and Shinto temples, by virtue of usage, are free. The authorities have in their hands a draft law of religions intended to cover all religious organizations in Japan, but it has repeatedly suffered the fate of being shelved as a project of no urgent importance. The result is that the church buildings and lot are charged the national taxes just like private estates with this exception that they are exempted from the house, and local tax. The fact is that Christianity though officially recognized as a religion lacks legal status.

Shintoism. This is a semi-religion, since it has no founder and no dogmas, but it recognises the immortality of soul. Its essential notion of ethics is cleanliness both in mind and body. It is pantheistic and in this and other respects resembles the Greek and Roman cults; it pays greater reverence to its deities the more wrapped they are in mythical legend. What is especially noteworthy is that a female deity, the Sun-

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Goddess, is held in the highest honor, an interesting point which must arouse the curiosity of our scholars to investigate, only they are sternly forbidden to touch it in any scientific way. At any rate, orthodox Shintoists regard the Sun-goddess as the personification of the Sun, "She" as the ancestor of the Imperial House of Japan and a reigning Emperor as ruler incarnate of "She".

Buddhism. Both Shintoism and Buddhism, stimulated by Christianity have been awakened from their dormant state in recent years, and following in the wake of their common "rivals", the Christians, are making greater exertions than they were before for affording spiritual guidance to their followers and material help to the needy. Buddhism compares at least equal with Christianity as regards the part they play in educational and philanthropic work, every sect of importance having its own secondary and "university" institutions for the benefit of children of priests. The interest taken in education is in part due to the fact that certain educational qualification is now necessary for ordination, a thing that was unknown before, with what effect as may easily be imagined. Japanese Buddhism too, does not neglect propagandism in foreign countries, chiefly in such places as Honolulu, San Francisco, and Chinese and Siberian towns possessing Japanese colony The Shin sect is foremost in this foreign work, and it even boasts that it has obtained no small number of converts among foreigners. At home the Zen and the Nichiren sect have a large following among the intellectuals and soldiery.

Strange to say, the Great War, perhaps on account of its Western origin, did not appear to have appealed to the sentiment of Buddhists. During the whole course of its progress they did next to nothing, as regards relief and consolation of the soldiers at the front, in contrast to the great activity of some secular bodies. Even the "rice-riots" of 1918 occasioned by abnormal rise of the market and the threat of hunger left them unmoved.

One thing that may be recorded to the credit of Japanese Buddhist priests is their eagerness to study the Lamaic branch of the Northern School of Buddhism to which Japan belongs. Several adventurous priests have successfully explored the forbidden land of Tibet, though in this bold undertaking some have met the fate of martyrs, or were murdered on the way by brigands.

Christianity. Protestant is represented in Japan by about twenty sects, but of these only five or six, viz. Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationist, Episcopalian, etc. are predominant. Of the number the Kumiai Church (Congregationists) is independent and self-supporting, the Nihon Kirisuto-kyo Church (Prebysterian & Reformed bodies) and the Methodist are about to reach the same stage. On the other hand Episcopalians, combining the four different sub-sections, are under control of the foreign mission. The Protestant churches as existing in Japan differ from their prototypes in the West and are more disposed to sink minor differences and to combine for the promotion of their common interest. This tendency toward fusion is one of the notable features in Japan as also the independence and self-supporting movement referred to above.

Perhaps from priority Roman Catholics have comparatively a larger number of followers in aristocratic circles than Protestants. They have also a stronger hold on the lower classes. Prostestantism, on the other hand, enjoys greater influence among the educated and intellectual

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classes and generally among middle classes. It may be remarked that as classified by sexes, women believers occupy the ratio of 4 to 6 of male believers, at least for Protestantism, though the two sexes may be more equally balanced in the older church.

The contribution by Christianity in Japan to the cause of philanthrophy and especially in education is quite noteworthy. As regards the reform work of deprived chidren and erring women, rescue of such women and of lepers, etc. Christians may be said to have set the example. In education all the leading sects in Japan have disbursed tens of millions yen for founding and maintaining schools generally of secondary and higher grade. The Congregationists have their Chinzei Gakuin (Nagasaki), Doshisha in Kyoto, one of the earliest and largest private universities in Japan, the Methodists the Aoyama Gakuin and the Kwansai .Gakuin (Osaka), the Nihon Kirisutokyo the Meiji Gakuin and the Toboku Gaku-in (Sendai), the Episcopalians, the Rikkyo Gakuin, etc.

In literature the first to be mentioned is the publication in 1917 of a revised version of the New Testament by a special committee of three foreign and three native translators, the expense coming from the American and British Bible Societies. The Kobun-Kai with Dr. Wainright at the head is doing active work for popularizing Christian literature in Japan or introducing to foreigners ethical and other matters concerning Japan

Ancestor-Worship

While ancestor-worship is generally considered as foundation of our national system there are extant some customs which are hardly reconcileable to it. Japanese graveyards, for instance, present too often desolate and foresaken appearance and school boys who are taught to worship their ancestors keep away from graveyards as uncanny or even haunted. It is said that more than one half of the graves in the cemeteries of Tokyo are left in neglect. This state of thing forms a strong contrast to the Christian graves in Western countries which we are told, are always kept clean. The reason for this apparent anomaly of the Japanese custom is perhaps traceable to the primitive custom of holding death with horror and disgust. Formerly at Yamada, Ise, where the Great Shrine stands, funeral service had to be performed after dark and even stealthily.

Another significant custom in this connection is the adoption of heir from families with no blood relation. The practice comes from the idea of perpetuating family-names. The present Count Nogi who was created Count and ordered to succeed the house of Gen. Nogi after his tragical death, is a case in point. The General had expressly stated in his will that with his two sons killed in battle, his house should become extinct with him. The second Count came from the Mori family though there was an officer connected by blood with the renowned hero of Port Arthur.

Shintoism

Shinto shrines are classified into twelve grades as to official status. The Great Shrine of Ise of course heads the list, while "village shrines"

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and "shrines with no fixed parish to guard over" occupy the bottom. All shrines of higher grades are dedicated to deities said to have lived in mythical age, while shrines dedicated to the memory of distinguished patriots occupy middle rank. The recent deification of note was that of Prince Kitashirakawa who died of disease in 1895 in Formosa where he was sent at the head of an army to subjugate the rebellious aborigines refusing to submit to the new rule. A shrine of the first grade was also established in Saghalien as late as July 1910, dedicated to certain three deities of the Age of Gods, and is therefore the latest Shinto dedication of the kind.

Shinto Ministers

These number about 15,000 throughout the country, but excepting those of the State shrines, who are appointed by the Government, all others are ordained chiefly as hereditary office. There is no regular rule as regards ordination. In 1908 the Home Office entrusted the National Rite Institute of Tokyo with the business of giving training to sons and brothers of Shinto ministers; graduates of the two National Literature Institutes, in Tokyo, and Yamada, Ise, are qualified to become Shinto ministers.

Shinto Sects

Thirteen officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith, reverence to deities and observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established sects are these:—

Shinto Sect.—Principal deities worshipped in this sect almost cover the whole of "divine race" of the mythical age. There are three or four subsects.

Jingukyo Sect.—Originated in '89, this sect worships as principal the Sun-Goddess enshrined in the Great Shrine of Ise. Minister of this sect undertake marriage, funeral and similar rites and ceremonies according to the "national rituals indigenous to the Imperial realm."

Taishakyo Sect.—This sect is based on the Great Shine of Izumo, popularly known as a Deity of Love and Marriage, but really dedicated to six of the Mythical Deities.

Fuso Sect.—The sect was founded by Fujiwara Sumiyuki about middle of the 16th century. Sumiyuki "obtained a revelation" after a prolonged penance on the summit of Mt. Fuji, hence this sect, though primarily dedicated to the 'Three Deities of Creation" and four other deities, is inseparably associated with that mount.

Daiseikyo Sect.—This is dedicated to the "million deities" of the heaven and earth and to the Imperial ancestors, and professes to "uphold the divine precepts and to maintain national polity." The sect embraces several pseudo sects.

Jikko Sect.—The believers of this sect hold that "Mt. Fuji is the heart of the globe" and vow to pray for the eternity of the Imperial family and of national existence, and to be diligent in pursuit of occupation, and so on. Though the "Three Deities of Creation" and the holy sanctuary at the Imperial Court are worshipped, Mt. Fuji is a prominent feature in this sect.

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Kurozumi Sect.—The sect was founded by Kurozumi Munetada who died in 1849. It vows to uphold the divine precepts and observes the august commands of the Imperial ancestors. The Sun-Goddess is a principal object of worship. Regarding Sun as primary source of all life and nature, the believers hold it with divine veneration. That healthy practice of deep respiration is an article of faith among Kurozumi adherents.

Shuseiha Sect.—This was founded in 1874 by Nitta Kunimatsu who professed to have discovered a happy medium between the tenets of Shintoism and Buddhism. It is dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation."

Jisshukyo Sect.—The sect was officially acknowledged as late as 1880 by the Government, the founder being Yoshimura who, having been "profoundly perturbed to find the pernicious teachings of Buddhism and Christianity" enslaving the minds of the people, travelled far and wide over remote mountain districts in search of the "true doctrine." He at last "obtained it through the revelation of the Sun Goddess." The sect vows to uphold the divine precepts and national polity, worships the Three Deities of Creation and minor deities, and is specially zealous to minister divination, exorcising, and similar practices.

Mitakekyo Sect.—Though dedicated to the Three Deities, the tenet aims at cleanliness of mind and body, and the votaries of this minor sect make it a regular practice to visit high mountains and by this hardy process of devotion tries to propitiate the divine favor and to secure prosperity and long life. This may therefore be called a Mountaineers' sect.

Miharakyo Sect.—The tenet of this sect is to reverence the Three Deities, offer devoted respect to the Imperial family, to reject the "tempting heretical doctrines" of foreign religions, to pursue occupation with diligence the better to fulfill one's duties as loyal subjects, and so on. The sect was founded a little over half a century ago, and regards "cleanliness" as a primary source of duty and obligation.

Shinrikyo Sect.—This sect is the latest addition to Shintoism, its founder Sano Tsunehiko being still alive. Chief feature of distinction lies in the fact that a special stress is laid on the importance and efficacy of divination, prayer and such processes for attaining prosperity and success.

Shrines and Priests

	Great Shrine	State Shrines	National	Provincial	Communal	Village Shrines	Ungraded	Total
Shrines ('19) ..	1	105	71	666	3,457	45,155	66,738	116,197
Priests ('18) ..	73	427	234	958	3,433	8,714	920	14,759

BUDDHISM

Japanese Buddhism is divided into 12 sects and sub-sects of which Shin, Zen and Shingon sects each claims 10 sub-sects, and Nichiren sect 9.

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Hosso Sect.—The oldest sect now extant, it was introduced from China about 653 A.D. Its headquarters are the Kofuku-ji Temple, Nara, one of the seven "Head Monasteries of Nara," and are the family temple of the great aristocratic family of Fujiwara.

Kegon Sect. Another old sect which was introduced in 735 A.D. The Todai-ji temple of Nara, famous for the Great Bronze image of Buddha, is the headquarters of the sect.

Tendai Sect.—Introduced in 805 A.D. from China by Saicho, it was the first Buddhist sect in Japan that based its doctrines on the "Greater Vehicle" (mahayata) scriptures, a first advance towards popularization of the religion. It principally aimed at attaining salvation by the practice of the "cardinal virtues" or moral and religious observances. The Enryakuji temple on Mount Hiyei, Omi, is the headquarters of the sect.

Shingon Sect—The sect was also introduced from China, and that was in 806 A.D. Kukai, the inventor of the Japanese *kana* syllabary which has done immense service for popularizing learning, was the introducer. One conspicuous feature of this sect is that it is given excessively to mystic rites and prayers. The Gokokuji (or To-ji) in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the sect, while the Kongobu-ji on Mount Koya is the headquarters for the older subsect.

Yuzu Nembutsu Sect.—It was founded by Ryonin who died in 1132, and though it has lost much of its popularity it still exercises a great influence over the masses. Chanting prayers in company is a peculiar feature of this sect.

Jodo Sect.—Established by Genku (Honen) in 1175, the Buddhist doctrines were first made easily accessible to popular ears by this sect, for by it was first distinctly drawn up a line between doctrines for the masses, and those for the initiated, called respectively doctrines of the Holy Path and those of Pure Land. The Chion-in temple in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the Jodo Sect.

Zen Sect.—The sect was introduced from China by Eisai and Dogen early in the 13th century. It is the most abstruse of all the sects and aims at salvation by meditation and introspection and is the principle representative of the self-power school. The doctrines of the sect appeal especially to the intiated and the intellectual, and as they were embraced in former warlike days by warrior classes, they even now hold a powerful sway over the initellectual class. Meditations are required of the followers as a regular means for attaining true wisdom. The three main subjects are Rinzai, Sōto and Ōbaku, of which the second enjoyed greater prosperity at one time, but afterword it was eclipsed by the second, though theologically there is little to distinguish them. The Yeihei-ji in Echizen and the Soji-ji at Tsurumi, near Tokyo, are the two headquarters of the Sōto division.

Shin (True) Sect.—This is the popular and widely-spread of all Buddhist sects, and was founded by Shinran Shonin who was a disciple of the founder of Soto sect. The tenets of the Shin sect are based on the three scriptures of the Greater Sûtra (Amitayus), Sûtra of Meditation, and Lesser Sutra. The sect does not impose "prohibition" on its followers; they are allowed to eat flesh and take wives. The salvation is to be attained by faith only, by depending on the power of Amitapha Buddha ie. by chanting and praising the name of Buddha. The believers of the

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sect are ordered merely to repeat the motto, "Nam Amida," which means "to take refuge in Buddha's behest" or to invoke Him.

The founder of the sect first established his temple at Inaba, Hitachi, in the year 1224. He next removed to Kyoto and his remains were buried at Otani, the present site of the Nishi (West) or Hompa Hongan-ji. The other headquarters are the Senshu-ji Isshinden, Ise, and the Higashi (East) Hongan-ji, the latter established in 1602 in Kyoto. This last owes its inception to the political motive of Iyeyasu who in that way splitted up the power held by the sect and, by engendering rivalry between the two main branches, rendered it comparatively harmless, as a secular power.

This sect presents other features that are more commonly seen among the laity and less among ministers of religion. The Lord Abbots of the two Honganji, for instance, have been granted the patent of nobility of the rank of Count, while the Lord Abbot of the Senshu-ji has been created a Baron. The two Hongan-ji temple has carried the parallel still further, for the excessive indulgences of their chiefs and subordinates and general mismanagement have reduced them nearly to insolvency.

Nichiren or Hokke Sect.—The sect was founded by Nichiren 1252. Its doctrine is to attain Nirvana by chanting the motto "Myōhōrengekyō" and is therefore one easily appealing to popular ears as that of the Shin Sect. Unlike the latter the sect is almost fanatical in its denunciation of other older sects. The religious performances are quite noisy, as the chanting is to be made to the accompaniment of drumbeating. Disturbance and nuisance complained of by non-Nichiren neighbors not unfrequently give rise to troubles which are often amusing. The Kyu-en-ji on Mount Minobu, Kai, is the general headquarters of the sect.

Ji Sect.—This sect was founded by Ippen Shoniu in 1275 and is noteworthy as being the latest sect created in Japan. Apparently the ground had been too fully occupied by the older sects, notably Shin, Zen, and Nichiren, to allow this sect to attain any great prosperity. The sect teaches a doctrine which may be said somewhat as a compromise between the Holy Path and Pure Land schools. The Seijōkō-ji at Fujisawa is the headquarters.

Shinshoji Sect (*Narita-san*).—This was originally an offshoot of the Shingon sect, and its tenets are still practically identical with those of Koya-san. It was for the express purpose of invoking divine help for frustrating the rebellion of Masakado (killed in 940) that Kwancho, of the Hensho-ji temple, Kyoto, was ordered by the Emperor of the day, to perform the mystic rite of damnation at a place not far from the residential seat of the rebel chief. The temple, from its origin, is believed to exercise potent influence on all matters of contention, whether warlike or of peaceful character, and attracts countless throngs of visitors in time of trouble, as on the occasion of war. Public entertainers, as actors etc., are zealous votaries of the temple.

Buddhist Temples and Priests

Based on the report of the Department of Education :—

		Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Sodo	Obaku	
Temples	1917 ..	4,546	12,317	8,348	6,070	14,226	523	
	1918 ..	4,548	12,313	8,350	6,068	14,228	523	
		Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Fegon	Total
	1917 ..	19,659	5,012	495	361	43	32	71,732
	1918 ..	19,661	5,009	495	361	43	32	71,681

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Priests		Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Sodo	Obaku	
	1917 ..	2,734	6,781	6,564	4,342	11,213	332	
	1918 ..	2,698	7,004	6,539	4,581	11,622	339	
		Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Kegon	Total
	1917 ..	14,753	4,034	306	227	18	18	51,363
	1918 ..	14,923	3,915	348	206	16	19	52,250

Collection of contributions

Buddhist sects, especially those of the Shin denomination, have been conspicuous in their zeal for collecting contribution, generally from middle and lower classes. So repeatedly has this collection been resorted to recently that it is even regarded to materially affect the prosperity of the provinces. In view of this all organized attempts of levy have lately been placed under the strict control of the Central Government.

Such intended levies now awaiting the sanction of the authorities amount to 20,000,000 *yen* of which 6,400,000 *yen* is by the Nishi Hongwanji, 7,000,000 *yen* by the Higashi Hongwanji, 3,000,000 *yen* by the Sojiji, 2,000,000 *yen* by the Koyasan, 1,000,000 *yen* by the Zojoji, 500,000 *yen* by the Buzan sect and 300,000 *yen* by Nichiren sect.

The Hongwanji Scandal.—The two Hongwanji temples spoiled by prosperity, have been overtaken by the remises of their own extravagance and internal misgovernment. They have frequently been threatened with bankruptcy, and the case of of Nishi Hongwanji has even developed into criminal inquiries. The Lord Abbot of the day was obliged to resign the position some six years ago, and he has ever since been leading the life of a Wandering Jew in India and China.

Christianity

Early Christianity.—Christianity in Japan dates from 1549 when Portuguese missionaries, Francis Xavier and Kasper, landed at Kagoshima, on the advice of the Japanese refugee at Goa, India, named Ryosai Kanshiro Satomi (known by the name of Anjiro among the Portuguese settlers there).

The Christian faith spread with marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time among higher circles in middle Japan. In less than forty years churches numbered over 250 and believers more than 300,000. The misguided zeal of the Jesuits and their followers to meddle with secular affairs naturally began to invite the suspicion of the powers that be, for this ambitious design, welcomed and supported by a large numbers of ex-retainers of the overthrown *daimyos*, was justly considered as constituting a serious menace to the peace of country. The Dutch traders, out of their feud to the Portuguese, secretly informed in 1611 to the Tokugawa shogunate that the Jesuits and their native followers were revolving sinister design against the authorities. The Government lost no time to enforce the policy of intolerance and persecution; the Jesuits fathers were expelled, many feudal barons embracing Christianity were either put to death or exiled, and in 1613 an edict was issued strictly prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. It was of course impossible to convince the native converts out of their faith by administrative order and quite a large number of them still

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remained in secret as the faithful believers of Christianity. These and their friends, ex-retainers of the fallen clans, secretly abided their time. At last they, 35,000 strong, broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in the year 1637. It was suppressed in the following year and with the wholesale slaughter of the rebels, the cause of Christianity fell to the ground. From that time till 1873, when the prohibition was practically revoked, Christianity was merely a matter of memory and even that of horror to the people of Japan.

The Revival.—It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to be introduced into Japan after the seclusion policy had been given up at the urgent remonstrance of the American mission for the conclusion of treaty of commerce. Ferry's squadron, on its second arrival at Uraga in 1853, had on board Rev. Gohre. He with a Japanese Christian named Santaro (known as Samuel Pattee among Americans) tried to teach the faith to such of the Japanese they could be brought in contact. The time was still premature, and their work failed to bear any practical fruit. In the year following the ratification (1859) of the Treaty between Japan and America, the North Mission Board sent four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many others, including Drs. Greene and Davis.

Early Centers of Protestant Church.—The Brown's School at Yokohama, the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto established in '73 by engaging Capt. Janes, U. S. A., the Sapporo Agricultural College founded in 1876 by the Government by engaging President Clarke of Amherst Agricultural College, U. S. A., and the To-o Gijuku School established about the same time at Hirosaki, are reputed as having produced a large number of native Christians who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Donin-sha founded in Tokyo by the late Dr. Kei-u Nakamura, now no longer existing, and the Doshisha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. I. H. Niijima in 1875, especially the latter, are also noted for having played prominent part in the propagation of the Protestant religion.

Roman Catholic Church. In 1844 two Catholic priests arrived in Luchu, to be expelled four years later to Hongkong. On the conclusion of the Treaty with France in 1859 the two priests each came to Luchu, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, but it was not till 1872 that Catholic priests regularly started the work of evangelization in Tokyo, where in '75 they founded a Church in Tsukij

The independence movement which is enlivening Protestant churches so much is as yet only faintly heard among Catholics. The latter may in time acquire sufficient strength to enable them to dispense with foreign aid in evangelic work and maintenance of churches, but that time appears to be very remote. The union movement is of course out of place for Catholics for whom there is only one creed.

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Russo-Greek Church.—The first priest of the Church was Mahof who was appointed to the chapel founded on the premises of the Russian Consulate at Hakodate in 1855. The late Archbishop Nicolai (d. Feb. '12) originally named Ivan, arrived in 1860 when 24 years of age. He removed to Tokyo in 1872, and he therefore attended faithfully to his duty in Japan for more than forty-five years. The growth of this church in Japan was solely due to his indefatigable zeal and untiring devotion. There is no special advance of the local congregations. They are still very weak, nor has there been witnessed any important increase in the number of theological students nor in that of the pupils as in other Church schools. The Revolution in Russia has reduced the Church to a sad condition, owing to discontinuation of aid from home.

Statistics of Some Leading Churches in Japan for 1919

Churches.	Foreign Workers.	Japanese Workers.	Communicants.	Amt: given by Jap: Churches.	Organised Churches.	Self-supporting Churches.
Protestants	1096	3769	115,991	¥1,161,575	1,173	327
Congregationalists	1064	239	25,407	¥ 236,843	188	84*
Presbyterians	—	363	33,668	¥ 183,512	228	82
Methodists	220	243	21,238	¥ 113,139	147	32
Anglican i.e.	232	338	10,759	¥ 74,448	195	15
Roman Catholics	452	179	75,983	¥ 75,983	275	78
Russian Orthodox	2	117	36,618	¥ 36,618	—	—

*Several of these are at present pastorless.

Besides there was in 1918 an enrolment of some 160,000 in 2,500 Sunday Schools.

Young Men's Christian Associations.—Japan has adopted the Young Men's Christian Association as well as many others of the best type of religious institutions of the West. Planted first in 1880 at Tokyo, the Association has spread so rapidly that there are now eleven regular city Associations having a total of 8,425 members and eighty student and unequipped town Associations with about 3,000 members. The secretarial force numbers 55 Japanese and Korean, and 19 American and British. The annual budgets of the Associations and of the National Committee amount to ¥ 160,000, nearly all of which is raised in Japan. Besides, educational classes enrolled 8,824, and Bible groups 3,500 men.

The work of the Association in Japan is similar to that in other lands, being divided into religious, educational, hostel, social, industrial, army, physical and employment departments.

The Association has erected student homes or hostels, in most of the leading educational centers, not only for the benefit of students from the country, but to set up wholesome moral and religious influence. For this purpose 100,000 *yen* was given by American friends, which amount is being supplemented by gifts in Japan, so that eighteen new hostels have already been erected. Japan's share in the White House collection of 1910 is said to be $250,000, distributed among nine buildings to be erected in Tokyo and other cities and on condition of the sites being given

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by Japanese. Y.M.C.A. work is also active among Chinese students staying in Tokyo for study.

One of the most fruitful phases of the Association movement has been the securing of Christian college graduates from Canada and the United States to teach English in the Japanese schools. While these teachers are appointed and salaried by the schools, they are free to use their leisure for Christian work among the students.

Young Women's Christian Associations.—The National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Associations of Japan was organized in 1905, and at the end of 1915 had a membership of 2,673 in twenty-four Associations, twenty of which are in schools. Every year about two hundred girls gather in a summer conference for special Bible study, lectures and recreation. During the past year 553 girls have been in voluntary Bible study besides that required in mission schools. A monthly magazine, "Young Women of Japan" (Joshi Seinen Kai) is published and has a circulation of about 1,500. The Tokyo Y.W.C.A. has during the past year put up an administration building, which contains offices, class-rooms, domestic science department, gymnasium, parlors, and one part of the building contains a hostel which accommodates sixteen girls. Two other hostels in different parts of the city accommodate seventy girls. The Tokyo Association also carries on Travellers' Aid work and the beginnings of settlement work in a neighborhood house and kindergarten, where various classes for older children and men and women also are conducted. The Yokohama Association has rest rooms which are open to all young women. Classes of different kinds are also carried on there. The chairman of the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. is Mrs. Hana Ibuka. The national headquarters for the present are in the building of the Tokyo Association, 14 Kitajimbocho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Temperance Societies.—The pioneer temperance society was organized in Yokohama about 1875, but it soon ceased to exist, and a new one was formed in the same place in '86. This has continued to the present day.

The total number of temperance societies at the end of 1915 was 108, with 12,000 members in all spread over to Korea and China, and even among Japanese residing in Hawaii and America. The largest of these is the Tokyo Temperance Society, and the oldest the Yokohama Society. The National Temperance League of Japan was formed in Oct., 1898 in Tokyo, and is publishing a monthly, "Kunino Hikari" as its organ. President T. Ando: Office c/o Mr. Ando, No. 22 Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Women's Christian Temperance Union of Japan.—(Kirisutokyo Fujin Kyofu Kwai).—Organized in 1886, this body represents Japan's contribution to the work of the World's W.C.T.U. or White Ribbon Society. At the close of 1915 members numbered 3,500 with 44 societies throughout Japan. The W.C.T.U. has devoted eagerly to the work of social reform of women, and maintains the Crittenden Home at Hyakuninchо, Okubo, Tokyo, for the reform of abandoned women. Besides, working for the same cause there are 19 societies for young women with 900 members and 56 for juvenile with 800 members attached to the W.C.T.U. President is Mrs. Kajiko Yajima since its foundation. Office at 3 Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Salvation Army.—The Salvation Army commenced its work in Japan

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September 1895. The Corps and Societies now number 110. Several well established Social Institutions are doing very needy and useful work. These include 2 Women's Rescue Homes, 1 Children's Home, 2 Discharged Prisoners' Homes, with which is incorporated a section for probationery offenders, the Government allowing annual grant for this department; a Free Night Shelter for Men; a Workmen's Home; a Poor People's Hospital and Dispensary; a Sanatorium for the consumptive, also 2 Slum Posts. Other agencies embrace Police Court and Prison Visitation, Free Cessation and Enquiry Department, Labor Bureau, etc. Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress have contributed to the funds while in connection with the Coronation Honors the Ribbon Medal was bestowed upon Colonel Yamamuro, the Chief Secretary, in recognition of the beneficient work of the Salvation Army with which he had been connected as an officer over 20 years.

In the officers' Training School nearly 50 young men and women are in residence, preparing for the officership. Commissioner D. Grute is the Territorial Commander. Headquarters at Hitotsubashi-dori, Kanda, Tokyo were completed in the Spring of 1920 at the cost of ¥225,000.

MEIJI SHRINE

The shrine, situated at a western outskirt of Tokyo, is dedicated to the memory of the Emperor Meiji and Dowager Empress Kensho, and was completed in Nov. 1920. The whole premises cover some 180 acres. The cost appropriated by the Govt. was ¥4,430,000, but there were besides ¥6,680,000 contributed by the Imp. Household and the people and 5-6 millions for the land, not to speak of the free labor contributed by thousands of loyal subjects, the 110,000 garden trees presented for decorating the grounds, etc. If all these are estimated in terms of money, the real amount spent must have reached over ¥20,000,000. The whole buildings are after the ancient Japanese style and are symbolical of purity and simplicity. A long winding hall surrounding the inner sanctum, is an innovation.

WORLD'S SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE

The 8th World's Sunday School Conference was held on Oct. 5-14, 1920 in Tokyo. 1,500 persons came to Japan from all parts of the world, with notable exception of China and Korea, to take part in the meeting. A special committee including Marquis Okuma, Visc. Shibusawa and many other distinguished persons was formed to render every possible assistance to the conference. Though the Meeting Hall especially built at the cost of ¥2,000,000 was unfortunately reduced to ashes just before its opening, the meeting was satisfactorily progressed in the Imp. Theatre. It passed a resolution consisting of 8 paragraphs including the following:—

"1. We affirm our unshaken belief in the solidarity of the human race, and further affirm our conviction that any conception of racial or national integrity that ignores this basic fact imperils the security of the world.

"4. We maintain that any national or international policy that seems to discriminate in the treatment of nations and races engenders bitterness and is subversive to the best interests of mankind and inimical to the peace of the world."

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CHAPTER IX

CHARITY AND RELIEF

(Also Some Patriotic Societies)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Kosuke Tomeoka, late Commissioner of Reform and Philanthropic Work, Home Office

Philanthropic work in Japan may be divided into three classes, namely the benevolence of the Imperial Court, administartive measures bearing on charity, and communal and private work of charity. Though as yet far behind the Western countries in the scope of the work undertaken, when considered by itself the devolopment Japan has made in this particular direction since the reign of the Emperor Meiji has been memorable.

Benevolence of the Court.—The benevolence graciously extended by the Court to cause of charity and relief is unbounded. It takes diverse shapes and is shown on all occasions deemed fit to claim it. During the space of three years ending 1914 disbursements made by their Majesties for the relief of sufferers from earthquakes, flood, etc., totalled ¥216,300, or about ¥72,100 a year on an average. Philanthropic undertakings, whether secular or religious, Buddhist or Christian are receiving alike due attention from the Court which is making liberal grant of money to promote their work. Similar grants made on special occasions are even more conspicous, so far as the amount disbursed is concerned. Thus in order to solemnize the lamentable happening the Court made the contribution of ¥400,000 on the occasion of the demise of the Empress-Dowager Eisho in Jan., 1896, ¥1,000,000 in memory of the demise of the Emperor Meiji in Sept., 1912, and of ¥600,000 in that of his consort Empress-Dowager Shoken in April, 1914. These have added more than ¥4½ millions to the stock fund of charity work in Japan proper and territory, both principal and interest. The special Imperial grant in Feb. 1911 of ¥1,500,000 as fund for giving free treatment to destitute people suffering from disease laid the foundation of the Saiseikai (Imperial Charity Association) created in the same year with the fund of ¥20,000,000 collected from wealthy classes. ¥1,000,000 by His Majesty to general charity to commemorate his Coronation in 1915 should be mentioned. It is further believed that the Imperial Household intends to lend a regular annual aid to the cause of charity and relief out of the proceeds from the sale of the Imp. estates as decided at the end of 1918.

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Administration Measures on Charity.—The question may be divided into two parts for convenience of explanation, i.e. financial and legislative arrangement. For relief on a large scale, the Relief Regulations enacted in 1880 provide that each administrative prefecture should create, for the purpose of giving relief when calamity overtakes whole or part of its jurisdiction, a Relief Fund within the minimum limilt of ¥ 500,000. The State undertook to hand over every year for ten years an amount to be fixed in proportion to that set apart by the prefectures toward the Fund. The State also makes disbursement for paupers and foundlings. The Relief Fund, interest accruing therefrom, State Aid thereto, etc. make this record.

RELIEF FUND

Year ended March	Local apport'ment for the year	Proceeds from Fund	State Aids	Dis'ments from Fund	Fund existing
1916.. ..	.. ¥39,528	¥2,272,960	15,974	114,086	52,028,833
1917.. ..	.. 26,600	2,396,433	11,800	87,117	54,170,731
1918.. ..	.. 31,136	2,510,740	11,800	686,917	55,976,647

The disbursements from the Fund include expenses incurred for giving relief to cases of destitute sick-travellers, cases of deaths that can not be identified, etc. The State also makes outlay for paupers and foundlings, as follows:—

Year Ended Dec.	Paupers No. of Receivers	Paupers Dis'ments (by State & Com'nal)	Foundlings No. of Receiver	Foundlings Dis'ments (by State & Com'nal)	Sick Travellers No. of Receivers	Sick Travellers Dis'ments (by State & Com'nal)
1916	7,133	¥135,891	1,733	¥66,836	2,094	¥233,876
1917	7,355	163,520	1,608	64,960	3,054	234,827
1918	7,470	213,955	1,472	74,734	3,846	17,411

The Relief rules announced in 1874 provide that decrepit persons, infants, disabled persons and invalids with no relatives to care them may be granted relief as follows:—

Decrepit (above 70 years old) or disabled person ... ... 1.5 *koku* of rice per year.
Infant (under 15) .. .. 0.7 *koku* of rice per year.
Invalid .. 3 *go* of rice for man and 2 *go* for woman per day.

To those who take care foundlings 0.7 *koku* of rice may be granted per head every year for bringing them up.

As regards legislative measures for eleemosynary and similar purposes, there are, to mention those that are now in force, relief arrangement for the destitute and helpless, treatment of unclaimed travellers fallen sick or who die, succor of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of persons afflicted by insanity, reform of refractory boys, provision for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, training of officials and others connected with such work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of discharged prisoners.

Communal and Private Eleemosynary Work.—The work covered by these benevolent enterprises consists of orphanage, asylum for the aged, free medical treatment, giving relief to paupers, furnishing work

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for nonemployed, sheltering homeless, protection of fallen women, relief to families of deceased soldiers and sailors, education of children of poorer classes, defectives, feeble-minded, maid-servants, etc., these making the following record at the end of 1918:—

		No. of establishment's	Expenses ¥	Fund existing ¥	No. of persons received
Reform works		54	331,894	—	2,052
Orphanages		126	509,517	2,408,042	6,140
Nurseries		46	103,064	185,248	3,588
Asylums for aged		21	286,531	1,562,934	669
Free med. treatment		79	1,269,717	24,035,415	×4,172,444
Relief for the poor		63	204,252	3,090,823	4,572
Work-houses		23	386,014	421,030	× 293,999
Intelligence offices		27	98,694	161,521	137,523
Vagrants' homes		25	107,455	149,498	× 477,140
Protection of women		8	19,046	53,044	579
Special Education	deaf-mutes	72	209,556	1,240,858	3,699
	poorer children	66	258,876	641,079	15,552
	maid-servants	12	2,876	9,475	539
	others	11	29,744	147,147	673
House-agents		4	3,959	64,035	879
Other relief works		98	7,567,742	42,975,243	5,481
Total		753	11,388,742	77,145,392	181,946 ×4,943,583

×Received by number of days.

Note:—Of the above 33 were under the direct control of foreigners while 3 depended upon foreign money for support. The no. of establishments does not coincide with the real no. of charity bodies as one or more works are often combined in one institution.

PATRIOTIC AND CHARITY INSTITUTIONS

For convenience's sake philanthropic institutions are broadly divided into two classes, patriotic and charitable, though at times it is not easy to draw any sharp line of demarcation between the two.

I. Patriotic Institutions

The Red Cross Society of Japan—Shiba, Tokyo

The Society was started in 1877 and in 1886 Japan joined the Geneva Convention. Two hospital steamers "Hakuai-Maru" and "Kosai-Maru" were constructed in 1900. The Society's hospital is reputed in accommodation and general arrangement as being the best in the Far East. It attends to training of nurses, the course of study extending over three years. Every local branch of the Society also maintains a similar service, though of two year course.

In the European war the Society despatched three relief corps each to England, Russia and France, this being the first time that Japan extended her philanthropic work to Europe. Three relief corps have also been sent to Eastern Siberia in 1918. The sick and wounded who were received in headquarters at Vladivostok by the year end 1919 totalled 97,909 counted in the number of days, including Japanese, Czecho-Slovaks and Bolsheviki contingents

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The latest statistics returned at the end of 1918–9 fiscal year read as follows: Hospitals, 15; hospital train, 1; hospital ships, 2; medical corps, 161; doctors and pharmacists, 196; nurses and helpers 4,951. The total membership of the society was 1,922,056 including foreigners. Expenditure in 1919–20 amounted to ¥9,938,454, of which the hospitals spent ¥5,162,374; total property assessed at ¥36,908,544.

From 1914 the Society is devoting 10% of the annual subscription by the members to the preventive work of tuberculosis to be undertaken by its provincial branches, this arrangement to last six years. The Honorary President is H.H. Marshal Prince Kan-in, while the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee are Mr. N. Hirayama and Marquis Kuninori Tokugawa respectively.

Volunteer Nurse Society.—As an adjunct to the Red Cross Society, this philanthropic body of women possesses over 13,665 members throughout the country. The chairman is Marchioness Nabeshima.

The Women's Patriotic Society.—Kudan, Tokyo

The Society owes its inception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura (d. '07), inspired by what she witnessed in North China at the time of the Boxer Trouble in 1900, started the movement to organize a patriotic league with almost fanatical zeal. The principal effort of the Society is to give relief to invalidated soldiers, the families of those who were killed. The Society also looks after schooling of orphans of soldiers killed in war. It keeps a workhouse for disabled soldiers, their families or families of those killed in war. Since 1918 the Society has attended also to relief works in general.

It is now the largest and most important women's association in Japan, the data for 1919, being: No. of members 1,041,558, expense (from beginning to '19) ¥2,454,078; fund ¥1,935,600.

The Hon. President is H.H. Princess Kan-in, the Chairman Mrs. Utako Shimoda.

The Volunteer Fleet

The Maritime Society started in October, 1904 the work of creating Volunteer Fleet as auxiliary to the Imperial Navy in time of emergency. Its program is to raise fund of ¥15,000,000 and to build and maintain auxiliary fleet of 100,000 tons. The first two steamers built with that object proved defective in plan, but could find purchasers during the War. In 1920 it ordered an 8,000-class oil boat costing ¥2,400,000. Similar boats will follow with the further collection of the fund. The Society is presided over by H.H. Admiral Prince Higashi-Fushimi and is divided into Men's and Women's departments.

II. Charity Hospitals

These number about 80 throughout Japan proper. "Free" treatment by individual practitioners, i.e. of patients who fail to pay medical expenses, is estimated to represent *yen* 300 a year on an average for one

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practitioner in Tokyo. At *yen* 100 on an average, the total for about 40,000 doctors in Japan proper reaches 4 millions a year. Some medical statistician even says that the unpaid prices of medicines must reach 20 millions a year.

The Saisei k i.—Shiba, Tokyo

The work of this charity organization mentioned before is now divided into two kinds, one consisting in establishing free hospitals, and the other in distributing free tickets for treatment in the provinces.

The Hon. Pres. H.H. Prince Fushimi. Pres. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, Vice-Pres. Visc. Hirata, Board of Directors consisting of nine members.

The fund subscribed by June. 1918 totalled about *yen* 24,302,400 of which over *yen* 15,117,500 collected. Work was started in May, 1912, and from beginning to end June, 1918 patients treated in Tokyo numbered 222,768 corresponding to over 6½ million number of days treated. In the provinces, during the year ended June, 1917, patients treated totalled 660,492, making about 2⅓ millions.

The St. Luke's International Hospital.—Tsukiji Tokyo

The Institution was founded in 1895, by and is under the direction of the American Episcopal Church Mission. It cares for the sick and suffering of all nations, irrespective of race, color, language, or creed. Dr. S. Osada, the first director was succeeded in 1900 by Dr. R. B. Teusler, the present director. The director receives his appointment from the Bishop who is the head of the Mission. The property of the Hospital is held by the foundation of American Episcopal Missionaries, and it also receives an annual appropriation from the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in America. The Hospital intends to accommodate 200 free patients and 100 pay patients. The staff consists of three or four foreign and 12 to 15 native doctors.

Dojinkai.—Hitotsubashi-dori, Kanda, Tokyo

The Society was founded in 1902 for diffusing medical knowledge in China and other Asiatic countries and to establish for that purpose free hospitals and to supply doctors and nurses. Maintains such hospitals at Peking, Seoul and about 30 other places; 320 practitioners and nurses have been despatched. During the decade ended 1917 the society's hospitals cared for 213,936 days' patients of all nationalities. The Hon. Pres. is Prince Kuni, Pres., Marquis Okuma, Vice-Pres., Dr. Tamba.

Izumibashi (Mitsui) Charity Hospital.—Izumicho, Kanda, Tokyo

This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and was founded by the Mitsui family who has given *yen* 1,250,000 for the purpose, the work began at the end of 1908. ¥1,500,000 was added in 1919 to the fund. By the end of 1919 14,632 patients were received in the hospital besides many more out-patients. The staff numbers 53

Tokyo Charity Hospital.—Atagocho, Shiba, Tokyo

This is a private inst. est. 1882; in 1919 had 22,019 in-patients besides, 328,568 out-patients treated; in March, 1919 possessed fund

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of *yen* 1,363,000, disbursing ¥80,000–100,000 annually. The Hospital is under special patronage of the Court.

The City Charity Hospital of Tokyo.—Tsukiji, Tokyo

The Hospital was opened in 1911 at an estimated expense of *yen* 60,000 and with the scope to take in 400 patients at one time. It is attended to by Naval surgeons. In 1919 there were treated about 1,145 patients and 88,646 out-patients were given treatment.

III. Asylums and Orphanages

At present 450 private and official charity institutions exist in Japan including 54 reformatories, 133 orphanages, 54 nurseries, 24 asylums for destitutes, 75 hospitals and dispenseries, 61 relief works, 24 work-houses and 25 intelligence offices. Besides there are 29 vagrants homes, and 250 schools for blind, deaf and mute children, maid-servants, etc.

Tokyo Asylum for Invalids and Orphans
Otsuka Tsujimachi, Tokyo

Metropolitan institution, est. 1872. Receives unclaimed sick-travellers since 1883, foundlings and lost children with no one to protect since 1885, boys for correction since 1900. The number of inmates under protection at the end of 1917–8 year were: destitute people 406, sick-travellers, 1,240, foundlings and lost children 692 and 127 for correction.

Matsuzawa Lunatic Asylum.—Matsuzawa, Ibara-gun, Tokyo

Metropolitan institution est. 1879 for taking care of lunatics of poor families or travellers taken by lunacy. From its establishment in 1879 to 1917 10,215 persons entered and 9,806 left it, the cost of up-keeping being borne by the Metropolitan treasury. Of 3,187 who left this institution in the course of 19 years (1895–1913), 1,391 committed crimes such as lèse-majesté, homicide, suicide and arson, the proportion of crimes amounting to 40%. The asylum removed in 1919 from Sugamo to the present site to provide larger accommodation.

The Okayama Orphanage.—Okayama

The orphanage was founded in April, '87 by the late Mr. Juji Ishii (d. '14). According to the returns at the end of June, '18, the Orphanage had under its care 395 children.

The Orphanage now maintains two branches, one at Osaka and the other at Chausuhara in Hyuga. The latter has about 675 acres of lands where the poor children are made to work in farming and sericulture. The *Hotokusha*, the bank of the institution, keeps the children's savings amounting to some *yen* 2,070 of which 3 boys possess over *yen* 100 each. Of the orphans aided, 372 have become self-supporting citizens.

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Fukuden-ka (Shimoshibuya, near Tokyo)

The orphanage was started early at 1879 and at present cares for 130 boys. Financially, however, it is by no means strong the assets being estimated at ¥63,000 while the expenditure for the year 1917 was about ¥10,000.

Sumire Girl's School Orphanage (Yokohama)

A Catholic institution established in 1874, and hence one of the oldest in Japan. Already more than 1,300 orphans and foundlings have been taken care of, and at present 250 are given protection.

IV. Leper Hospitals

It was by foreign missionaries that all the private asylums and hospitals for lepers were first founded in Japan, and it was through their agitation that both the public and the Government have adopted definite arrangement for sheltering and segregating this unhappy class of fellow mortals. In the session for 1906-7 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing five leper hospitals at State expense, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu and Aomori. In 1919 these cared for 1,312 while the total afflicted numbered 7,839 men and 2,870 women. In 1919 the inmates at the five Govt. leper hospitals numbered 1,312, besides some 300 at private ones, distributed as follows:

Zensei Hospital, Tokyo-fu (1st District)	...	461
Hokubu Hoyo-in, Aomori (2nd Dist.)	...	110
Hoyō-in, Osaka-fu (3rd Dist.)	...	372
Ryoyō-jo, near Takamatsu (4the Dist.)	...	148
Kyushu Ryoyo-jo, Kumamoto (5th Dist.)	...	221
Total	...	1,312
Ihai-en, Meguro, Tokyo Gotemba Hospital, Shizuoka-ken Tairo-in, Kumamoto Kwaishun Hospital, Kumamoto Shinkei Hospital, Yamanashi-ken	(private) ...	300 (about)

Lepers throughout Japan number some 24,000, but the hospitals can at present accommodate only 5% of them.

V. Reform Work

1. Ex-convicts' homes

Ex-convicts' reform work may be said to have begun with the general amnesty granted on the occasion of the death of the Empress of Komei Tenno on Jan. 11, 1896, when 13,500 convicts were discharged. At the same time *yen* 400,000 was granted to assist discharged convtcts' reform work. The sum was distributed among all the prefectures, and they have laid aside their allotment and moreover added to it. The fund at present aggregates *yen* 1,800,000 approximately. At present there exist about 600 homes as prefectural organs, which are under the guidance of Hosei-kai, the central organ. Most of these are religious organizations, chiefly Buddhist. These homes annually care for about 57,590 ex-convicts directly or

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indirectly. In 1918-19, for instance, 38,552, about 91% of 42,149 leaving prison in the year, were newly admitted, these making total of 57,454 cared for. About 77% were discharged as reformed.

Hosei-kai—(Prison Association Office, Tokyo)

The organ of the Chuo-Hogo-kai (Central Association for Protection of Ex-convicts), this is a foundation organized and supported by about 597 homes throughout the country. It is connected with the judicial authorities and exercises control over the homes.

Mr. Hara's Ex-Convict Home

One of the largest and best regulated, this was created on the memorable occasion of the amnesty in 1896. Mr. Hara is a Christian who had been imprisoned for some years for political offence, and who undertook the duty of a prison chaplain.

Up to Jan. 1919 the home took care of 6,198 ex-convicts including 607 women. Those admitted in '18 totalled 740 men and 91 women. The statistics for 1918 are as follows:—

Self-supporting, 572; under protection at the home or other institutions, 17; died, 2; escaped and re-convicted, 65; whereabout unknown, 159.

2. REFORM OF DEPRAVED CHILDREN

Regulations relating to reformatories were for the first time issued in this country in 1900, while the enforcement of the revised Criminal Code made it still more imperative to encourage the creation of reformatories. As estimated by the Home Office depraved boys in Japan Proper numbered roughly 100,000 in 1915. The provision for attending to the work of reform is still entirely inadequate, and the reformatories at work at present number only 55, classified into 1 State, 28 prefectural or municipal institutions and 26 private. They cared for 2,116 boys.

State Reformatory

The State Reformatory Law was issued in August '17, resulting in the establishments of State Reformatory with the disbursements of ¥150,000 at Daimon village, Saitama prefecture, to care for 150 depraved boys. It also attends to training of experts. The Director is Shigejiro Ogawa, D.C.L.

Reform Farm or Katei Gakko (Family School), Sugamo, Tokyo

Reform of refractory boys side by side with farming is a novel undertaking started by Mr. Kosuke Tomeoka, a well-known Christian reformer.

In 1917 the Home had under its roof 52 children together with externs, and by that year over 150 boys had left it completely reformed. The Reform Farm scheme is an ambitious one, it being to open up land covering 1,005 *cho* (2,500 acres) in Hokkaido. The plan is to reclaim 800 *cho* in 11 years.

VI. AIDS FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

There is, according to experts, one feeble-minded in every 250 Japanese, but the accommodation for them is very inadequate, the follow

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ing, for instance, being only one noteworthy orphanage of this kind in Tokyo, where there must be over 10,000 feeble-minded. In view of this fact Mr. Nakauchi Harukichi, Manager of the Fujikura Electric Wire Co. made a donation of ¥180,000 to the city of Tokyo in Feb. '19, to establish a home for these poor children in Oshima, Izu. The Sugamo Lunatic Asylum combines a home for the feeble-minded.

The Takinogawa Orphanage for the Feeble-minded at Sugamo

This was founded in '91 at Takinogawa, Oji, eastern suburb of Tokyo, by Mr. R. Ishii, a devout Christian. For a time over 60 children were under protection of the home. In March 1920 the whole buildings were reduced to ashes and were rebuilt since then, taking at present 40 children.

VII. Vagrants' Home & Employment Agency

The function of the *Keian* or private employment agencies as they existed from old times, was confined to supplying domestic servants, bathmen etc. In 1901 the first vagrants and tramps' home for work-people was established at Wakamiyacho, Honjo, Tokyo, combining intelligence office, the first of the kind in the European line. Since then with the industrial development and increasing number of unemployment both homes and agencies have been on an increase, these numbering at present over 40 including 10 in Tokyo and 21 in Osaka. 17 are official or municipal and the rest private. In most cases they combine two functions, protection of workers and intelligence service.

In 1921 the new regulations providing for the establishment of Employment Agencies at towns with a population over 30,000 were put in force by the Government.

Osaka Municipal Home for Workpeople

The Osaka Shiritsu Kyori Shuku-haku-sho, a philanthropic institution, was established in 1919 at a cost of ¥135,000. It comprises three parts, the employment agency, children consulting institute and public lodging. There are 86 rooms with an accommodating capacity for 302 lodgers. The charge is 10 *sen* for a night including a bath and serves a meal at 12 *sen*. The employment agency is available without charge. The children consulting dept. is the first of the kind, where parents can apply for an examination of their children's physical and mental state. It is provided with a library.

VIII. Cruelty to Animals

The S.P.C.A. work still remains in a primitive state. It was only in 1901 that an ordinance was for the first time issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for the protection of dumb creatures, covering only cattle and horses. It would not be strictly proper to accuse the authorities with neglect, for though the lower classes of Japan are not always considerate towards dumb creatures, as Mongols and other people of nomadic habit are, they rarely go to the extreme of cruel treatment often witnessed in Western countries. Cruelty to children, it may be added, is almost unthinkable in Japan.

There are two societies in Tokyo for the protection of animals, one is the *S. P. C. A.* at 145 Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo, organized in 1904

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under the promotion of several Unitarian ministers and its members. The other is the *Nippon Jindo Kwai* (The Humane Society of Japan) created in June 1914 by a number of Japanese and foreign ladies in Tokyo.

IX. Miscellaneous Works

Invalidated Soldier's Home

This was first started in 1906 at Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo. Only about 80 are at present living in the Home, all the rest, sixteen thousands of invalids being still at their own homes, partly because the pension for invalidated soldiers was somewhat raised soon after the War and also because family ties are very strong in Japan. The Home was removed in June '08 to the present site at Sugamo which was presented by the Mitsui family. It has fund of over *yen* 440,000 of which *yen* 100,000 was donated by Mr. I. Morimura.

Life Boat Society

Established in 1889 it has at present 64 stations throughout the country with 83 branches. Rescue record totalled by the end of 1919 7,043 ships and boats estimated together with their cargo at ¥48,250,000 and including 36,287 persons. It was granted ¥15,000 by the Imp. Court in '16. H. H. Admiral Prince Higashi-Fushimi is the patron and Capt. (ret.) Count Yoshii the President.

Seamen's Rescue Society

This sister society possesses 70,435 members while the fund amounts to about half a million *yen*. During 1916 it gave training at the institutes in Shinagawa, Kobe and Nagasaki to 299 higher class seamen and 3,400 ordinary hands. 16,804 officers and men were given employment through the society's intermediation. Then 7,929 men were cared for at its hospitals, and pension, etc. were given to a number of decrepit sailors or to families of deceased sailors that totalled 183, the money reaching ¥13,475. Hon. Pres. Prince Higashi-Fushimi; Pres. Adm. Baron Uchida.

Central Charity Association—No. 21 Hitotsubashi-dori, Kanda, Tokyo

At the instance of Baron Shibusawa, Viscount Kiyo-ura, and a large number of leading men either in or out of Government service, the Central Charity Association was created in Tokyo in 1908. The object aimed at is to inquire into the *modus operandi* and condition of charity and relief works at home and abroad; to place charity bodies on a definite system and to bring them into harmonious relation; to bring charity bodies into closer touch with the general public, and to extend guidance and encouragement to charitable works and help their conduct. Viscount Shibusawa is chairman of the Board of Directors.

RELIEF WORKS INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

The Committee was organized in 1918 under the direct management of the Home Office as an advisory council to the Minister. It consists of 20 members, officials and learned men and is presided over by the Vice-Min. of the Home Affairs. In 1918 it recommended the establishment of official retail markets in cities; building of small dwelling houses by cities; protection of unemployment; conciliation of capital and labor.

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CHAPTER X

EDUCATION

SECTION I

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Dr. Sanaye Takata, Honorary President of Waseda Univ.,
Mem. of the House of Peers, etc.

History.—Principal landmarks in the history of education of Japan prior to the Restoration of 1868 are the introduction of Chinese classics in 284 A.D., sending of scholars to China for study from 607 to about 900, publishing in 712 of the oldest book extant "Kojiki", introduction of the art of printing in 770, invention of the Japanese alphabet by the Buddhist priest Kobo in 809, rise of vernacular literature in the Nara and Heian periods (which see), lady authors and poetesses taking conspicuous part, relegation during the feudal period of literature to position entirely secondary to martial art and as an accomplishment fit for priests, courtiers, and other non-military classes.

With the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate learning somewhat revived, but it was far from being universal, and of course the education of girls was left sadly neglected. The subjects taught to boys were Chinese classics, history, laws, mathematics and Japanese literature. Plebeian class was contented with acquiring the knowledge of three R's.

It must be noted that the real educational system dates from the Restoration, when class distinction was abolished and equal opportunity opened to all classes. The Imperial Rescript promulgated in 1872 enjoined that "henceforward education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." The public school system put in force in the same year was based upon the French model and the whole country was divided into eight educational districts, each to establish one university, 32 middle schools and 6,720 primary schools. The plan was premature, and was recast in 1870 at the advice of Dr. David Murray, an American educationist who was adviser to the Ministry of Education from 1875 to '97. Space forbids to review the revision subsequently effected. It may be broadly stated that since the Japan-China war ('94-5) the question of girls' and technical education, relatively neglected up to that time, has come to the front, while the world war has democratized educational system and principle.

Religion at Schools.—Secular system is strictly maintained at all public and Government establishments, though private schools are at

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liberty to include religion in their curriculum, and are moreover allowed to participate in the privilege of conscription service postponement, provided they are of the standing at least equal to the Middle School. When, however, those schools wish to participate in other privileges, such as eligibility to the junior civil service, or to style themselves as Middle School they must strictly conform to the Middle School regulations in which religious teaching of all description in the class room is excluded. Of late the authorities seem to have conceived the idea of bringing education and religion into closer contact. The transfer of the Religion Bureau from the control of the Home Office to that of the Department of Education is one of such signs.

Discipline at School.—The introduction of the Occidental system of learning and the displacing of venerable teachers of the old system with younger teachers devoid of prestige have resulted in undermining the laudable custom of mutual confidence that formerly bound master with pupils. The consequence is lax discipline and repeated outbreaks of boys into strike chiefly on the alleged ground of incompetence of principals or teachers or on the plausible excuse of opposing the transfer of those whom they trust. Happily these refractory occurrences are gradually lessening, the latest figures being, 20 cases in 1915, 17 in 1916, and 15 in 1917. It must, however, be borne in mind that the outbreaks though lessening in number, have grown in intensity. The year 1917 saw, for instance, the trouble in the Universities of Waseda and Doshisha (crisis in 1918), Gov. Tokyo Foreign Language School (1918), and Hamada Girls' High School. The case of Hamada is remarkable, it being probably the first of the kind ever witnessed in Japan.

Educational Reform and Expansion.—The reform effected in 1916 will remain memorable in the history of education. First it has shortened by one year the number of years boys had to spend before for completing the university education and next, which is of far more consequence, it means the adoption of democratic principle and liberal spirit as regards the treatment of high and university institutions, both State and private schools being given practically same status, etc.

Agitation for Raising the Status.—In 1920-21 almost all Government schools of collegiate standing presented stirring scenes of agitation for elevating the status into one of regular college with the privilege of conferring the academic title. The absence of estimates necessary for the elevation in the 1920-21 Budget or disavowal of the alleged promise by the authorities to effect it provoked the movement, which was especially determined in the Tokyo Higher Technical School, the Tokyo Higher Normal School, and other institutions of equal standing. The agitation was temporarily appeased by the announcement made by the Government that a special Committee would be appointed to carry out the necessary investigation.

Expansion and Elevation on Hand.—Apart from the above, the Government decided with the approval of the 1919 Diet to expand the educational organs in so far as the finances of the State admit. The scheme includes establishment of 10 High Schools and 2 Special and 17 Technical Schools in 6 years beginning with 1919, at the same time expanding the scope of the existing schools. With the completion of the

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scheme, it is estimated, the High Schools will increase from 12 to 25, the Technical Schools from 23 to 40 including 10 Agricultural, 18 Industrial, and 12 Commercial schools. The Special Schools will decrease from 8 to 5 owing to the elevation of some of them into regular colleges. In 1921 the Tokyo Higher Commercial School and the Okayama Medical School were made colleges, the Kobe Commercial and the Tokyo Higher Technical School shortly expected to follow in the wake. The scheme involves ¥39,500,000 in construction cost and ¥4,500,000 in instructors' training, mostly for sending them abroad for study. H. I. M. the Emperor has granted a sum of ¥10,000,000 to the expansion fund while some private persons have also promised various sums of money or to supply plots for the new buildings.

The New Regulations for Universities and High Schools

In Dec, 1917 this vexed problem of educational reform was settled by the Higher Educational Council which passed the resolutions shortening the school course by one year. The resolutions were enacted in Dec. '18 in the form of a new regulation for Universities and High Schools, to come into force on April 1st, 1919.

Among the important innovations effected by the new Regulation there is the formal recognition extended for the first time by Government to private "Universities," those previously existing being anomalous institutions under control of the Special School Regulations. Especially notable is the fact that the new Regulation has placed the State and private Universities under same status. A single college university will also be recongnized in future, and each college of a University is to establish a post-graduate course.

Second important change is the abolition of annual examination system, those who after attending 3 or 4 years being granted the diploma if they pass the final graduation examination. These graduates receive the degree of "gakushi," corresponding to M. A.

The organization and standing of the High School has also received a radical modification. It consists of two courses, the Ordinary (4 years) and the Higher (3 years). The Higher course admits those who have finished the 4th year of Middle School, so that in future students can complete the university education one year earlier than before.

In return for the advantage conferred on the private University a certain amount of fund is to be deposited by it with the Government, ¥100,000 for one college, while the faculty shall have professors of whom more than one half to be exclusively attached to the institution.

The Higher course is divided into Literary and Scientific Departments, a graduate being granted the degree of *tokugakushi*, or Batchelor of Arts. It is understood to be the idea of the authorities to fuse the Middle and High Schools but at present there is no likelihood of such combination school being established whether as public or private establishment, especially as the latter is required to deposit fund of ¥500,000 with the authorities.

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Conferment of Doctorate

With the enactment of the new university regulations in 1919, the regulation regarding the conferment of the highest academic degree *hakushi* or *hakase*, corresponding to the Doctor (of Science, Civil Law, etc. as the case may be), has been revised and democratized. The privilege of conferring it is no longer reserved for the Imperial Universities and the Council of *Hakushi*; the Presidents of all the Government, public and private Universities are equally given the same privilege, subject to the approbation of the Educational Minister.

"Unification of National Thought."

This is an ambiguous term and it stands literally for one form of remedy proposed by a section of the intellectual class in order to put in one mould national thought that has become unsettled recently. Perhaps the proposition may more intelligently be put as undivided Japanese Nationalism. It therefore resolves into loyalty to the sovereign and country, and next to the preservation of all worthy manners and customs peculiar to Japan. There is indeed the Imperial Rescript on Education given by the Emperor Meiji (Vide p. 239, J. Y. B., 1918 issue) to guide the people but the message has been given too narrow interpretation by the bureaucrats who have even condemned all suggestions to adapt its principle to the need of the times. The growing sentiment of antipathy of the middle and lower classes towards the upper and rich classes has opened their eyes. How to harmonize the different classes is the question that is now receiving an anxious attention of all the thoughtful section of the community. A special committee of the Temporary Higher Educational Council, after frequent discussions, has concluded that to effect this purpose a sense of veneration of the national deities should be incalculated, measures for encouraging beautiful manners and customs peculiar to Japan should be provided, and that the class antipathy should be pacified and removed with the united efforts of both Government and people. How far this academic or similar suggestions will go toward unifying national thought, remains to be seen. It is reassuring that these "social reformers" have begun to turn their attention to the more urgent measures of how to mitigate the pressure of livelihood of middle and lower classes.

General Statistics on Educational Institutions in Japan Proper for the Year 1918-9

Colleges and schools		No.	Instructors	Enrolment	Graduates
Elementary Schools	Government..	4	83	2,606	468
	Public	25,457	172,057	8,102,033	1,266,271
	Private.. ..	164	839	32,708	3,843

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Colleges and schools		No.	Instructors	Enrolment	Graduates
B. D. D. Schools	Govt.	2	44	428	100
	Pub.	7	87	834	81
	Priv.	65	364	2,382	287
Normal Schools, Pub.		93	1,667	25,285	9,585
Higher Normal Sch., Govt...		2	150	1,079	234
Do. for Girls.	,, ..	2	98	714	171
Teachers' Institutes	,, ..	1	17	208	47
Middle Schools	Govt.	2	49	758	135
	Pub.	254	5,255	121,181	17,696
	Priv.	81	1,687	37,035	5,851
Girls' High Domestic and High Schools	Govt.	3	57	1,188	298
	Pub.	327	3,860	91,166	22,582
	Priv.	90	1,370	26,392	6,089
High Schools, Govt.		8	356	6,731	1,756
Imp. Univ., Govt...		5	970	9,040	2,655
Special Schools (collegiate)	Govt.	8	295	4,761	957
	Pub.	5	141	2,006	276
	Priv.	59	2,065	33,329	4,706
Technical Schools (collegiate)	Govt.	18	686	7,585	2,208
	Pub.	2	50	576	150
	Priv.	4	152	1,091	259
Do. ('A' grade)	Pub.	201	2,800	51,053	10,742
	Priv.	28	607	14,126	2,183
Do. ('B' grade)	Govt.	1	7	250	75
	Pub.	360	2,116	46,532	15,288
	Priv.	18	132	1,853	719
Supplementary Technical Schools	Govt.	4	6	991	1,114
	Pub.	12,007	3,037	803,455	215,213
	Priv.	202	555	8,489	2,185
Training Institutes for Technical School Teachers, Govt.	..	3	—	110	60
"Other" Schools	Pub.	1,190	785	51,865	14,541
	Priv.	1,273	8,140	147,013	50,987
Total ..	Govt	63	2,818	36,449	10,278
	Pub.	39,903	191,855	9,295,986	1,572,425
	Priv.	1,984	15,911	304,418	77,109
	Total	41,950	210,584	9,636,853	1,659,812

NOTE 1.—Teaching at the Training Institutes of Technical School Teachers and at supplementary schools is undertaken by those of higher schools they are generally attached to.

NOTE 2.—Schools and Colleges under control of Departments other than the Educational, i.e. Nautical College, Fishery Institute, various military and naval schools and colleges, Peers' School, Post and Telegraph School are here excluded.

NOTE 3.—"Other" Schools include various schools and colleges that are not recognized by the Government as such.

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FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS AT THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

	American	British	French	German	Russian	Belgian	Italian	Spanish	Swiss	Portuguese	Dutch	Chinese	Mongolian	Canadian	Indian	Malay	Total	Annual amount of salaries
1917–18	19	27	12	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	–	1	1	96	¥316,900
1918–19	21	23	12	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	–	1	1	93	314,600

SECTION II

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Schools of this grade are divided into ordinary elementary schools, and higher elementary schools, both being generally combined. The ordinary elementary school course extends six year and is compulsory (four year compulsory cause having been judged inadequate, it has been extended to six years since 1908) and the higher elementary school course over two or three years. The elementary course receives children of 6 to 14. The subjects of study in ordinary and higher schools are, the Japanese language, arithmetic, drawing, singing and gymnastics, subject to alteration according to local circumstances. The lesson in any three, manual work, commerce or agriculture was made compulsory in 1911, and at the same time it was arranged that English should be taught only as part of commercial lesson, and not as independent lesson.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE UNDER OBLIGATION TO ATTEND SCHOOL

End of March	Receiving the prescribed course of instruction			Not receiving the prescribed course of instruction		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1917	4,047,000	3,754,363	7,791,371	40,490	69,407	109,897
1918	4,141,429	3,860,274	8,001,703	39,704	63,408	103,112
1919	4,308,893	3,828,454	8,137,347	27,782	57,419	95,201

	Total (No. of children under obligation)			Percentage attending School			
Continued	Boys	Girls	Total		Cities	Towns	Villages	Average
1917	4,767,249	4,447,619	9,244,868	1918	98.18	99.03	99.23	99.05
1918	4,887,163	4,610,122	9,497,275	1919	98.21	99.10	99.32	99.12
1919	5,003,832	4,732,526	9,736,358					

SALARIES OF TEACHERS OF BOTH SEXES IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

End of March	No. of teachers	Monthly average *yen*	No. receiving under *yen* 5	No. receiving *yen* 50 to 110
1917	141,284	19.714	82	1,313
1918	143,477	20.327	94	1,531
1919	148,286	25.724	87	5,102

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New Salary Scale.—In March 1918 the Government issued and at once carried into effect a new salary scale. The maximum was raised from ¥120 to ¥130 and again in 1920 to ¥180, further providing that it can be increased up to ¥240 for teachers of special merits. At the same time the lowest for regular teachers for main course has also been raised from ¥12 to 40, involving a heavier burden to the local tax-payers. The effect of the change is shown in the above table in which the number of highest class teachers records marked increase.

The Text-Books.—Warned by the serious abuses which appeared in the old system of leaving the prefectural committee to select text-books for local use the regulations were recast in 1903, and the Department reserved to itself the right of compilation. According to the new rule text-books on ethics, national language, Japanese history, geography and drawing are made uniform throughout the country. When there are a number of approved text-books on the same subject the local Governors are allowed to make selection. Every six years qualified publishers are made to bid for the right of publishing and selling text-books under strict official supervision. The books, including those for teacher's use, total about 25 million copies a year.

Fees.—In principle education in primary grade schools is gratuitous, and the fee can be collected, only under special permission, and within limit of 10 *sen* in rural and of 20 in urban district for the lower grade, and 30 and 60 respectively for the higher grade. Schools of the lower grade collecting fees and pupils paying them are shown below:—

	No. of schools collecting fee	Number of pupils			
		Paying full or increased fee	Paying in part or partially exempted	Totally exempted	Total
1917–18..	926	677,811	127,126	34,167	839,104
1918–19..	929	719,975	175,383		895,357

Blind, Deaf and Dumb of School-Age.—Blind or mute children of school-age and their ratio per 1,000 of normal children of the same age-limit make this table. (Vid. Sec. V.)

End of March, 1918	Blind and mute of school-age			Receiving instruction at school			Defectives per 1,000 normal children
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Blind	1,590	1,534	3,124	184	64	248	0.32
Deaf & Mute	3,198	2,808	6,006	459	281	740	0.61
Total	4,788	4,342	9,130	643	345	988	0.93

KINDERGARTENS

Kindergartens receive infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. The subjects for training are games, singing, conversation and handiwork. There are only two Government establishments attached to the Higher Normal Schools for Women.

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End of March, 1919	No. of kindergartens	No. of conductors	No. of children	No. of children per one conductor
Government	2	14	329	23.50
Public	252	418	28,220	29.67
Private	358	922	23,285	
Total	612	1,750	51,834	26.53
1918 (March) ..	677	1,892	55,573	29.35(av'ge)

SECTION III

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous of entering higher institutions or who are intended for active life. A graduate of a Middle school is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing the civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished six years of the primary school education is qualified, theoretically, to enter the school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applicants the boys are obliged to undergo selective examination at most schools, only about 10 per cent of the number of qualified applicants having been admitted according to recent experience.

With the enactment of the new regulations for universities and Higher Schools the course practically has been shortened by one year, for boys finishing the fourth year are now privileged on examination, to enter the Higher School.

To encourage the study of chemical and physical studies at the Middle schools the Government has begun granting since 1917 a small aid of ¥207,000 for better equipment of the laboratories.

Restriction as to Number of Classes and School Days

The Regulation restricts the number of boys in each Middle School to the maximum limit of 800, to be increased to 1,200 in 1921, and that of boys in each class 50. School days must not fall below 220 days per annum, though for 5th year boys the number of days may be shortened to 200.

Graduates and Subsequent Careers

Careers of public and private school graduates as reported within the year after their graduation are :—

	Trade	Teachers	Civil service	In High Schools	In other schools	Military service	Others	Died	Total
1917-18..	3,925	1,572	680	1,196	6,736	300	6,394	135	20,938
1918-19..	4,328	1,404	793	1,428	7,310	369	7,635	222	22,243

Salaries for Teachers of Intermediate Grade Schools

In view of the increasing cost of living and the greater tendency of teachers of capability and ambition deserting the service, the general average has gradually been increased and it stood in 1920-21 at ¥64.35, ¥64.51 and ¥53.96 for Normal, Middle, and Girls' High School teachers, as against ¥46.50, ¥47 and ¥38 in 1915 and ¥55,

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¥54.90 and ¥45 in May 1919. When the special allowance, ranging from 50 to 70 per cent as the prefectural finance permits, is taken into account, average totals for 1920-1921 make ¥97.64, ¥97.93 and ¥81.58 for teachers in the respective schools, the average being ¥92.62.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

The course of study of high schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended a year. In addition to general courses, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as are necessary for females, domestic course extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established either in the curriculum or as a special school devoted to the same subject. A post-graduate course may also be provided in addition to general courses, of two or three years for the benefit of those graduates who desire to pursue some special branches of study.

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

Number of girls attending the Girls' High Schools or Girls' Domestic High Schools are as follows for the year 1918--19:—

		Regular course	Post-graduate course	Domestic course	Elective course	Supplementary course
Government		806	116	236	—	30
Public		64,717	199	23,873	640	1,737
Private		20,845	162	4,739	451	195
Total		86,368	477	28,848	1,091	1,962
Leaving or died	Govt.	5.18	—	—	—	—
Unfinished %	Pub.&Priv.	7.84	—	—	—	—

NOTE. As for numbers of schools, pupils, graduates and staff see the general statistics given at the beginning of the present chapter.

HIGH SCHOOLS

As originally constituted, High Schools are places primarily for giving special or professional education and secondly preparatory education for those desirous of entering Universities. The primary object has been lost sight of and at present High Schools are institutions where students wishing to enter a University have to study for three years.

The necessity of making the students learn two Occidental languages, English and German or French, having been judged disadvantageous, it was arranged in 1911 to make one language compulsory and the other optional, the choice being left to the students. At present 17 schools exist, 6 founded in 1920-21. Eight more are to be established by 1925. The course is divided into two departments, Literature and Science and extends three years.

The fee was increased from 30 *yen* to 35 *yen* a year in 1911

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List of the High Schools for the Year 1918–19

	Director	Instructors	Students	Graduates	Admission
1st (Tokyo)	..J. Kikuchi	63	1,125	321	359
2nd (Sendai)	..T. Muto	44	817	219	280
3rd (Kyoto)	..S. Kaneko	47	913	252	291
4th (Kanazawa)	..S. Mizobuchi	43	776	199	264
5th (Kumamoto)	..G. Yoshioka	43	887	205	293
6th (Okayama)	..T. Maruyama	43	765	178	280
7th (Kagoshima)	..T. Watanabe	34	671	177	229
8th (Nagoya)	..Y. Okano	39	777	205	271
Total		356	6,731	1,756	2,267

In the year 1917–18, the new unification system of the entrance examination came into force. In 1920, of the 18,896 applicants 3,379, that is, 17.87 per cent were admitted in 15 schools.

The average age of new boys was 19 years 2 months for 1918–19 year, ranging between the two extremes of 38.2 and 17.2.

The number of applicants for admission classified according to the departments makes this record :—

	Applicants				Admission			
	1st Dept.	2nd Dept.	3rd Dept.	Total	1st Dept.	2nd Dept.	3rd Dept.	Average
1917–18..	..4,773	3,908	2,164	10,845	21.27%	21.39%	18.62%	20.51%
1918–19..	..5,481	4,180	2,173	11,833	18.59%	20.60%	17.81%	19.16%

Leaving High Schools Unfinished

The ratio of those leaving schools unfinished or who die is as follows per 100 of those on the roll :—

1918–19, 4.43 ; '17–18, 4.42 ; '16–17, 4.90 ; '15–16, 5.46 ; '14–15, 5.80.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school attached to it to give practical training to the students in the method of instruction. The course of study extends four years. According to local circumstances, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses, for elementary school teachers, or training course for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses. Students were allowed formerly part of necessary expenses, in return for which they had to give their service as teachers for eight years. This rule has been abolished.

For the regular course the number of admission amounts to less than 40 per cent of the total number of applicants, as follows : —

1918–19, 38.36; '17–18, 35.88; '16–17; 34.48, '15-16, 41.83; '14–15 33.88.

The instructors, students and graduates classified as to sexes are as follows :—

	Schools for			Instructors		Students		Graduates	
	Male	Female	Mixed	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1916-17..47	35	10	1,441	224	16,664	7,545	5,016	2,333
1917–18..48	36	9	1,476	220	16,554	7,387	5,019	2,175
1918–19..48	36	9	1,443	224	16,209	7,496	4,679	2,117

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HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOES

The Higher Normal Schools are State institutions and consist of the Tokyo Higher Normal School and the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, and the Women's Higher Normal Schools in Tokyo and Nara. Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached to each of these schools to provide opportunities of practical teaching to the students. A kindergarten is also attached to both Higher Normal Schools for Femnies.

The existing Higher Normal Schools are generally divided into three, i.e. a preparatory, a principal, and a post-graduate course, besides a special course and an elective course. The principal course is divided into five sections, Japanese and Chinese literature, English language, geography and history, mathematics, and physics, chemistry and natural history. Lately a course of physical training has been added at the Tokyo Higher Normal School.

The course of study in the main school extends over 3 years in the principal, and from one to two years in the post-graduate course. The special course extends over a period not exceeding two years and two terms, the length of the elective course being fixed not to exceed three years.

The Women's Higher Normal Schools

The School in Tokyo comprises literature, science and art course, also a special course (mathematics, physics, chemistry, household management, Japanese language and gymnastics). The course of study extends four years in literature, science, and art, and two years in the special course.

The Nara School comprises Japanese and Chinese, history and geography, mathematics, physics and chemistry, and natural science.

Statistics of the Higher Normal Schools

		Instructors	Students	Graduates	Applicants	Admission
Tokyo ..	1916-17 ..	.. 81	571	148	733	24.69%
	1917-18 ..	.. 79	559	98	721	25.14
	1918-19 ..	.. 93	627	130	1,064	19.92
Hiroshima..	1916-17 ..	.. 52	441	104	273	55.31
	1917-18 ..	.. 53	429	100	304	46.71
	1918-19 ..	.. 57	452	104	414	38.89
Tokyo (Women's)	1916-17 ..	.. 62	407	106	353	33.43
	1917-18 ..	.. 63	405	108	518	23.32
	1918-19 ..	.. 60	429	114	579	22.63
Nara (Women's)	1916-17 ..	.. 39	257	61	174	43.66
	1917-18 ..	.. 39	266	52	234	33.33
	1918-19 ..	.. 38	285	57	210	43.33

SPECIAL INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING TEACHERS

The institute was specially organised for the purpose of training qualified teachers for normal schools, middle schools, and high schools

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for females and so to supplement the work of regular training institutions. It was first opened at the beginning of the year 1902-3, but has been rearranged and at present there remains only one institute for girls in charge of the Tokyo Womens' Higher Normal School, which is provided with the course of housekeeping and sewing.

SECTION IV

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES

There are five State Universities, viz., at Tokyo, Kyoto, Sendai (Tohoku University), Fukuoka (Kyushu Univ.) and Hokkaido as shown in the following tables. Graduates of eight High Schools are admitted on diploma in principle. The Tohoku University admitted in 1913 three women to the special course on examination, a notable innovation in the history of higher education in Japan. Whether this will be made permanent is not clear.

The privilege which the Law College graduates formerly enjoyed of entering either the Bench or the Bar on diploma has been withdrawn in March 1914. At the same time the 4 years course for Law has been shortened to three years. All the other courses extend three years except that of Medicine which is four years. To each University is attached the University Hall extending two years.

In 1918 an attempt was made by a group of younger professors to eliminate their "superannuate" seniors but for some reason or other it led to no definite issue. Both the Kyoto and Tokyo Universities elect, with the tacit consent of the Government, their Presidents and Deans from among their faculties.

The Imperial University of Tokyo (Sept. '18–June '19)

Est'ed April 1877 — President Kozai, *Yoshinao*, D.Sc.

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Law	Tokyo	Niida *Masutaro*, D.C.L.	60	1,995	510
Medicine	,,	Sato, *Sankichi*, D.M.	78	670	390
Engineering	,,	Tsukamoto, *Yasushi*, D. Eng.	98	740	209
Literature	,,	Mikami, *Sanji*, D. Litt.	84	383	90
Science	,,	Fujisawa, *Rikitaro*, D. Sc.	57	195	40
Agriculture	,,	Kawase, *Zentaro*, D. Agr.	82	658	241
Total ..	..	.. ..	459	4,904	1,539

The Imperial University of Kyoto (Sept. '18–June '19)

Est'ed June 1897 — President, Araki, *Torasaburo*, D.M.

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Law	Kyoto	Suihiro, *Shigeo*, D.C.L.	34	950	208
Medicine	,,	Ito, *Hayazo*, D. M.	49	384	83
Literature	,,	Kano, *Naoki*, D. Litt.	47	135	49
Science	,,	Kawai, *Jutaro*, D. Sc.	29	103	31
Engineering	,,	Saito, *Daikichi*, D. Eng.	49	305	110
Total ..	..	.. ..	208	1,877	481

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The Imperial University of Tohoku (Sept. '18–June '19)

Est'ed June 1907 President, Ogawa, *Masataka*, Dr. Sc.

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Science	Sendai	Hayashi, *Tsuruichi*, D.Sc.	41	141	27
Medicine	,,	Toyama, *Ikuzo*, D. Med.	34	175	—
Med. Dept.	,,		—	—	106
Eng. Dept.	,,	Inouye, *Ninkichi*, D. Eng.	29	337	96
Total			104	653	229

The Imperial University of Kyushu (Sept. '18–June '19)

Est'ed Dec. 1910 President, Mano, *Binji*, D. Eng.

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Medicine	Fukuoka	Takayama, *Masao*, D.M.	38	298	91
Engin'ing	,,	Kawamura, *Mikio*, D. Eng.	55	259	77
Total			93	557	168

The Imperial University of Hokkaido

In April 1918 the Agricultural Dept. of the Tohoku University under Dr. S. Sato was reorganized and made an independent University. It has a staff of 106 and students 872.

Students in the University Halls (Sept. '18–Jun. '19)

Subject study	Tokyo	Kyoto	Tohoku	Kyushu	Hokkaido
Law	80	15	—	—	—
Medicine	38	64	2	7	—
Engineering	16	3	—	2	—
Literature	67	67	—	—	—
Science	34	8	9	—	—
Agriculture	28	—	—	—	2
Total	263	157	11	9	2

In 1920-21, as prearranged by the Expansion Scheme of the educational organs, the Medical Dept. of the Hokkaido Univ. and the Agricultural Dept. of the Kyushu Univ. were brought into existence apart from the Economic Dept. recently created both in Tokyo and Kyoto Universities.

Average Age of Matriculation at Tokyo

Average age of new students matriculated recently in the Colleges of the Tokyo University is as follows:—

College	1916-17 Y.M.	1918-19 Y.M.	College	1916-17 Y.M.	1918-19 Y.M.
Law	23.2	22.2	Literature	23.5	24.1
Medicine	22.7	22.7	Science	23.1	23.2
Engineering	24·4	22.3	Agriculture	23.6	23.0
Average				23.5	22.8

Profession of the University Graduates

The graduates of the Imperial Universities since the foundation to 1918–19 make the following record, as classified according to their condition in life, giving only those that are relatively numerous.

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	Tokyo Univ.	Kyoto Univ.	Tohoku Univ.	Kyushu Univ.	Hokkaido
Administration officials	1,434	184	—	—	11
Judges, etc.	803	249	—	—	—
Government technical officials	2,141	299	9	65	188
Professors and teachers	2,702	852	49	242	187
Medical officials	1,083		—	78	—
Barristers	746	180	—	—	—
Engineers in private concerns	1,670	830	49	217	—
Banks and Companies	2,804	691	—	5	286
Practising medicine	809	217	—	107	—
Other business	1,852	128	—	—	118
Unemployed or unknown	1,569	445	8	402	80
Died	1,661	208	3	95	79
Total with others	19,277	4,576	120	1,251	920

Figures for the Tohoku Univ. represent graduates of the Dept. of Science only.

Total Number of Graduates from Foundation till the Year 1917-8, Classified by Colleges

College	Tokyo	Kyoto	Tohoku	Kyushu	Hokkaido
Law	7,537	1,679	—	—	—
Medicine	2,923	1,056	—	922	—
Engineering	3,960	1,328	—	329	—
Literature	2,060	332	—	—	—
Science	876	181	120	—	—
Agriculture	1,931	—	—	—	920
Total	19,287	4,576	120	1,252	920

Graduates of Special Dep'ts of the Tohoku Univ., are excluded.

Leaving University Unfinished

The ratio of those leaving the Universities unfinished or who died before graduation per 100 of those on the roll is for the University of Tokyo:—1918-19, 4,40; '16-17, 3.92; '14-15, 4.79.

ACADEMIC TITLES

Besides the titles conferred by both State and private universities on their graduates, there is a special title called *Hakase* granted by them with the approval of the Minister of Education. The participation of the private univ. in this privilege that had been monopolized by the other till 1919 is a radical change. The title is of nine kinds, as:—

Oct. 1918	Law	Medicine	Pharmacy	Engineering	Literature	Science	Agriculture	Dendrology	Veterinary	Total
Living	156	456	27	238	83	131	43	14	12	*1,160
Died	23	47	6	34	32	18	6	1	2	169
Total	179	503	33	272	115	149	49	15	14	1,329

Note,—*Including twelve which are owned by the same men.

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SECTION V

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL & SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The Technical schools comprise institutions that give necessary instruction to those desiring to pursue practical business, as industry, agriculture, trade, etc. The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently. Graduates of the Middle schools are taken partly on diploma and partly on examination, the applicants being always far more numerous than the number to be taken. The course extends three or four years, and some of the schools are provided with a post-graduate course. At present there are 23 schools belonging to this class, and 17 more will be added to the list by 1925.

The Special schools also admit those who have completed the prescribed course of study in Middle schools or in High schools as regards females. The five Schools of Medicine, Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, Fine Art Academy and Academy of Music belong to this class. (vid. also P. 120).

List of Government Technical Schools (1918-19)

Place	Director	Instructors	Students	Graduates
Higher Agricultural and Forestry School				
Morioka	Y. Kagami	40	274	86
Kagoshima	K. Tamari	33	206	60
Higher Agricultural School				
Uyeda	C. Harizuka	21	190	53
Tokyo	I. Honda	36	233	86
Kyoto	K. Kawashima	21	161	105
Higher Commercial School				
Tokyo	Z. Sano	76	1,318	268
Kobe	T. Mizushima	48	871	140
Nagasaki	T. Tajiri	35	450	115
Yamaguchi	I. Yokochi	32	422	110
Otaru	R. Watanabe	35	400	111
Higher Technical School				
Tokyo	R. Yoshitake	86	942	487
Osaka	S. Doi	57	599	181
Kyoto	T. Tsurumaki	26	259	65
Nagoya	H. Mori	37	273	116
Kumamoto	N. Miura	30	390	98
Yonezawa	H. Shimoyama	28	203	61
Kiryu	H. Nishida	21	98	25
Yokohama	T. Suzuki	—	—	—
Hiroshima	T. Kawaguchi	—	—	—

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Mining School

Akita	J. Yokobori	24	196	41

In Aug. 1920 the Kawasaki Mercantile Marine School founded by the late Baron Kawasaki, Kobe, was handed over to Government along with a fund of ¥2,400,000.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Medical School

Chiba	T. Miwa	27	572	113
Okayama	Y. Tsutsui	24	489	88
Kanazawa	M. Takayasu	23	462	115
Nagasaki	M. Yamada	29	401	152
Niigata	R. Ikeda	23	414	80

Foreign Language School

Tokyo	J. Nagaya	61	783	220

Fine Art Academy

Tokyo	N. Masaki	62	610	116

Academy of Music

Tokyo	N. Murakami	46	821	71

OTHER GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF EQUAL STANDING (1919-20)

Nautical College

Tokyo	Adm. H. Ishibashi	57	857	127

Fishery Institute

Tokyo	I. Iya	45	225	65

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TECHNICAL AND BUSINESS SCHOOLS

These are divided into three grades, (A) the Middle School grade for 14–17 year boys, (B) the 2nd of High elementary school standing for 12–15 boys and (C) the 3rd of Continuation grade for 12–13 or older boys. They are granted small aid from the State for 3 years at a time, the total sum disbursed on this account averaging ¥356,852 in five years ending March 1916. Of the three (C) class schools supply about 90% of the total figures. The latest data are shown below:—

A, B & C GRADE SCHOOLS

	Schools			Teachers			Pupils (1000)			Graduates		
March	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Pub.	Priv.	Total
1916..	9,091	366	9,457	6,501	1,422	7,923	566	25	591	175	6	181
1918..	11,051	417	11,468	7,445	1,279	8,724	758	25	783	—	—	—

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Kind of Schools (including Branches) and Pupils in March 1918

		Tech	Agr.	Fish.	Com'c'al	Nau'cal	Ap'tice or others	
A & B.	No. Sch.....	36	278	11	121	10	2,490	
	No. Pupils..	8,233	39,822	291	39,141	2,272		
C.	No. Sch.....	133	7,908	141	239	1	220,847	
	No. Pupils..	11,372	436,919	5,935	18,660	17		

BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

There are at present two government institutions and 71 public and private schools as mentioned elsewhere.

The Tokyo Blind School.—The school system is divided into three, ordinary, professional and normal courses. In the ordinary course instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, music, acupuncture and mas-age. The course of study extends over four years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise five years.

The Tokyo Deaf and Dumb School.—The school system is also divided into ordinary, professional and normal courses. The ordinary course includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written composition, written conversation; the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents. The regular course extends over 6 years for the ordinary and 2 for the higher; the professional over 5 years.

1917–18	Staff	Pupils	Graduates
Tokyo Blind School	24	197	53
Tokyo Deaf & Dumb School	21	241	61

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE B.D.D. SCHOOLS

		Teachers			Pupils		Graduates	
	Schools	Ordinary	Blind	Mute	Blind	Mute	Blind	Mute
1916–17	71	271	137	21	1,895	1,063	257	94
1917–18	72	271	146	23	1,954	1,120	306	92

THE PEERS' SCHOOL ("GAKUSHU-IN")

Founded in 1877 as a private institution and maintained by the Peerage with subsidy from the Imperial Household Department since 1884, the school consists of boys' and girls' department, each covering primary and secondary education grade, with the High School course for the former. The graduates of the course are admitted without examination to the Imperial Universities, in case there are left available accommodation. Children of humbler classes are also admitted within a certain limit. In June, 1920 the Boys' Dept. had 758 boys and Girls' Dept. 595 attendants.

SECTION VI

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Quite a large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Their course sometimes extends 5 or 6 years

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according as the length of the preparatory course extending 2 or 3 years. Since the educational reform in 1916 (vide P. 139) Keio, Waseda, Meiji, Chuo, Doshisha, Hosei, Kokugaku-in, Nippon and Takusshoku-Daigaku have been given the same status as the Govt. University as far as the privilege of conferring academic titles, etc. is concerned. The Osaka Medical School (Prefectural) in the list was the first recognized by the authorities.

Statistics of Govt., Public and Private Collegiate Institutions (1918–19)

	Medicine	Arts	Law	Music	Literature
Schools	21	2	10	1	17
Staff	545	80	881	46	533
Students	9,011	757	21,083	821	5,563

(to be continued)

Physical Training	Religion	Colonization	Technical	Agriculture	Commerce
1	20	1	9	7	8
22	370	24	342	239	307
70	2,453	338	3,335	1,828	4,089

Higher Normal and High Schools and Imp. Univ. are excluded.

Name of School	Located	When founded	Subject taught
Aichi Medical School	Nagoya	1877	Medicine.
Aoyama Gaku-in Div. Dep't.	Tokyo	1896	Theology.
,, ,, Higher Course	,,	1885	English.
Aoyama Girls English Sch..	,,	1874	do.
Bukkyo Univ.	Kyoto	1899	Buddhism.
Doshisha Univ.	Kyoto	1897	Literature.
Hosei Univ.	Tokyo	1889	Law, Pol. Eco.
Japan Women's Univ.. ..	,,	1901	Housekeeping, Jap., Eng.
Jikei-en Medical Coll. ..	,,	1881	Medicine.
Jochi Univ.	,,	—	Lit.
Jodo Sect Univ.	,,	1887	Buddhism.
Joshi Eigakujuku	,,	1900	English, Lit.
Keio-gijuku Univ. Dep't ..	,,	1856	Pol., Law, Eco., Lit., Med.
Kokugaku-in	,,	1890	Jap., Hist. & Lit.
Kumamoto Medical School..	Kumamoto	1896	Medicine.
Kwansai Univ.	Osaka	1888	Law.
Kyoto Hosei Univ.	Kyoto	1900	Law, Pol., Eco.
Kyoto Medical School ..	,,	1879	Medicine.
Meiji Gaku-in Div. Dep't..	Tokyo	1895	Theology.
,, ,, Higher Course	,,	1895	Literature.
Meiji Univ.	,,	1881	Pol., Law, Lit., Com.
Nichiren Sect Univ. (Osaki)	,,	1875	Buddhism.
Nippon Med. Coll.	,,	1912	Medicine.
Nippon Univ.	,,	1890	Law, Pol., Lit.
Osaka Higher Com. Sch. ..	Osaka	1880	Commerce.
Osaka Medical College ..	,,	1880	Medicine.

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Name of School	Located	When founded	Subject taught
Osaka Trinity School	Osaka	1884	Theology.
Rikkyo Univ.	Tokyo	1907	Classics, Commerce.
Seikei Business Coll.	,,	1916	Commerce.
Senshu Daigaku	,,	1880	Law, Economy.
Shingon Sect Union High Sch.	,,	1898	Buddhism.
Shinshu Kangaku-in Sch. ..	Ise	1871	do.
Shinshu Univ., Sugamo ...	Tokyo	1901	do.
Sodo Sect. Univ.	,,	1882	do.
Tendai Sect Univ.	,,	1897	do.
Tohoku Gaku-in	Sendai	1899	Lit., Theology.
Tokyo Central Univ.	Tokyo	1885	Law, Pol., Eco.
Tokyo Dental Coll.	,,	1907	Dentistry
Tokyo Joshi Medical Coll...	,,	—	Medicine.
Tokyo Trinity School	,,	1890	Theology.
Takushoku Univ...	,,	1900	Law, Econ., Com., Colonis.
Toyo Univ.	,,	1887	Philosophy, Lit.
Waseda Univ.	,,	1882	Law, Pol., Eco., Lit, Com., Sc.

The Keiogijuku

The institution was founded as early as 1856 by the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer Western scholar and perhaps the most celebrated educationist in modern Japan. At present it is composed of University (Law. Politics, Economy, Literature, Medicine), Preparatory, Primary and Kindergarten Departments. At the end of April, 1920 University roll numbered 7,823 incl. Preparatory 2,664 the Commercial 700 and the Business school 911. Medicine was started in 1920 with fund of ¥1¼ million collected from general public. The Emperor granted ¥30,000. Location, Mita, Tokyo.

The Waseda University

Founded in 1882 by Marquis Okuma and converted into a university institution in 1912, it is at present divided into University, Special, Higher Normal, and Higher Preparatory Departments with the postgraduate course. The University courses comprise Law, Politics, Literature and Commerce, with the two courses of Science and Engineering. In view of this and in recognition of the service this institution had done in the cause of education, the Emperor granted in May 1908 a sum of *yen* 30,000 on the Chancellor, the Marquis. In April, 1920 the various figures stood as follows; cumulative number of alumni 15,000, number of students on the roll 12,234; faculty 250. Location, Waseda, Tokyo.

The Meiji Semmon Gakko

The school was founded on the endowment made by Baron Keiichiro Yasukawa the late wealthy colliery owner in Kyushu. It admits students who have finished the ordinary middle school or schools of equal scholarship, and the collegiate department consists of five courses, Mining, Metallurgy, Mechanical engineering, Electric engineering and Chemical technology, each extending for four years. The institution was granted

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¥3,000 by the Emperor in 1913. In March, 1921 it was handed over by the family to the Government. Baron Kenjiro Yamakawa is the Chancellor and Dr. Chu Matoba the President. Location, Fukuoka-ken, Kyushu.

The Chuo (Central) University

Founded in 1886 and converted into a university institution in 1906, it consists of University (Law, Economy, and Commerce), Preparatory and Special Depts., with the postgraduate course. In April 1920, the faculty numbered 113 while student roll contained 4,577 in all. Dr. K. Okano is President; his predecessor, the late Baron Okuda raised it to the present state of development. Location, Kanda, Tokyo.

The Meiji University

The school was first established in 1882 and was converted into the present system in 1904. It consists of three dep'ts., University, Preparatory, Special and the postgraduate courses. The university course comprises Law, Politics and Commerce. In July 1920, the faculty numbered 93 and the roll 3,085. Pres. Dr. S. Uzawa. Location, Kanda, Tokyo.

The Doshisha

Founded in 1875 at Kyoto by the celebrated Christian teacher and educationist Dr. J. Niijima (d. 1890), it is the pioneer educational institution in Japan based upon Christian principles, and comprises Academy and University (Theological, Politico-Economic, Literature), besides a Girls School. During the 1920–'21 school year there were 703 students in the University (52 in Theological). Professors and teachers number over 107. The school is largely indebted to American people for free service of teachers. It is under the control of Board of Directors composed of Japanese and foreign members. Pres. Danjo Ebina.

Joshi Eigaku-Juku (Women's English Institute)

The school, situated at the rear of the British Embassy, was established in 1900 by Miss U. Tsuda, one of the pioneer Japanese ladies who were educated abroad. Candidates for admission are required to possess scholarship equal to graduates of the girls' high school. The students are then made to go through 3 years' course. There are also the preparatory course of one year and the housekeeping course of one year. Graduates of the main course possess scholarship equal to those of the Government Higher Normal School for women, and are qualified as teachers of the Secondary School for English with the approval of Department of Education. In April, 1919 there were 182 students under 28 instructors.

Nippon Joshi Daigakko (Japan Women's University)

Founded in 1901 at Mejiro, Tokyo, this is the first institution for women bearing the title of University. Three courses, Domestic Science, Literature, Science are provided, each extending over three years and admitting students who have passed through five years course of a higher girls' school or of equal scholarship. A preparatory course of one year and a postgraduate course of three years or less are provided. At the beginning

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of the academic year in 1919 the students totalled 650, besides girls in the preparatory and children in the elementary school and kindergarten, both of which exist, numbering over 600. The President is Mr. Shozo Aso.

SECTION VII

SOCIETIES AND COMMITTEES

The Imperial Academy of Japan

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of Great Britain or the Académie Française, though still remaining only a faint shadow of the great Western prototypes. It was established for the promotion of sciences and art, with the view to exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, and its members are selected from amongst seniors of learning. In 1906 it joined the International Academic Union.

The officials of the Academy consist of one president, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) Literature and Social affairs and (2) Sciences. The full number of members is 60, to be appointed by H.M. the Emperor. Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. An Imperial edict was announced in 1910 to grant *yen* 2,000 a year for 10 years, to encourage the work of the Academy. Barons Mitsui, Iwasaki and Sumitomo have offered 1,000 *yen* a year for ten years respectively and Dr. Takamine, Baron Kikuchi and Baron Fujita, lump sums of *yen* 5,000 and 22,000 respectively.

SECTION VIII

FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION

The Educational Stock Fund

The sum of *yen* 10,000,000 set apart in 1899 out of the Chinese Indemnity is the origin of this fund, being chiefly intended to promote the cause of national education by granting loans to civil corporations to be used for educational purposes. The fund makes the following account:—

End of March	Loans	Bonds	Deposits	Total sum existing
1917..	¥3,077,205	¥303,165	¥2,203,515	¥5,578,991
1918..	3,567,687	557,894	1,958,331	5,832,812
1919..	4,159,615	289,312	1,675,882	6,035,659

NOTE.—Bonds are calculated on purchase price, fractions being cut off.

Fund for Giving Super-Stipends to Teachers

Created in 1900–01 for allowing regular additional allowance to common school teachers, the State defrayed ¥1,000,000 to the fund up to 1910–11 but this was doubled in '11–12 year, these amounting to ¥20,982,828 by '15–16, the provincial treasuries contributing ¥525,462.

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	State	Provincial con'tion	Interest on Fund	Brought over from last ac't	Total
1916-17.. ..	¥2,000,000	¥529,036	¥235,263	¥3,701,035	¥6,465,334
1917-18.. ..	2,000,000	686,954	225,716	2,881,444	6,519,742
1918-19.. ..	2,000,000	803,307	226,420	2,806,394	6,528,191

Disbursements made are shown below :—

	To additional allowance	Carried to next ac't	Total
1916-17	¥2,864,349	¥3,600,973	¥6,465,322
1917-18	3,020,835	4,722,919	6,519,279
1918-19	3,200,886	3,327,305	6,528,191

The rate of this special allowance, owing to the increase of State grant, is fixed at 24 to 60 *yen* a year for regular teachers, to be increased by 18 to 36 *yen* a year for every additional five years.

Educational Expenses Paid out of Provincial and Communal Treasuries

	1915—16	1916—17	1917—18	1918—19
Common schools ..	¥56,721,998	¥60,605,640	¥66,707,638	¥90,542,229
Normal ,, ..	3,939,080	3,776,116	3,979,659	5,077,738
Middle ,, ..	4,960,224	5,055,619	5,966,468	8,008,790
Girls' High schools ..	2,642,514	2,715,152	3,145,296	4,297,669
Special schools	752,514	831,932	1,030,596	1,278,968
Technical schools ..	6,022,152	6,293,541	7,501,114	9,921,519
B.D.D. schools	42,305	43,075	46,493	72,627
Other schools	234,374	276,614	366,877	405,336
Kindergartens	223,514	272,824	297,999	564,636
Libraries	419,920	495,474	518,305	477,289
Others	4,684,855	5,260,878	6,353,468	8,956,456
Total	80,643,520	85,626,865	95,913,913	129,613,257

STATE AID TO PRIMARY EDUCATION

With the approval of the Diet in the 40th (1918) session the Government decided to grant every year the State aid of ¥10,000,000 to common school teachers, the most notable innovation witnessed in recent years. Of that sum ¥9,000,000 is distributed among the provinces *pro rata* to the number of children and teachers, in order to increase their salaries by 20 to 30 per cent, an average of 25 per cent. It was carried into effect from April 1918. The balance of ¥1,000,000 is devoted for supplementing the school expenses of poorer villages and towns at the rate of ¥10,000 to 40,000 each.

ENDOWMENT TO EDUCAIONAL INSTITUTIONS

It is satisfying to see that the worthy custom so conspicuous in America and Europe of giving endowment to educational institutions by private individuals is gradually gaining ground in Japan. Apart from the fact that many of our private universities and other collegiate institutions

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owe their existence to or are supported with funds collected from general public, there are many notable cases of endowments by single donors. Of the endowments announced in 1918 and 1919, the following may be mentioned :—

T. I. M. Emperor and Empress.

¥10,000,000	For expansion of educational organs
5,000	Toward reconstruction fund of the late Dr. Mishima's Nishogakusha.
20.000	To the Women's University toward expansion fund.
100,000	Toward expansion fund of the *Kokugakuin* Institute.

Mr. S. Uchida...	¥1,000,000	For est. the Mito High School.
„ T. Akaboshi	1,000,000	Toward capital fund for founding the Keimei-Kai, a scholastic society.
„ S. Asano	1,000,000	For est. a technical school at Tsurumi.
Mrs. T. Hayashi	1,000,000	Toward fund for est. a Govt. Language school at Osaka.
Mr. F. Kanematsu... ...	100,000	Toward fund for est. a Govt. Higher Commercial School, Kobe.
„ G. Mochizuki	500,000	Toward edutacion fund of Chinese students in Japan.
„ H. Nakauchi	180,000	For est. a home for the feeble minded at Oshima.
„ T. Yamamoto	100,000	For expanding the Women's Univ.
„ K. Tsuchihashi, ...		An annual sum of ¥12,000 to encourage medical research in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

SECTION IX

SCHOOL HYGIENE

Health of Male Students in Government Institutions

Health data of students in the Imperial Universities, High Schools and various Professional (collegiate) Schools are as follows :—

	No. of students examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
1916-17.. ..	21,937	55.9	43.0	1.1	56.4	43.6
1917-18.. ..	22,031	57.5	41.3	1.1	56.0	44.0
1918-19.. ..	21,970	60.8	38.3	0.9	53.8	46.2

Health of Female Students in Government Institutions

Health data of girls in Higher Normal Schools, in Girls' High Schools attached thereto, and in other professional schools are :—

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	No. of students examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
1916-17..	1,810	56.8	43.0	0.2	76.3	23.7
1917-18..	2,055	49.3	50.4	0.3	77.9	22.1
1918-19..	2,140	50.0	49.8	0.2	76.2	23.8

Health of Public and Private Schools of Secondary and Elementary Education

Health returns of boys for the 1918–19 year stand thus:—

	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
Elementary schools ..	1,123,286	51.22	45.10	3.68	—	—
Middle schools	148,058	53.23	43.18	3.59	77.54	22.46
Normal schools	15,822	62.19	36.42	1.39	71.64	28.36
Technical schools ..	42,633	57.05	39.94	3.01	78.32	21.68
Special schools	2,524	48.18	50.87	0.95	58.08	41.92
Total or average..	1,332,324	51.75	44.63	3.62	77.01	22.99

The data for girls for the 1918–19 year are as follows:—

	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
Elementary schools ..	995,288	46.70	48.69	4.61	—	—
Girls' high schools ..	97,058	51.44	45.15	3.41	84.79	15.21
Normal schools	7,329	60.32	38.46	1.22	82.59	17.41
Special schools	103	60.19	39.81	—	62.14	37.86
Total or average..	1,099,778	47.21	48.31	4.48	84.61	15.39

The health data as regards height and weight of elementary school children for the 1918–19 year are given below:—

Age	Boys			Girls		
	No. examined	Height *shaku*	Weight *kwan*	No. examined	Height *shaku*	Weight *kwan*
7	175,671	3.53	4.674	169,726	3.49	4.522
10	169,103	3.99	6.192	156,562	3.95	5.957
13	63,963	4.42	8.038	36,444	4.43	8.203
16	930	4.80	10.374	328	4.73	10.757

SECTION X

LIBRARIES

The number of libraries totalled in 1919, about 2,720 including one govt. (Imp. Library) 758 public and 600 private establishments and three libraries belonging to the Imperial Universities. Of the above the Imperial

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Library and the Library belonging to the Imperial Tokyo University surpass the rest as to accommodation and so forth. The libraries of Imp. Kyoto University, of the Cabinet and of the Imperial Household Department are also worthy of mention.

The Imperial Library

The Library in Ueno Park, Tokyo, though the largest in Japan, is quite insignificant as compared with sister institutions in Europe and America. Indeed the amount appropriated on account of the central library is shamefully small.

	No. of volumes (end of March)			No. of days open during the year	No. of visitors	Average visitors per day
	Japanese and Chinese	European	Total			
1918..	..259,183	77,969	337,152	332	239,930	722.68
1919..	..264,073	79,682	343,755	327	235,427	720.05

The Imperial University Libraries

The library belonging to the Imperial University of Tokyo even surpasses the Imperial Library in the number of volumes contained. It is accessible only to the professors, students, etc. of the University. The number of volumes stored at the end of March, 1919 were as follows:—

	Japanese & Chinese books	European books	Total
University of Tokyo (Proper)..	..363,420	290,702	654,122
do. (Agriculture College)	.. 31,587	29,566	61,153
University of Kyoto..	..236,478	195,975	432,453
University of Tohoku (Sendai)	.. 88,288	45,831	134,119
Hokkaido (Sapporo)	.. 28,387	29,060	57,447

Note.—The last-named institution also stores thousands of pictures and diagrams.

Public and Private Libraries

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. In the provinces the Osaka Library (Prefectural) possessing 140,000 heads the list as to number. The Hibiya Library of the Tokyo Municipality added in 1921 2,000 new books published in U. S. A. and contributed to the city by the Carnegie Peace Commission. Among private libraries the Nanki Bunko founded by Marquis Tokugawa in 1912 on the premises of his mansion at Azabu, Tokyo is perhaps the most important private institution of the kind. The Ohashi Library founded in Tokyo in 1906 by Mr. Ohashi, the Nakanoshima Library in Osaka founded by the Sumitomo family, Shokado Bunko by the Iwasaki family are also notable. Private universities, especially Waseda and Keio have each a big one. Both Dr. Morrison's famous library acquired by Baron Iwasaki in 1917 at ¥350,000 sterling and Mr. Kuhara's private library now in course of formation at an estimated cost of some ¥3,000,000 are also noteworthy. The former containing over 200,000 books on China is to be much enlarged and reorganized into a Seminary devoted to research things Oriental, under the name of Toyo-kenkyu-sho. The construction work is now going on in Baron Iwasaki's residence, Tokyo.

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Year ended March	No. of libraries	No. of volumes	No. of days open a year	No. of visitors	Visitors per day
1917..	1,091	3,994,828	284,696	8,331,468	29.26
1918..	1,236	4,083,697	302,261	8,230,921	27.23
1919..	1,358	4,431,511	352,099	9,281,077	26.36

MUSEUMS

Museums that exist in most important cities in the country are generally of limited scope and for commercial interest, as described elsewhere. The museums that are under the control of the Imperial Household Department, three, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature. The exhibits displayed are principally historical relics, specimens of arts and industry. Of these, the Tokyo Imperial Museum, the largest in Japan, was the first founded and dates from 1872. This museum has, among the articles exhibited, various costumes, utensils, &c., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, as also specimens of various natural productions. A zoological garden is attached to this museum. The Hyokei-Kwan, (erected in 1910 in commemoration of the wedding of the now reigning Emperor and Empress) makes a part of the Imp. Tokyo Museum, and is devoted for displaying objects of fine arts and art industry. The Tokyo Educational Museum formerly belonging to the Tokyo Higher Normal School has been open to public since 1914. The total number of visitors to these museums and the zoological garden are :—

Year	Imp. Tokyo	Imp. Kyoto	Imp. Nara	Zoo	Educational
1915-16	158,225	30,156	36,998	523,949	—
1917-18	252,245	46,581	47,806	767,685	146,622

SECTION XI

MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

A. Moral Education

The Imperial Rescript on Education (1890) s regarded as the corner stone of moral education in Japan. Even little children under ten have to learn by heart the text of the Rescript, though they can hardly be expected to understand it, being couched in the grave Chinese classic style. At the same time it is supplemented with text-books on ethics in which stories of famous men and women are predominating features.

Secondary Schools.—The Department of Education enforces the following general directions about it.

"The teaching of moral must be based on the precepts of the Imperial Rescript on Education ; its object is to foster the growth of moral ideas and sentiments, and to give the culture and character necessary for men of middle or higher standing, and to encourage and promote the practice of virtues. The teaching should be done by explaining essential points of morals in connection with the daily life of pupils, by means of good works or maxims and examples of good deeds ; and be followed by a little more systematic exposition of the duties to self, to society, and to the State ; elements of ethics may also be given.'

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The Higher Institutions.—The Minister of Education issued in 1909, an Instruction with the object of having this neglected subject attended to regularly in schools of this grade, the text being as follows:—

"Education aims mainly at producing worthy men, and it requires no emphasizing that great importance should be always attached to the building up of character, whether it be at common or special schools. I am aware that for this reason the Government schools have never been slack in paying attention to the point. The students of those institutions are those who received a moral education while at the middle school or lower stages; but they still lack firmness in their ethical ideas and are liable to fall victims to temptations of various kinds, while they are at a period of life when they are in need of moral culture. It is desirable that from now onward the Government schools devote more energy to the moral training of their students and foster and temper moral ideas in them, not only by giving lectures on ethics at stated intervals, but also by seizing every opportunity for the purpose, so that they may grow firm in their resolution to put in practice what they are taught. The principals, instructors and teachers of the schools are exhorted to make themselves with one mind and heart the centre of moral uplifting and personally influence their students and endeavour to the end that the Emperor's wishes contained in the Rescript on Education and also in the Imperial Message to the people (about thrift) may be carried out."

In the opinion of a competent foreign authority the present system of moral education in Japan is defective on account of the scarcity of hostels where students who are away from home may be placed under proper care and the compulsory and mechanical system of ethical education and absence of religious influence.

B. Physical Culture

"*Judo*" or "*Jujitsu*"

This manly art of self-defence which has become popular in both hemispheres owes its development to the reform effected by Mr. J. Kano (see Who's Who) established for this purpose in 1886 special training hall styled Kodokwan, now at Koishikawa, Tokyo. The reform consisted in eliminating the dangerous features from the various styles formerly in vogue and developing a new system suited both for the purpose of mental discipline and physical culture. By 1894 Mr. Kano's presevering efforts had began to bear fruit, and branch halls were started at several provinces. The fame of the new style began to spread not only in Japan but even to foreign countries, especially after the Russo-Japanese War, and of Mr. Kano's pupils not a few went over to America and Europe to teach the art to foreigners. Several of those foreigners staying in Japan have got initated in it. At present in almost all Japanese schools of secondary grade and above the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of *jujitsu* are to be found in all cities and towns. Some fifty thousands have been trained and in Mar. 1917 the graduates roll numbered over 20,000. The ancient custom, known as "cold practice" of going through the training before dawn during midwinter, presents a lively scene.

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Fencing

In former days fencing and swordsmanship occupied the foremost place in the physical and mental training of the gentry classes. As practised today at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of the passed greatness and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a hilt twelve inches in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throat. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. It is among policemen that the training is more actual and realistic than at schools, for these guardians of peace are required, from the nature of their duty, to practise fencing as a regular lesson and for actual purposes. The "Cold practice" to encourage hardihood and endurance is also adopted in fencing as in *jujitsu*.

Physical Culture for Girls

Physical culture is no easy business for girls attending the secondary grade schools, not merely because active exercises by girls are still regarded with disfavor by some conservative mothers, but chiefly because Japanese female garment, though very attractive to look at, is not well adapted for active movement. Nevertheless, physical culture is steadily gaining ground, and in the girls' higher schools the subject of gymnastic, 3 hours a week, is included, and girls are made to go through training in fancy steps and figure movements, some callisthenics, and so on. In the Female Higher Normal School the Swedish system and some other exercises are given. In the Japan Womens' University a hybrid system is in force, it partaking of the halbert training which daughters of *samurai* had to acquire in former days and some forms of callisthenics.

School Excursion

Twice in the year middle school boys are taken out on excursions that last not more than a week, smaller boys being generally made to go on shorter trips. All these boys are intended to *rough it* on such occasions, and guided by their teachers, they are made to make scientific observations or to visit places of historical interest.

Associations for Physical Culture

The most conspicuous among associations for physical culture is the Military Arts Association, organized in 1895 at Kyoto for the purpose of promoting military arts and developing the military spirits. Its roll reaches 1,653,000 members with Prince Fushimi as its patron and Gen. (ret.) Miyoshi Mori president. The gymnastics practised in the association are *jujitsu*, fencing, archery and boating. Every year in May and August a tournament is held.

The National Physical Education Society, at Omori, Tokyo, was voted

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annual subsidy of 30,000 *yen* by the Diet in 1893 for a period of of five years. A large Imperial gift was also granted. Two gymnasia were established in Tokyo, one in Osaka and another in Hokkaido. The graduates are granted teaching certificates for all the common higher schools of the country.

Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium, Tokyo, completed in April 1917 as complement of Y.M.C.A. work is sn the first regular gymnasium in Japan of Western pattern. It is an iron-ribbed 3 storeyed concrete building and measures 20 yards facade and 33 deep, and cost ¥100,000. A swimming pond, bowling-alley, race-course ($\frac{1}{5}$ m.), and all other sports are provided. Some Japanese sports, as jujitsu, have also claimed the attention of the promoters.

SECTION XII

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN

By "foreign students" is principally meant students coming to Japan from other countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China war that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning. The first batch of ten students arrived in 1900. After the Russo-Japanese war the number swelled at one time to 25,000 approximately. That was the highest watermark, for soon a reaction set in and the departure began to exceed new arrivals. Several reasons account for this decline, such as the unfavorable impression which the action of students gave to the Peking (then Imperial) Government, on account of the radical ideas they carried home, and also the fact that there is no longer, as there was at first, a promising field of employment for adventurous Chinese lads with mere smattering of "new learning" acquired in Japan. Large number of these students has occupied ministerial and other high posts. The students from China now number about 3,000.

JAPANESE STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe and America since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expenses are included. These foreign-going students, called *ryugakusei* in Japanese, are in most part selected nowadays from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions for several years after they completed their academic courses. The allowance made differs according to the places of study and also subjects thereof. In general it is ¥4,320 for one in Europe or U.S.A. besides about ¥700 for "the outfits allowance." In the 1919-20 year, 1067 *ryugakusei* were sent by the Education Department alone of whom 240 staying in various countries at the end of March 1920 were distributed as follows:—U.S.A. 61; England 49; Switzerland 22; France 19; China 2; 1 each in Germany, Sweden, Chili, India; 56 on the way home. Other Govt. Departments have also their own *ryugakusei*.

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DEVICES FOR AIDING DESERVING POOR STUDENTS

Time-honored tradition impels the Japanese people to regard education almost with religious devotion. The eagerness with which parents of limited means endeavor to give education to their sons and daughters can only be equalled by the zeal shown by the latter who attend school under circumstances quite forbidding.

Various devices are provided for giving aid to the "jikatsu-sei" (self-supporting students) or "ku-gaku-sei" (studying under hard lot), as the students of this special class are called. The most important of these is in the shape of aid societies organized and maintained by leading people of each locality. In general, these organizations somewhat partake of the nature of old feudalism, for they are in most cases formed or principally maintained by the old feudal lord of this or that former fief. Such philanthropic bodies number more than one hundred.

In response to the order of the central authorities lately issued 259 middle schools have sent in reports as to the number of deserving students destitute of means. Out of the total of 26,888, deserving students destitute of means numbered during the last three years 2,159 or about 8%. Then 285 students out of the total number of graduates could not proceed to higher institutions for lack of funds; 307 could do so through others' help. Of those on the roll 170 had to leave school on account of poverty while 539 were enabled to continue attendance by the help of others.

TEACHERS' AND MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION

Teachers' license examination and also the examination to grant license to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmaceutists are annually held.

Licence for Higher School Teachers

The sudden expansion of the Gov. and other educational organs demanding reinforcement of the required complement of the staff, the license examination of the higher grade was first carried out in the spring of 1920. Of 35 applicants for English and Mathematics 6 only (all English) passed it with success.

License for Secondary School Teachers

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle schools and higher girls' schools was started in 1895. The Examination Committee also takes charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private. Figures for the last 3 years are as follows:—

	License on examination			License without examination		
	Application	Granted	%	Application	Granted	%
1915–16	4,460	425	9.53	632	526	77.13
1916–17	4,276	351	8.21	678	552	81.42
1917–18	4,398	345	7.84	675	584	86.52

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License for Elementary Schools

	License on examination			License without examination		
	Application	Granted	%	Application	Granted	%
1915-16	28,901	6,664	23.05	6,687	5,448	81.47
1916-17	28,298	6,043	21.35	6,393	5,125	80.17
1917-18	23,629	5,651	25.92	6,621	5,329	80.49

Private School Graduates and Licenses

The following private universities and professional institutions are authorized to issue, subject to the approval of the Department of Education, the secondary school teachers' licenses to graduates of superior standing:—

Aoyama Gakuin (English); Doshisha (English); Joshi Eigakujuku (English); Keio University (English, Moral, Pedagogics); Kokugakuin University (History, Japanese & Chinese classics); Kyoritsu Joshi Shokugyo Gakko (Sewing & Manual Arts); Kyoto 1st Girls' High School (Japanese & Chinese classics, Sewing, Housekeeping); Nippon University (Moral, Law & Economy); Nippon Joshi Daigakko (Housekeeping); Tokyo Joshi Saiho-Jogakko (Sewing); Tokyo University (Moral, Pedagogics, Japanese & Chinese classics); Waseda University (English, History, Moral, Pedagogics, Japanese & Chinese classics); Wayo Saiho Jogakko (Sewing).

CHINESE IDEOGRAPHS AND ROMANIZATION OF JAPANESE LETTERS

The use of Chinese ideographs is a serious obstacle in the educational progress of Japan. To have to commit to memory those characters is in itself a trying business, and when it is considered that Japanese boys (and girls to some extent) in secondary and higher institutions have to learn English or German at the same time, the burden imposed upon them must be said to be really heavy. At any rate the ideographs are a clog to the progress of education, and their discontinuation and adoption of Romanization system would shorten the school course of Japanese boys by two or three years. The Romanization movement was started decades ago, but as yet there is little hope of its being universally adopted in schools, and Japan, in the meanwhile, must continue to use the cumbrous system of ideography. It is somewhat consoling to find that the number of ideographs in current use is much less than before. According to the stenographers of the Imperial Diet, about 2,000 ideographs suffice for reporting the speeches made in the two Houses. The text-books for ordinary elementary school grade of six years contain about 2,600 characters, higher grae 3,600 and the Middle school about 5,000.

MISSION SCHOOLS IN JAPAN

Though not to the same extent as in the early days of the Restoration when secular school system, Government and private, was still imperfect, Mission schools still continue to occupy an important place in the general school system of the country, especially in respect of moral education. In

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point of number the kindergarten heads the list with about 180 containing nearly 8,000 children in attendance, followed by eighty schools for boys, 3 of them Roman Catholic. The schools for girls number about 50.

Among the eighty boys' schools six are of collegiate grade, including the two university institutions of the Doshisha (Congregational) at Kyoto and the Rikkyo-Gakuin (Episcopalian) at Tokyo. These two are authorized by the Government to confer title on their graduates. Some schools, notably the Aoyama Gakuin (Methodist) at Tokyo, are qualified to issue middle school teachers' license to graduates of special courses, generally English.

It is, however, in Y.M.C.A. work that great activity is shown lately in respect of both educational and social side, and the tendency is noticeable of the Missionary enterprise being more directed in this direction than in school work.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

The National Research Council as gazetted on Nov. 26, 1920, consists of 2 Dept's, the General Affairs and Scientific, and has 94 noted scientists as its members. It comprises 8 branches of investigation, physics, chemistry, geography, biology, medicine, engineering, astronomy and geophysics, and will cooperate with the International Research Council now in course of formation among the late Allied States. It will also serve as a coordinating medium for various scientific associations at home. The first general meeting was held in Dec. 1920.

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CHAPTER XI

JUSTICE, PRISONS, POLICE AND SANITATION

I. JUSTICE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

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The Judicial System.—The Japanese Courts consist of (1) Local Courts (*Ku-Saibansho*), (2) District Courts (*Chihō-Saibansho*), (3) Courts of Appeal (*Koso-In*), and (4) the Supreme Court (*Daishin-In*). The Local Courts are held by single judges; District Courts and Courts of Appeal are collegiate Courts, divided into several divisions, each consisting of three judges; and the Supreme Court is a collegiate Court, also divided into divisions, in each of which five judges sit. All the courts have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, but the scope of jurisdiction possessed by the various classes is defined by law. In addition to the ordinary Courts there is one called the Court of Administrative Litigation (*Gyōsei-Saibansho*) which tries actions brought by the injured party when the right of an individual is injured by an illegal administrative disposition.

Actions.—(1) PROCEDURE IN COURT. All proceedings are oral, unless it is otherwise provided by law. For persons unacquainted with the Japanese language an interpreter must be provided. In an action to which a foreigner is a party, the oral proceedings may be had in a foreign language, if the officials and all the other persons concerned are acquainted with such language, but no instance of an actual applications of this provision of the law has ever been known.

(2) APPEAL, REVISION AND COMPLAINT.—An appeal lies against a judgment rendered in first instance by a District or a Local Court. It must be taken within one month from the service of the judgment. Proceedings before the Court of Appeal are oral, and new allegations of facts and new evidence may be introduced.

Revision applies to judgments rendered in the second instance by a District Court or a Court of Appeal. It is only for errors in law. The time for revision is the same as for appeal.

Complaint can be made against any ruling or order of the court, other than a judgment, by which an application relating to the proceedings is refused, and in such other cases as are prescribed by law. A decision on a complaint is generally made without oral proceedings. No period is

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fixed for a complaint, except that in certain cases an immediate complaint is provided for, which must be made within one week from the service of the order or ruling.

(3) SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS. When a claim is for a fixed sum of money, or for the presentation of a fixed quantity of other fungible things, or of securities, the creditor, instead of bringing an action, may apply to the Local Court of the general forum of the debtor, or if the claim is secured by a lien on an immovable, of the real forum, to make an "order of payment" against the debtor. The latter may object to this order within two weeks after it is served upon him, or at any time before an order of execution is made. If he does not do so, an order will be made for the execution of the order of payment.

Acknowledgments.—These can be made in the presence of a Notary Public, but the drawback to employing a Notary is that the proceedings must be conducted in the Japanese language, and that the Notary's act must be recorded in Japanese script, thus entailing much troublesome work. Among foreigners resident in Japan, the custom is to make acknowledgments before their respective Consuls, but the documents so acknowledged are neither deemed to be "Notarial Deeds" by the Courts, nor to possess evidential value in a judicial sense.

Costs in Civil Procedure. - These are paid by means of adhesive stamps affixed to the original petitions. Costs of First Instance are:—

	Value of the subject-matter. Yen	Stamp duty. Yen
Not exceeding	500	12.00
" "	750	15.00
" "	1,000	18.00
" "	2,500	25.00
" "	5,000	30.00

For amounts exceeding 5,000 Yen—three (3) Yen is to be added for each 1,000 Yen. If the value of the suit was - e.g.—Yen 50,000, the costs would be Yen 30 for the first 5,000 Yen and Yen 3 per each subsequent 1,000 Yen—*i.e.*—Yen 30 + (45 × 3 = Yen 135) = Yen 165.

COSTS OF APPEAL INSTANCE are the same as stated above, but with a surcharge of 50% added thereto.

COSTS IN THE SUPREME COURT are *double* those in first instance.

SUNDRY FEES. The law provides for certain small fees to be paid in respect to incidental petitions and statements varying from 20 *sen* to Yen 1 each.

PROCESS-SERVER' FEES depend upon the work entailed, as provided for in the law. All papers must be served by an official Process-Server.

LAWYERS' FEES. There is no official scale, and the question of fees is one of custom and arrangement. As a rule, the Japanese lawyers charge on the basis of a percentage which varies with the difficulty and importance of the case, the value of the subject-matter of the suit, the time taken up, etc. The professional standing of the practitioner has also to be taken into consideration. Speaking generally, law-suits are necessarily costly because all foreign exhibits must be translated into the Japanese language, and because the amount of time frittered away over even the

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most simple cases is such that a lawyer cannot afford to handle them without adequate remuneration, the upshot being that small causes, which should entail only very trifling fees, often result in legal bills disproportionate to the interests involved. It must also be borne in mind that the party defeated is only bound to pay the "judicial costs" occasioned by the suit, and that these *do not include the lawyer's fees, as between solicitor and client, incurred by the successful party.*

Composition of Courts at End of 1918

	Supreme	Appeal	District	Local	Total
No. of Courts	1	7	51	248	307
Judges	31	73	327	445	946
Procurators	8	28	187	233	456

Number of Civil Cases in 1919

Courts	Kind of cases	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand
Local	1st instance	341,514	312,729	28,785
	Retrial	8	6	2
District ..	1st instance	38,807	23,991	14,816
	Trial for appeal ..	8,967	5,236	3,731
	Trial for complaint ..	700	561	139
	Total	48,474	29,788	18,686
	Retrial	9	9	—
Appeal	Trial for appeal ..	4,213	2,002	2,211
	Trial for revision ..	4	—	4
	Trial for complaint ..	241	208	33
	Special trial	—	—	—
	Total	4,458	2,210	2,248
	Retrial	7	3	4
Supreme ..	Trial for revision ..	1,282	1,083	199
	Trial for complaint ..	201	194	7
	Total	1,483	1,277	206
	Retrial	—	—	—
Total cases ..	1st instance	159,449	117,525	41,924
	Trial for appeal ..	13,180	7,238	5,942
	Trial for revision ..	1,286	1,083	203
	Trial for complaint ..	1,142	963	179
	Total	175,057	126,809	48,248
	Retrial	24	17	7

With the approval of the 1918–19 Diet the Government have established 31 new local courts in the provinces.

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Civil Cases Disposed of

	Year	Total no. of cases	Cases decided	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases of 1st instance	1915..	278,480	84,207	—	49,379	19,450	80,739	44,705
	1916..	271,581	80,409	—	53,740	19,194	72,426	45,812
	1917..	230,287	66,786	—	49,240	15,573	55,251	43,437
	1918..	212,482	57,472	—	46,856	15,634	49,324	43,203
	1919..	208,609	58,802	—	44,950	15,125	46,170	43,562
	Average	240,289	69,535	—	48,833	16,995	60,782	44,144

Continued		Total No. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases appealed	1915..	13,452	1,687	4,224	2,055	348	51	5,087
	1916..	14,332	1,764	4,265	2,280	412	37	5,574
	1917..	14,463	1,814	4,137	2,352	415	33	5,712
	1918..	13,500	1,466	3,712	2,264	427	142	5,549
	1919..	13,180	1,330	3,408	2,053	405	47	5,942
	Average	13,798	1,612	3,948	2,201	402	62	5,573
Cases complained	1915..	2,755	2,031	288	156	60		220
	1916..	2,215	1,534	229	170	43		239
	1917..	1,747	1,120	214	134	35		244
	1918..	1,367	825	185	132	48		177
	1919..	1,164	685	170	113	15		181
	Average	1,850	1,239	217	141	40		213
Cases demanding revision	1915..	1,707	161	897	214	—	—	435
	1916..	1,543	181	973	152	—	—	237
	1917..	1,358	153	830	149	—	—	226
	1918..	1,330	172	800	135	—	—	223
	1919..	1,286	167	809	107	—	—	203
	Average	1,445	167	862	151	—	—	265

Nature of Civil Cases Settled at 1st Instance

	No. of cases	Personal	Land	Buildings & ships	Money	Cereals	Goods	Document	Others
1915	233,775	3,573	4,407	4,079	126,622	1,798	2,893	654	89,749
1916	225,769	4,061	4,871	4,611	125,058	1,985	2,945	762	81,476
1917	186,850	4,320	4,719	4,558	103,478	2,083	2,921	676	64,095
1918	169,286	4,750	5,410	5,096	90,313	2,615	3,080	619	57,403
1919	165,047	5,115	6,291	6,167	84,843	2,786	3,135	479	56,231
Average	196,145	4,364	5,140	4,902	106,063	2,253	2,995	638	69,790

Cases of Bankruptcy and Rehabilitation

	Adjudicated for Bankruptcy							Rehabilitation	
	No. of cases	Individual	Partnership	Partnership Ltd.	Joint stock Co.	Total	Cases remaining in hand	Amount of credit	Sanctioned	Rejected
1915	555	164	3	8	15	190	365	2,263,635	10	1
1916	532	130	3	10	18	161	371	3,656,779	5	1
1917	504	116	5	11	21	153	351	2,778,023	5	1
1918	458	111	2	12	10	135	323	1,773,630	14	—
1919	475	95	6	6	10	117	358	4,548,019	5	1
Average	505	123	4	9	15	151	354	3,004,017	8	1

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Cases of Bankruptcy and Rehabilitation

	No. of cases	No. of debtors	No. of creditors	Amount of credit	Rehabilitation	
					Sanctioned	Rejected
1915.. ..	436	498	446	247,170	86	—
1916.. ..	483	516	537	229,643	86	4
1917.. ..	461	497	468	256,903	96	4
1918.. ..	355	372	364	162,833	98	2
1919.. ..	320	364	330	1,557,820	107	5
Average ..	411	449	429	490,874	95	3

Criminal Cases

Daily life constitutes an important factor in awarding judgement on cases of criminal offences according to the new code, and professional gamblers, pickpockets and other scums of society have been visited with graver sentences than could be sentenced according to the old code. Chiefs of gamblers, pickpokets and others in Tokyo and elsewhere who used to levy percentage on their followers and were leading very luxurious life with impunity have even been sentenced to as long as 15 years. Sentences inflicted on these classes being generally much longer, the number of prison inmates has suddenly increased with the enforcement of the new code. During the one year from Oct. 1908 (when the code was put into force) to Sept. 1909, prison inmates awaiting trial numbered 73,996 in Japan Proper, while the corresponding figures during one year before the enforcement, i.e., Oct. 1907 to Sept. 1908 totalled 79,329. Numbers of new conviction before and after the enforcement of the new code are 126,104 and 118,099 respectively, and do not show any great difference.

The condition of criminal cases handled in course of last three years is as follows:—

		No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand
Search carried out ..	1917.. ..	307,236	301,761	5,475
	1918.. ..	321,190	316,630	4,560
	1919.. ..	314,997	312,022	2,975
Preliminary trial	1917.. ..	5,483	4,875	608
	1918.. ..	5,084	4,368	716
	1919.. ..	4,854	4,307	547
Summary judgment ..	1917.. ..	61,777	60,737	1,040
	1918.. ..	61,266	59,934	1,332
	1919.. ..	58,825	57,801	1,024
First instance	1917.. ..	59,813	53,328	6,485
	1918.. ..	54,282	48,407	5,875
	1919.. ..	47,060	42,223	4,837
Appeal trial	1917.. ..	14,221	12,997	1,224
	1918.. ..	13,019	11,976	1,043
	1919.. ..	11,559	10,469	1,090
Revision trial	1917.. ..	4,086	3,518	568
	1918.. ..	4,196	3,768	428
	1919.. ..	3,602	3,088	514

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		No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand
Trial for complaint ..	1917.. ..	54	53	1
	1918.. ..	62	59	3
	1919.. ..	55	52	3
Cases for complaint ..	1917.. ..	28	24	4
	1918.. ..	38	37	1
	1919.. ..	22	22	—
Grand Total	1917.. ..	452,698	437,293	15,405
	1918.. ..	459,137	445,179	13,958
	1919.. ..	440,974	429,984	10,990

NOTE.—During the year 1919 the foreign defendants numbered 306 of which 303 cases were disposed of in the year.

SENTENCE CARRIED OUT

		No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment and confinement	Penalty, fine, &c.	Total	Offenders per 100,000 population
Decision at 1st Instance ..	1917..	87,147	67	49,793	34,689	84,519	156
	1918..	74,381	40	48,558	23,711	72,309	130
	1919..	65,065	60	42,633	20,856	63,549	112
Summary judgment ..	1917..	107,261	—	—	107,261	107,261	191
	1918..	94,062	—	—	94,062	94,062	166
	1919..	98,846	—	—	98,846	98,846	171
Summary judgment for Police offence	1917..	472,147	—	51,829	416,450	468,279	843
	1918..	459,568	—	54,351	399,325	453,676	811
	1919..	471,477	—	51,693	411,881	463,574	815
Grand Total .	1917..	666,555	67	101,592	558,400	660,059	1,190
	1918..	628,011	40	102,909	517,098	620,047	1,109
	1919..	635,388	60	94,326	531,583	527,123	1,098

II. PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in cells different from those for older ages. Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding doors, the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system should therefore be sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion and other inmates from option, are made to work at workhouse, and rewards at certain rate are given. Workhouses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labor for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sunday, and ordinary education is given unders 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own device, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration *per capita* of prisoners consists of 95 pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 5 *sen*. Bath is opened once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention

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prisoners, once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those of penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for detention criminal, one in every month for an imprisonment criminal and one in every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and light-heartedness is reflected even on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected than the convicts in Western prisons. Then Japanese prisoners appear more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

Number of Prison Inmates

Dec. 31	No. of prisons	Lock-up at police station	Convicts	Criminal defendants	In separate cells	Infants	Total
1917 ..	153	1,213	51,586	4,056	533	31	56,206
1918 ..	155	1,210	53,052	5,993	280	31	59,356
1919 ..	164	1,219	51,869	3,204	159	25	55,347

New Convicts Classified, 1919

Crime	Convicts	Crime	Convicts
Theft	15,607	Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, &c.	198
Gambling	5,976	Trespass into another's house	197
Fraud and usurpation ..	6,386	Perjury	85
Forgery of document ..	860	Calumny	60
Battery & assaults	1,953	Others	2,516
Stolen goods concealed, &c.	968	Military law	113
Murder	623	Forestry law	258
Burglary	361	Military summons	38
Incendiary	444	Post and telegram rules ..	38
Disturbing official duty ..	96	Other laws	466
Concealment, &c.	64	Police regulations &c. ..	3,836
Forgery of coins	35	Total	41,451
Abortion	203		

Capital Punishment Classified

	Murder	Burglary	Incendiary	Illicit Manf. of Explosives	Total		Murder	Burglary	Incendiary	Illicit Manf. of Explosives	Total
1914 ..	4	1	—	—	5	1917 ..	33	19	1	—	53
1915 ..	63	31	—	—	94	1918 ..	24	25	1	—	50
1916 ..	27	28	—	1	56	1919 ..	23	16	4	—	43

New Convicts Classified by Ages

	Under 18	18—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Over 60	Total
1917 ..	1,976	2,328	13,402	11,176	7,342	3,041	1,151	40,416
1918 ..	1,875	2,446	14,524	11,029	7,345	3,009	1,126	41,354
1919 ..	1,463	2,153	13,835	10,099	6,553	2,553	884	37,540

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New Convicts Classified by Education

	High school education		Middle school education		Elementry school education		Elementary school unfinished		Illiterate		Unknown	Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1917..	199	—	1,504	11	22,249	452	11,106	797	3,523	649	6	38,506
1918..	133	2	1,431	8	22,637	422	11,675	693	3,728	714	11	41,354
1919..	88	1	1,182	6	21,555	467	10,338	471	2,891	513	28	37,540

New Convicts Classified by Property

	With property		With small property		Without property		Indigence		Unknown	Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1917	701	14	2,610	76	23,480	1,128	11,671	688	48	40,416
1918	595	13	2,822	73	25,737	1,055	10,406	592	61	41,354
1919	403	8	2,474	64	25,737	983	7,418	400	53	37,540

Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison-Inmates

	No. of sick inmates	Average number of sick inmates per day	Sick rate per inmate per annum	No. of mortality	Mortality per 1,000 inmates
1917	70,124	192	1.29	885	16.28
1918	85,103	233	1.45	1,483	25.21
1919	74,206	203	1.27	1,113	19.09

Frequency of Offences and Ages

(New convicts for 1919)

	1st time		2nd time		Over 3rd		Over 6th		Total	
	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
M. ..	1,229	19,511	141	5,757	11	3,283	11	6,762	1,392	35,313
F. ..	72	1,000	9	170	1	83	1	165	83	1,418
Total..	1,301	20,511	150	5,927	12	3,366	12	6,927	1,475	36,731

Number of Prison-Inmates Entered

	New conviction		Provisional release canceled		Recaptured		Total with others	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1917.. ..	41,656	3,978	5	—	10	—	41,700	4,005
1918.. ..	43,428	3,058	—	—	13	—	43,475	3,097
1919.. ..	38,775	2,676	1	—	10	—	38,826	2,698

Number of Prison-Inmates Whose Names are Cancelled

	Serving out the term		Amnesty		Provisional release		Died		Escaped		Total with others	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1917..	34,780	3,618	—	—	1,510	157	888	17	12	—	38,695	3,871
1918..	37,146	2,889	1	—	1,933	178	1,434	37	13	—	41,977	3,196
1919..	34,386	2,520	—	—	3,299	209	1,084	35	16	—	39,901	2,825

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Ratio of Prison-Officers and Prison-Inmates

	No. of officers, etc.	Inmates per officer	Male inmates per turnkey	Female inmates per female keeper
1917	7,499	7.8	8.3	9.3
1918	7,435	8.3	8.9	9.2
1919	7,549	7.6	8.1	8.4

Work of Prison-Inmates

	Number of workers (days in 1000)			Wages (1000 *yen*)			Wages per day per capita male (*sen*)		
	Government work	Contrat work	Trust work	Govt. work	Cont. work	Trust work	Govt.	Cont.	Trust
1917 ..	3,699	10,262	1,961	405	1,135	211	9.3	11.1	24.8
1918 ..	3,415	11,162	2,135	399	1,592	279	10.3	14.3	13.6
1919 ..	3,339	10,904	2,112	497	2,354	344	13.8	21.7	16.9

Wage-earning rate of convicts stands very low in Japan, amounting to only 20% of maintenance outlay as against 50% of England and Germany, and 42% of U.S.A. Formosa, however, is an exception, for the wages earned by its convicts meet the expenses of maintenance, and its prisons are practically self-supporting.

Revenue of Prisons (in *yen*)

	Ordinary					
Year ended March	Earnings from labour	Rental of property	Other receip's	Total	Extra-ordinary	Total
1917 ..	2,034,988	2,538	5,368	2,042,894	71,078	2,113,972
1918 ..	2,837,326	6,022	7,930	2,851,277	109,757	2,961,034
1919 ..	3,752,618	3,584	9,095	3,765,297	97,380	3,862,677

Expenditure of Prisons (in *yen*)

	Ordinary					
Year ended March	Salaries of officers	Wages and sundries	Expenses for inmates	Total with others	Extra-ordinary	Total
1917 ..	283,702	2,330,073	3,268,849	6,122,161	534,556	6,656,717
1918 ..	295,943	2,560,439	5,204,652	8,314,882	662,849	8,977,731
1919 ..	307,523	2,593,712	6,313,147	9,472,646	813,887	10,286,533

Annual Earnings and Expenses per Prison-Inmate (in *yen*)

Year ended March	Income (Earning of wages and works of inmates)	Expenses		
		Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1917	46.645	112.625	9.834	122.459
1918	61.971	141.365	11.270	152.635
1919	83.747	162.542	13.966	176.508

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III. POLICE

The Japanese policeman has generally earned a well deserved praise for integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace to sternly uphold the honor of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a police for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefits. With pittance of a salary, about ¥30 all allowances included the lot of policemen is sufficiently hard one, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation a policeman of diligent and meritorious services, may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing ¥1,500 a year. New policemen are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months' training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for purpose of mutual aid and protection.

Police Offences

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or fine under ¥20. Offences liable to detention are four, they being hiding in others' building or ships, prostitution, vagrancy and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fines number 37, some of them are:—beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' business or festive or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortunetelling etc., practising hypnotism, tattooing one's own or other's body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamity, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are:—wantonly discharging fire-arms, refusing summons of competent offices, when doctors and midwives refuse summons of clients, exposing shoulders bare, presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing nuisance on the road, maltreating animals, etc. Police offences are summarily judged at police offices concerned, and this system dates from 1885. By the revised criminal code enforced in 1909 cases liable to this judgement are limited to those not more than 20 days' detention or to fines not exceeding ¥20. An attempt was made in the 1909–10 session of the Diet to abolish this police court judgement system and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, but the measure was not adopted.

Police Offices and Police Force

Police stations in Japan Proper are subordinate to the Police Bureaux attached to the prefectural governments except in Tokyo-fu

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where the Metropolitan Police Board is placed under control of the Home Office. The police stations numbered, in Dec. 1918 709 with 500 branches, and 15 water police stations with two branches. The police force at the end of 1918 comprised: Police inspectors, 1,473; Sub-inspectors, 1,290; Policemen, 40,886.

Suicides and Suicidal Acts

Act	1916		1917		1918	
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.
By hanging	4,010	1,723	3,709	1,754	4,090	1,905
,, drowning	1,391	1,960	1,325	1,832	1,426	2,183
,, edged tools	308	140	304	121	338	129
,, fire arms	130	11	126	10	135	19
,, poisons	165	201	289	208	248	209
,, being run over by trains or trains	1,008	562	945	425	1,148	551
Others	127	61	160	72	168	75
Total	7,239	4,558	6,858	4,422	7,553	5,071

Principal Causes of Suicides

Act	1916		1917		1918	
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mental derangement	1,912	1,191	1,779	1,123	1,910	1,331
From illness	1,667	1,133	1,637	1,102	1,880	1,318
Poverty or misery	531	208	426	150	458	168
Love or jealousy	73	97	68	106	52	92
Remorse	121	49	103	46	129	47
Domestic discord	135	266	132	230	145	269
Fear of detection of crimes or impending punishment ..	154	23	145	17	163	37
Pessimism	149	96	156	102	131	98
Business failure and debts ..	183	10	143	17	93	10
Lewdness and dissipation	133	10	158	11	127	16

Number of Suicides by Age (1918)

Under 16 years M. 115, F. 92; 16-20, M. 383, F. 547, 20-30, M. 1,709 F. 1,304; 30-40, M. 1,117, F. 696; 40-50, M. 945, F. 546; over 50, M. 2,957 F. 1,794; unknown, M. 327, F. 92; Total M. 7,553, F. 5,071.

No. of Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud

Numbers of houses, boats or persons that suffered from robbery, fraud, etc. are as follows:—

	Robbery by force	Larceny	Pickpockets	Fraud and Forgery	Total
1916	1,295	229,187	2,939	67,541	300,962
1917	980	232,450	3,159	65,704	302,293
1918	1,471	249,552	3,502	67,308	321,833

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Principal Police Offences

Offence	1916	1917	1918
Riot	813	327	8,468
Incendiarism	9,533	10,553	10,783
Forgery of coins	206	147	124
Forgery of documents	307	319	313
Obscenity	2,796	2,597	2,506
Gambling and lottery	81,649	91,605	94,632
Disgrace of official honor	481	631	506
Murder	1,886	1,943	1,874
Battery and assaults	19,022	19,873	19,808
Accidental battery and assaults	3,277	3,793	4,456
Abortion	1,252	1,123	1,307
Desertion	315	326	311
Abduction	907	1,096	1,086
Larceny	81,063	82,775	92,558
Robbery by force	1,083	903	1,540
Fraud and usurpation	49,772	46,872	48,715
Wilful injury	2,032	1,964	1,768
Violation of military and naval laws	387	328	240
Violation of police regulations	178,929	176,713	181,203
Violation of administrative rules	266,573	288,518	289,101

Unnatural Deaths

Cause	1916	1917	1918
Murdered	2,344	2,622	2,139
Accidental deaths: Floods	96	133	288
Tidal waves	11	727	16
Shipwrecks	819	1,039	820
Fires	390	610	416
Earthquakes	7	8	13
Snow or frozen	251	569	872
Landslips, collapsed houses, trees, etc.	681	1,065	876
At mines	592	998	775
Beasts and poisonous insects	64	163	148
Railway and tramcars, etc.	8,638	8,959	8,709
Falling ill on the road	1,379	1,232	1,421
Total inc. others	16,156	18,672	17,986

Number of Foundlings

Year	Living		Found dead		Total		
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1915	80	86	22	18	102	86	188
1916	95	99	71	36	166	135	301
1917	122	113	24	28	146	141	287
1918	70	56	17	18	87	74	161

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Fires

	No. of cases	No. of houses destroyed or damaged	Building area *tsubo*	Amount of damage yen 1,000
1915	16,475	39,326	562,164	16,267
1916	16,238	38,931	510,841	17,465
1917	17,012	46,426	688,456	37,468
1918	13,401	40,065	602,363	33,941

IV. MEDICINE AND SANITARY AFFAIRS

With the construction of water-works at Tokyo, Osaka, Okayama, and many other important cities cholera and other epidemics have practically ceased to appear. At present dysentery and intestinal fever and pest, the latter generally traceable to Chinese origin and only appearing sporadically at times, cause occasional trouble among the eight epidemics that are regularly returned at the Sanitary Bureau. On the other hand, the epidemic eye-disease (trachoma), and a certain objectionable contagious disease are found to affect a large number of young men, and the conscription surgeons declare that some stern measures should be adopted for suppressing them.

Almost all Japanese people, whether rich or poor, prefer to enter hospitals when cases are judged serious. This is partly from custom and also from the fact that Japanese housewives are not well trained in nursing, though this defect is gradually disappearing. Inadequate arrangement even in the best families is perhaps another cause of this universal patronage of hospital. Midwives and nurses are generally women who have to undergo regular training to get the license.

Dec.	Hospitals	Practitioners	Dispensers	Midwives	Nurses
1915	1,057	46,800	6,040	31,856	18,789
1916	1,100	48,784	6,451	32,840	27,714
1917	1,151	50,219	6,956	34,295	31,121
1918	1,237	50,853	7,376	34,348	33,534

The number of dispensers in Japan still falls far short of requirement, as shown above, for compared with licensed practitioners there is only one dispenser per 8.54 practitioners on an average, the two extremes being 4.32 in Osaka and 32.40 in Okinawa. The question of division of labor between practitioners and dispensers, the former now combining the latter function, has repeatedly appeared in the Diet, but the Home authorities declare that this arrangement is still premature in Japan, and that the proposed division should be postponed till the dispensary force becomes sufficient in number to meet demand in remote districts.

The Patent Medicine and Recipts Regulations now in force date from 1877 and are based on the principle of issuing licence indiscriminately on any medicines or receipts that are not injurious, and therefore even when they are destitute of efficacy.

Toyama continues to enjoy from former time the honor of being the most important centre of patent medicines. This honor was attained not particularly from any great merit of patent medicines manufactured at Toyama but chiefly from excellent system of canvassing. It consists in leaving with a housewife a bag of medicine 10 *sen* or more in value, and of asking payment for whatever has been used on the occasion of the

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round next year, leaving a fresh bag in exchange for the old one. Statistics of numbers of licensed patent medicines and receipts are as follows:—

	1916	1917	1918
Total numbers of recipes	90,690	90,466	92,968
Amount of medicine tax, yen	234,149	242,108	259,264
Revenue stamps levied on, yen	2,727,797	3,361,290	4,489,860

NOTE.—The numbers of recipes represent those extant on Jan. 1st the following year.

RATE OF MORTALITY

In 1915 the rate stood in Japan at 21.5 per 1,000, against 14.0 in England, 19.6 in France, and 15.0 in Germany. Divided into sex the rate is 21.7 for males and 21.3 for females, but this relative rate is reversed in younger periods, that for females being higher than males. Then the mortality of babies under 1 year is 170 per 1,000 births against 110 in England, 173 in France, and 151 in Germany. Twenty years ago the baby mortality in Japan was 110 per 1,000, and for this degeneration defective caring is judged responsible. Birth rate shows no decline but the increase of baby mortality is a grave affair.

As to aggregate cases of illness in Japan Proper, nothing accurate can yet be known, but based on the dictum of Dr. Pendenhoer of Germany that there are 34 patient, to every case of death, Japan must have 34,000,000 patients every year, the number of mortality roughly reaching 1,000,000.

DEATHS CLASSIFIED

Total number of cases and relative ratio per 10,000 population are as follows, these representing the latest figures obtainable:—

		1916	1917	1918
Phthisis	Cases	86,633	87,952	99,215
	Ratio	15.7	15.7	17.8
Other tuberculoses	Cases	35,177	36,835	41,532
	Ratio	6.4	6.5	7.5
Meningitis	Cases	71,567	68,237	72,036
	Ratio	13.0	12.2	12.9
Brain diseases	Cases	73,654	77,749	85,995
	Ratio	13.3	13.9	15.4
Inflammation of lungs and bronchitis	Cases	99,489	99,236	205,533
	Ratio	18.0	17.7	36.9
Stomach diseases	Cases	39,953	38,398	38,099
	Ratio	7.2	6.9	6.8
Diarrhœa and enteric fever ..	Cases	125,752	129,585	145,381
	Ratio	22.8	23.1	26.1
Decrepitude	Cases	68,370	71,628	82,073
	Ratio	12.4	12.8	14.7

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Ten Epidemic Mortality

		Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small Pox	Cholera	Pest	Total with other four
1917	Cases	35,199	14,942	17,487	5,121	894	25	80,875
	Deaths	7,254	3,160	4,375	1,158	541	23	17,319
1918	Cases	43,151	13,997	15,748	1,467	—	1	82,459
	Deaths	9,873	2,823	3,849	1,285	—	1	19,307
1919	Cases	54,706	12,915	14,280	4,055	2,912	3	100,294
	Deaths	11,156	2,920	3,343	1,115	915	2	21,687

Vaccination and Serum Treatments.—Vaccination is compulsory twice, and in 1918 the cases treated totalled 1,592,129. Serum injection is carried out for Diphtheria, Dysentery, etc.

Tuberculosis

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberculosis has begun to draw the attention of both the Government and the public to the necessity of devising measures for fighting the evil. Even the Army and the Fleet are not free from it, 4 patients appearing on the average among the soldiers every year, and about 8 among the seamen. The case is far more serious among the elementary school teachers. The Department of Education has discovered that in the two prefectures of Okayama and Fukushima about 6 teachers are affected per 100, this amounting to 9,000 persons among the total number of elementary school teachers numbering roughly 150,000. The Government has ordained that teachers affected with diseases that are judged prejudicial to the health of pupils shall be granted, when placed on temporary retired list, medical allowance ranging from ¥50 to 250, and from ¥100 to 400 when they are permanently placed on retired list.

To cope with this grave question a tuberculosis research society was organized in 1916 with Dr. Kitasato as president. The opening in 1917 of the Takeo Tuberculosis Laboratory at Osaka, is an affair of greater interest. In Oct. 1919 detail regulations for the application of the law were issued, providing for State aid to sanatoria, inmates therein, etc.

Law for Creating Sanatoria

The Government enacted in April 1914 the law for the establishment of sanatoria for consumptives in cities that have a population of more than 300,000, and for the benefit of those who have no means to receive treatment. The national treasury is to give a subsidy of 60 to 20 per cent. of the expenditures defrayed by the city for the establishment of sanatoria. Public organisations for consumptives may be granted a subsidy from the national treasury, such organisations to receive consumptives who have no means to receive treatment.

Age-Limit for Judicial Officials

With the approval of the 1920-21 Diet age-limit for Judicial Officials has been inserted in the Constitution of the Court of Justice. The President of the Court of Cassation, hitherto allowed to remain in office

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indefinitely must retire when he attains 65 years of age while judges and procurators in general are to resign at 63 years. They may all be allowed to retain their office 5 years longer with the approval of a general meeting of the members of the Supreme Court or the Courts of Appeal.

Criminal Cases in 1920-21

Criminal cases as reported have of late years been on the decline as to number, from 46,299 in 1918, for instance, to 42,857 and 41,872 in 1919 and 1920 respectively. As in other countries brutal method is giving place more and more to the subtle and the scientific.

Public Scandals.—The year will remain memorable in the criminal records of Japan for disclosures of public scandals in rapid succession all over the country.

The Tokyo Municipal Scandal stands first on the black list as to gravity of the case. The charge brought against is graft and other irregularities in connection with contracts requiring municipal outlays or permission. The defective road-making in connection with the Meiji Shrine led to the discovery of far more alarming malpractices. The most serious of all these widely raminified corrupt practices is the Tokyo Gas Company Scandal arising from the voting in the Municipal Assembly in 1920 to allow the advance of rating. 15 out of 72 members of the Assembly together with Directors of the Company and municipal officials were arrested, 73 in all being found guilty at preliminary examination. Many men of influence including Governor of Tokyo-fu, several M. P. s., officers of the Metropolitan Police Board were either summoned to the procurators' office or subjected to domiciliary search. In Nov. 1920 Mayor Baron Tajiri resigned, followed by the Deputy-Mayors and President and members of the Municipal Assembly.

The South Manchuria Railway Scandal has its origin in the action by some shareholders for the alleged breach of trust on the part of the Board of Directors in the purchase of a colliery and a steamship in 1920. The affair occasioned excited debates in the Diet. The President, Vice-President, Directors, etc., of the Company and some others concerned were also summoned to the Court and the case in still sub judice. Other cases brought to light are peculation at the Kokura city Office, a squeeze raised in the Yokohama Customs Office involving 89 persons and ¥1,000,000. The Opium Scandal disclosed in Dairen is an affair of greater importance and resulted in the arrest of the Mayor of Dairen City and some other officers. Mr. Koga, the then Pres. of the Colonization Bureau and a few M. P. s were also cross-examined. The charge is that the confiscated opium was secretly sold to certain merchants, Japanese and Chinese, and the proceeds not accounted for.

Omoto-kyo Scandal.—The Omoto-kyo founded as a self-styled Shinto sect about 1893 by a carpenter's widow who declared herself to have "received revelation from Heaven", has long been the object of official suspecion, especially in connection with its mesmeric practices and audacious prophecies as to Japan's future, etc. On Feb. 22, 1921 their headquarters in Ayabe, Kyoto-fu were raided and subjected to a thorough research by a police force of 200. Wanisaburo Debuchi, head of the sect, Wasaburo Asano, and others were arrested on the charge of treason and violation of Publication Law and have been taken into custody. Various documents were also seized along with arms, cash ¥45,000, etc.

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CHAPTER XII

SOCIAL POLITICS AND LABOR PROBLEMS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Dr. Kumazo Kuwada, ex-Member of the House of Peers

The marked development recently made in all spheres of economic activity and especially in manufacturing industries after the war of 1904-05, has been accentuated by the European war, and Japan is now evidently on the threshold of industrial revolution. It opens out the vista of light and shade, for if, as industrial histories of Europe and America indicate, this revolution brings in its train a period of national prosperity, it will also force upon us a difficult and not congenial task of tackling various social problems, on the proper solution of which depends the future welfare of the country. Indeed these problems are already upon us, urgently demanding our attention, for Japan has to join the International League of Labor. Signs are not wanting that conflicts between labor and capital are steadily acquiring intensity, though fortunately not in such a degree as is witnessed in the West. Peculiar circumstances in which Japan is placed account for it. In the first place, industrial concentration is still in Japan a thing of future, principal industries being as yet conducted to a great extent as domestic industry. Secondly, our factories are conspicuous in textile industry in which unassertive female operatives are predominant and very poor in iron industry that depends on muscular labor. Then the Japanese law has practically forbid so far the freedom of association, and hence the right of laborers to get up strikes, but this is evidently going to be relaxed.

These circumstances to deter their movement, the laborers have been obliged to keep in peace, but all sensible observers must admit that with rent and other necessary factors of living steadily rising out of proportion to increase of their wages and with immense profits made by employers during the war time while only scanty share has been allowed to employers, and especially with the steadily growing power of laborers in the west, the voice of discontent against capitalists and employers is acquiring in volume and intensity. The situation demands most discreet treatment on the part of our statesmen and capitalists for the future welfare of the country. It is gratifying to see that this vital question has begun to attract the earnest attention of the Government and of general public.

On the other hand, whatever measures adopted so far in the direction of social amelioration and reform are still limited in scope and are tardy

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in effect. Government enacted in 1911 the Factory Law which was put in force only in Sept. 1916. It is palpably imperfect and primitive in provisions. One thing noteworthy is that over 200 inspectors have been appointed. The insurance system for laborers at Government factories and others is proving highly beneficial, but the field covered is far from being comprehensive. A similar provision corresponding to the British post and the German People's Insurance was adopted in 1916 by the Diet, and this simple legislature is making a very good record (Vid. Ins.) As to laborers' organizations there is first the cooperative society, from which farming population chiefly derives benefits, for similar societies for mechanics somehow fail to thrive. As to the friendly societies their numbers are still comparatively few, while trade-unions, for reasons mentioned before, have been checked in their growth. The world war has indeed served as an alarm bell to Government, capitalists and labor world and has given to the former two rude awakening and to the third a bewildered rousing. The Government has decided not to interfere with the normal development of trade-union movement and not to interfere with combined agitations of laborers themselves for asserting what they consider as their right. Only when such agitations come from instigation of demagogues and self seeking politicians will the Government intervene. The Government and capitalists seem to follow the so-called patronage system in dealing with labor problems. As to laborers, they are at a loss how to turn the opportunity to their advantage, for they have neither organizations, training nor experience in properly pushing their own cause.

In charity and benevolent institutions we have first of all the Saiseikai (which see) that owes its inception to the donation of the Meiji Tenno, then orphanages, asylums, reformatories, labor exchanges, etc. They are doing fairly good work but must exert more in order to fulfil the mission assigned them.

SOCIAL UNREST AND LABOR MOVEMENT IN JAPAN

Japan has so far been comparatively free from the pernicious effect of social unrest and labor troubles that have become so widespread in Europe and America. What has been witnessed in Japan as regards those troubles was sporadic and local, without organization and not based on any deep conviction. The powerful, democratic upheaval however, in the West recently has not failed to produce profound impression on the general public and especially on those who are directly affected by this world movement. Japan is now experiencing throes in labor and social problems. Democracy is steadily gaining influence. Both Government and capitalists are thoroughly alive to the gravity of the situation, the socialists and workpeople are evidently determined to get full reparation for the long delayed recognition of what they consider as their rightful due. The former try to solve the difficult situation by the paternal method traditional as they endeavor to prove, to Japan while the latter are insisting on having their demands conceded as a matter of right. They urge that the 2nd clause of the Peace Regulations that practically prohibits combined movement of work people should be abolished.

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Repressive Provision Against Labor Agitations

The 2nd clause of the objectionable article 17 of the Peace Regulation enacted in 1900 runs as follows: "Those who, with the object of causing a strike, seduce or incite others shall be sentenced to major imprisonment of one to six months with additional penalty of ¥3 to 30." The provision is regarded by labor people as a dangerous weapon placed in the hands of the police authorities who are generally believed to be prejudiced against labor movement of whatever description. Any attempt at combined movement by laborers can easily be construed by the authorities, they complain, as violating the regulation and dealt with mercilessly.

Government Policy Towards Labor Problems

Judged from the replies made by the Home Minister and Government Delegates to questions put to them in the Diet in the 1918–19 session, it seems the Government has made up its mind to guide the industrial Japan jumping over the stage of conflicts between the two classes and to save it from the harmful effect of strikes and lockout that have too often marred industrial progress in America and Europe. It intends for this purpose to bring capitalists and laborers into harmonious cooperation with each other, but how this well-meant idea can be realized without conviction that must come from the rough actual experience of the two opposing movements remains to be seen.

Deliberative Organs

Among deliberative bodies organized recently for investigating the problem there are the Relief Works Investigation Commission, the semi-official Roshi-Kyocho-Kai, and the private Industrial Club, both organized in 1918. The first-named is composed of Gov't officials, univ. professors, capitalists and social reformers. The Kyocho-kai or the Labor-Capital Harmonization Society has collected a fund of over ¥2,500,000 contributed by capitalists and publishes a monthly organ. The Industrial club is also a capitalists' organization backed by ¥10,000,000 and is housed in a magnificent building of its own. Mr. M. Ohara, a millionaire of Bitchu province, has established in Osaka a social problem institute and placed it in charge of a number of university professors and publicists.

Labor Organizations

So fluctuating are the Japanese labor unions as to their existence and the roll of members that it is difficult to give exact figures. Perhaps the *Kyo-cho-kai's* latest returns are relatively most reliable, their figures being over 300 as to number of organizations with members roughly estimated at 365,700. The Yuai-kai and Shin-yu-kai are of older origin, but the other bodies date from 1919, when the ban against formation of such organizations was partially lifted. They are, however, practically powerless, and with no legal status and destitute of funds they are at the mercy

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of Police authorities. The only offensive plan to which Japanese laborers can resort as a last resort is ca'canny movement.

Dai-Nippon Rodo Sodomei Yuai Kai (General Federation of Japanese Labor)—created in 1912 and reorganized in 1920 by Mr. Bunji Suzuki, the President, is the largest labor organization in Japan having branches at various places with its affiliated unions, the Japan Miners' Union and the Seamen's Union, etc. The membership register is believed to reach 50,000, though it must be admitted they have not much cohesive power. In fact the members are said to be divided over the question of "direct action." Those espousing the extreme opinion intend to organise themselves into a distinct association. The society publishes a monthly organ, *Rodo-Oyobi-Sangyo* and collects 15 *sen* a month from each member who receives free a copy of the magazine. Its head quarters are at Mita, Tokyo.

The Situation of Socialism in Japan

The interpellation which Mr. Fujiya Suzuki, M.P., made in the House in Mar. 1919., still represents in practice the situation. His point was that the indiscriminative measure of repression which the Government had consistently pursued during the last twenty years should be replaced by one of proper discrimination, and that the rigorous treatment extended even to moderate social thinkers as followers of Marx and State socialists should be discontinued. He sent circulars to twenty known socialists in Tokyo as to the principle they held. Of the fifteen who replied 7 were Marxists, 5 State socialists, and 1 each Christian socialist, sandicalist and anarchist. He contended that though the latter two should be strictly controlled, the others should be left unmolested in their work of propagandism.

In 1920 an attempt was made to organize in Japan a Socialist-Union by leading socialists including social democratic, syndicalist, and anarchist elements. The inauguration meeting held on Dec. 10, 1920 at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Tokyo, invited the police intervention, resulting in many arrests. It is, however, believed that the movement though driven underground is working with unabated energy and that it had sworn membership estimated at 1,400 at the year end. There are other socialists who are more academic and who keep aloof from any active organization to evade the vigilance of the authorities. Towards the end of May 1921 the Home Office is said to have ordered the dissolution of the Union, some connection between it and the Bolshevic propaganda at Shanghai having been, it is reported, discovered. As a sign of socialistic development in this country it may be stated that socialistic literature published and duly reported increased from 21 books or pamphlets in 1917 to 194 in '19 not to mention those suppressed or surreptitiously issued.

Co-operative Societies

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1900, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. fund at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The societies are juridical persons and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These different lines may be com-

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bined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, while the Hypothec Banks are permitted to advance funds without security and redeemable in five year instalments. Though not many years have elapsed since the advent of this system, already the societies have made good progress in their numbers:—

Dec.	Credit societies	Sales societies	Purchase societies	Productive societies	Sales-purch.	Prod. sales	Prod. purch.	Sal. Purch.-prod.
1917	3,092	248	414	133	401	134	25	108
1919	2,895	456	407	30	407	157	30	189

Continued Dec.	Cred.-sal.	Cred.-purch.	Cred.-prod.	Cre.-sal. purch.	Cre.-prod.-sale	Cre.-pro. purch.	Cre.-pro. sal.-pur.	Total
1917	351	2,710	55	2,964	158	49	1,111	12,025
1919	296	2,948	63	3,630	147	74	1,427	13,106

THE FACTORY LAW

The Factory Law in force from Sept. 1st, 1916 is a tentative legislation and as such should disarm any unreserved treatment of critics. Let us hope that it will be carried gradually to perfection with progress of time.

Scope of Operation.—The Law is applicable only to those factories employing regularly not less than 15 persons or to those engaged in risky or unhygienic work. Factories not employing motive force or that are devoted to work of simple description are, even when more than 15 people are at work, placed outside the control of the Law.

Working Hours.—The normal working hours are fixed at 12, but this may not be strictly adhered to at factories employing only male operatives over 15 years of age, male or female operatives under 15 and females over 15 being regarded as protected workers. This limit as to working hours may, for weaving, braiding or similar works, be extended to 14 till Aug. 31st, 1918. At filatures or factories turning out silk goods for export a similar extension may be allowed for 15 years to come.

Night-work—Night-work is divided into early work (till 10 P.M.) and late work (10 P.M.–4 A.M.). Except for works that do not admit holding over, such as preserving of flesh or vegetables, printing of newspapers, etc., the protected workers must not be employed in late night-work, but this restriction may not come in force till Sept. 1933 in case the late night-work is further divided into two shifts. During the period of suspension the employers must be allowed at least 2-4 holidays a month. Then rest of half an hour must be given when a day's work exceeds 6 hours, and an hour at least when it exceeds 10.

Maternity and Sick Women.—Women in maternity or who are sick of certain descriptions must not be employed, except with the approval of medical practitioners. Post-maternity women may, with similar approval, be made to resume work after 3 weeks.

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Relief to Workers & Families.—Except when proved of fragrant neglect of duty, these are entitled (within 1 year of disengagement) to telief from employers, i.e. the latter must pay for their medical treatment (may be compromised with over 170 days' wages after 3 years of non-recovery), pay half wages while under treatment to which may be reduced to one-third after the confinement of 3 months. Disabled workers are entitled to following allowance after recovery: (1) at least 170 days' wages when they are unable to attend to daily necessities for life, (2) 150 dsys' wages for permanent incapacity for work, (3) 100 days' wages for incapacity to resume their former work or impossibility to recover sound state of health or (in case of women) for permanent facial disfigurement, (4) 30 days' wages. In case of death employers must grant to families at lerst 170 days' wages and also present at least ¥10 toward funeral expenses. All the foregoing relief allowances differ according to cases of regular wages or payment by job or in case of injuries or instantaneous death, Within 15 days travelling expense to home should be paid by employers to protected or woman workers disengaged at their convenience, to those permmently or otherwise disabled or disfigured etc.

Apprentices.—Factories may engage apprentices whose ages are not limited, for giving them special knowledge to qualify them as regular workers. Employers must attend to their character-moulding.

Punishment.—This consists of fines which do not exceed ¥ 200.

WORKMEN UNDER THE FACTORY LAW

At the end of 1919 the number of workers under the law totalled 1,611,990 showing an increase of 91,524 over the daily average of the preceding year. Factories outside the law numbered 63,563 employing 316,193 operatives, that is 197,492 men and 118,701 women.

Factory Labor Since Enforcement of the Law

In Tokyo. In 1918 Tokyo and neigborhood under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan police hod 2,633 factories subject to the Factory Law, employing 144,549 hands, 94,611 male and 46,842 female. According to a Factory Inspector for the district, the enforcement of the law has resulted on the whole in marked diminution of child labor under 14 years old, the number at the time of the enforcement, 2,000, having fallen to 1,057 in May 1918. Health condition of the operatives has also much improved, though the diseases of respiratory organs, popularly known as the Laborers' disease still prevails to an alarming extent.

The better pay allowed since the war has increased the savings of operatives, At certain cotton mill every girl's saving book had an entry of ¥ 100—200, and some as much as ¥ 500. On an average the girls easily save ¥ 5—5 a month.

It should be noted at the same time that industrial activity during the war seems to have misled factory-owners to commit acts at variance to the law. Though in the number of cases reported for violation, that on account of defective provisions decreased from 715 in 1917-18 to 572 in '18-19, that as regards child labor increased from 196 to 343.

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In Osaka. Osaka and neighborhood have 157,907 operatives employed in factories under the law, or about 14% of the total in the country and the largest of any one provincial jurisdiction in Japan. Of that number the protected labor represented 91,700 (34,400 those under 15 years old and 57,300 girl operatives), or about 60% of the total. Activity of spinning and match-making is responsible for the predominance of the protected labor.

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKMEN

In almost all Government or private establishments of a larger scope the mutual aid system of members or their families is in force. The following shows this arrangement in the Government Printing Bureau, Monopoly Bureau, Imperial Railway, Naval and Military Workshops and Postal Savings and Money Order Bureau:—

No. of members		5,264,333
Receipts	Members' subscription	¥1,637,413
	Government aids	¥1,261,171
	Other receipts	¥ 594,792
	Total	¥3,493,380

Disbursements amounting to ¥1,771,453 were made for the benefit of about 6,000 people classified as follows:—

For deceased	¥413,401
,, wounded	¥266,975
,, diligent service	¥158,624
,, those leaving the service	¥725,000
Medical expenses	¥130,095
Sundries	¥ 77,357

The police forces throughout the country and workers in the employ of the Communication Department formed associations among themselves respectively in 1920 and 1921.

Gov. Railway.—The Mutual Aid Society obliges all workers to become members who are to pay every month to the fund 3% of their wages, the State granting to it an aid amounting to 2% of the aggregate wages of the members. It supplies all relief to be granted to their families, according to finely graded schedule.

a. For injury sustained while in discharge of duty; (1) six months to 2½ years' salaries granted when the injury is fatal or incurable. (2) Cost of medical treatment.

b. For deaths from other origin the grant varies according to age, salary and length of service of the deceased. For one of 20 years old drawing ¥10 a month at the time of demise, the minimum rate is ¥193.

c. When 55 years is reached while in the service, the rate varies according to the age when the recipient was enroled on the list of the Society and the salary drawn at the time the grant is made. For one entering service at 20 and is drawing the salary of ¥30, the grant amounts to ¥900 approximately.

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS OF MINE LABORERS

Fraternal spirit is very strong among mine-workers in consequence of the peculiary hazardous condition of their work. Formerly the

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patriarchal system of boss and followers ruled the mine-workers' world, but this is being displaced by the modern materialistic habit. The effect of the former custom is reflected in the specially large number of mutual aid association. These numbered 172 in all in 1918, of which 93 were started after the great European War came to an end, the membership being compulsory in most of them. The associations aim at the relief or aid of mine-workers in case of death, birth, marriage, military service, etc., the members being 169,400 or 39% of the whole mine-workers in Japan, which is 431,450.

The money collected in instalments from the members amounted to ¥239,600 besides ¥138,300 contributed by the employers. 169 associations have fund set apart totalling ¥577,000.

The First Paternal Gov. Labor Organization.

The Imperial Gov. Railways announced in May 1920 the formation of the Workers' Committees of those engaged in out-of-door duty numbering altogether about 150,000. The Committees are to be elected by the respective forces at Stations, Round-houses, Workshops, etc., one member per 100, the total expected to reach some 1,500; the Electors must be men-workers of not less than 20 years old who have been in the service at least one year, while those eligible to election must be 25 years old with two years in the service and one year in the department they are to represent. The Committees are to deliberate on questions referred to them by the Authorities or to make representations on their own initiative.

Living Expenses of Workpeople

According to the investigation made by the Tokyo Municipality into 495 labor families enjoying a monthly income over ¥20, comprising those of employees in weaving and dyeing factories, mechanical workshops, printing houses, etc., only 187 families, that is about 37 per cent. solely depend upon the earnings of householders, the rest barely supporting themselves by job work of the members of the families. Average monthly income is put at ¥76.18, the two extremes being ¥412.19 and 22.37. Their expenses based on their daily books for June, 1919 average ¥60.16, the data being as follows:—

Food	¥31.91	Health	¥2.78	Amusement	¥1.03
Rent	¥ 5.87	Education	¥1.77	Interest	¥1.10
Fuel, etc.	¥ 3.98	Com'cation	¥1.01	Savings	¥1.48
Clothing	¥ 6.22	Social	¥2.04		

Further data as to average income of 100 families of mechanic workers who enjoy comparatively high wages are as follows:—

Income	Householders' earnings	Family earnings	Family expenses
Over ¥60	¥80	¥95	¥72
¥59-50	55	68	61
¥49-40	45	64	55
¥39-30	35	47	49

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¥29-20	27	52	52
Average	50	67	58

An interesting disclosure made was that in 74 families wives and children were obliged to work while 38 unable to support themselves even with the total family earnings resorted to other means.

Condition of Petty Officers, etc.

Though 50 per cent war-time allowance to petty public servants and Gov. officials of clerical rank has been increased lately to about 70 per cent. on an average, their lot is still far from being envied. The first that demands notice is the lot of policemen. Their salary was increased from ¥12-15 to ¥15-40 with ¥45 for a police-sergeant, but their average income does not exceed ¥44, i.e. ¥26 regular salary and about 70 per cent. allowances. It is intended to increase the salary scale to ¥30-70. The earnings of drivers and conductors of tram cars now stand on a higher level of ¥60-90 after repeated strikes and sabotages during 1919-'20. The pay of common school teachers as reported to the Educational Dept. by 21 prefectures was, on Feb. 1st, 1920 about ¥27 for regular teachers in the main course serving in the suburban districts and ¥31 for city districts, their total income including about 70 per cent. allowance averaging ¥50. The condition of assistant teachers is harder still as they enjoy generally a smaller income. The middle school teachers have lately been much bettered in their living condition. (Vide P. 249).

On the other hand their average outgo, according to the research of a certain Government office on a family of 4, a couple and two children, swelled from ¥48 in June 1914 to about ¥66 in Feb. 1918, an increase of 39 per cent. on an average, including rent (¥9 to 11), rice (¥7.16 to 10.90), clothing (3.62 to 5.38), fish, vegetable, etc. (7.70-11.80), sugar, soy, etc. (1.95 to 2,95), etc. It must be remembered the index number of price of commodities almost trebled, according to the Finance Dept., in seven years, 1913 to Dec. 1919, making their straitened circumstances still harder since 1918.

CONDITION OF WORKERS AT FACTORIES

Male and Female Labor.—Female labor constitutes a main part in the factory economy of Japan. In 22,391 factories employing not less than ten operatives each, male labor amounts to 40% and female labor 60%. Of the total number of child workers under 15 years of age 20% are boys and 80% are girls. The result of inquiries by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at the end of 1918 into the condition of labor at factories employing five and more operatives in Japan proper is as follow:—

Age	Male workers	Female workers	Total
Under 12	517	1,782	2,299
„ 15	23,943	96,137	120,080
Over 15	621,655	665,162	1,286,817
Total	646,115	763,081	1,409,196

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Child Operatives.—The largest shares of child operatives under 15 years of age are employed in the following factories:—

	Under 12		12-15		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Match	160	415	824	2,035	984	2,450
Glass	47	12	3,945	751	3,992	763
Filature	6	327	984	40,007	990	40,334
Cotton spinning	—	2	1,661	19,564	1,661	19,566
Weaving	52	601	2,424	22,098	2,476	22,699
Printing and binding ..	33	7	1,408	441	1,441	448
Knitting and plaiting ..	7	75	522	2,212	529	2,287

Conditions of Workers.—An inquiry make by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in April '19 into the living and dietary conditions of workmen in 534 spinning, weaving, and dyeing factories throughout the country has made an interesting disclosure. The bulk of workers are female and are accommodated in the factory boarding-houses, where they are chiefly fed with boiled rice in 43% of the total number of factories. In the other factories the staple food is poorer, the rice supplied being mixed up with cheaper barley, millet or sweet potato in the proportion of from 20 to 50 per cent. In most cases subsidiary dishes consist of vegetables, meat or fish being supplied on an average only eight times a month. In exceptional cases neither fish nor meat is given throughout the year, though only two factories were distinguished in this respect. Boarding is charged in 89 factories, is free in 196, while in 228 factories workmen are required to pay a portion.

Workshops have generally come to be better equipped from hygienic point of view but the condition of dormitories is as bad as before, except in some large factories. Small factories have no special accommodation for lodging and the workers are made to live and sleep in a part of factory buildings or in attics destitute of sanitary devices such as ventilation, sunshine, etc. For instance, the dormitories covering a small area of 79,463 *tsubo* (1 *tsubo*=6 sq. ft) are made to accommodate 84,327 men and women, 0,94 *tsubo* per operative. Bed-rooms are in defiance of hygienic rules. In most cases only .5 to 1 *tsubo* are allotted to one person while in some cases 2 to 10 are compelled to lie down in a space of one *tsubo*. What is specially worse, 357 factories are not provided even with sick-rooms. When a worker is taken ill, he or she is confined in ordinary bed-rooms and when the case turns out to be serious the patient is sent home or to the hospital under special contract. Only in eight factories physicians are in attendance.

Condition of Child Operatives.—Independent researches of the Home Office put Japanese child operatives, apprentices, servants, etc., roughly at 1,397,000 (boys 715,000 and girls 682,000) of which 187,000 obliged from the family necessity to earn bread, were reported entirely illiterate. Classified according to occupation their ratio was 31 factory workers 15 servants, 11 business apprentices, 10 work-hands, 7 baby-attendants, 7 craftsmen's apprentices, 19 others. Their working hours were 10-11 a day. As yet Japan has no law regulating child labor outside factories.

Working Hours and Days.—The data for some representative lines of factory business in Japan as compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are shown below:—

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	Working hours			Rest hours			Monthly holidays			Yearly workin
	Ordinary	Max.	Min.	Ord'y	Max.	Min.	Ord'y	Max.	Min.	days
Filature	13.0	18.0	8.0	1.5	4.0	—	3	7	—	241
Spinning	12.5	14.0	10.5	1.5	2.5	0.5	3	5	2	316
Weaving	12.5	15.5	9.5	1.5	3.5	0.5	3	6	—	302
Plaiting	12.0	15.5	8.5	1.5	4.0	—	3	7	—	307
Paper	11.5	14.5	9.0	1.5	3.5	0.5	2	6	—	315
Match	10.5	13.0	8.0	1.5	3.0	—	4	7	—	299
Printing & binding	9.0	16.0	8.0	1.0	4.0	—	2	7	—	337

NOTE.—The working hours do not include time of rest which, however, includes meal time, while the distinction of "Ordinary, Maximum and Minimum" in regard to working hours, days, etc. is the average of similar distinction made in all the factories represented.

Condition in Filature and Cotton Mills.—In filatures only 5% makes some allowance for child laborers, but very rarely they give it to female workers as distinguished from the male. This remark applies generally to all other kinds of factories. In cotton mills where machines are run both day and night, it is not uncommon, when business is brisk, to put operatives to 18 hours' work, and in such cases monthly holidays are given only fortnightly or are entirely withheld. The filatures in Nagano-ken, the leading silk centre in Japan, generally put their operatives to 14 or 16 hours' work, and in only a small portion the hours are 13. The grant of holidays is often made nominal, as also rest and meal hours, at the height of the season. At weaving factories working hours seldom fall below 12, but generally range between 13 and 16. The case is slightly better at power loom factories.

Treatment of Operatives at Government Works.—The treatment is much better at Government factories. In 157 Government works employing roughly 163,571 operatives in March 1920, female operatives occupied about 30%. At the tobacco factories, 63 in number, which employ relatively the largest number of child workers, the rate they bear to the total number was as follows at the end of 1918:—

	Male	Female	Total
Under 14 years of age	156	2,298	2,454
Over 15 years of age	6,774	20,754	27,528
Total	6,930	23,052	29,982

At Government works working hours are 10 on an average, and seldom exceed 11. Rest interval is 45 minutes to 1 hour and monthly holidays are 4 or 5, seldom falling below 2.

WAGES OF LABORERS

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES (*yen*)

	1918	1919	1920 (1st half)
Weaver, male	0.79	1.23	1.75
,, female	0.50	.68	.95
Tailor, Japanese dress	0.97	1.32	1.57
,, European dress	1.21	1.57	2.05
Shoe-maker	1.14	1.57	2.08

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Continued	1918	1919	1920 (1st half)
Confectioner	0.68	0.97	1.26
Tobacco-cutter	0.91	1.23	1.49
Sake-brewer, monthly	25.25	35.09	40.85
Carpenter	1.30	1.84	2.52
Plasterer	1.33	1.91	2.61
Stone cutter	1.49	2.17	2.97
Sawyer	1.37	1.90	2.60
Tile-roofer	1.58	2.08	2.81
Brick-layer	1.61	2.27	3.04
Ship-builder	1.68	2.19	2.72
Cabinet-maker	1.22	1.80	2.32
Cart-maker	1.13	1.61	2.12
Harness-maker	1.12	1.56	2.05
Lacquerer	1.14	1.59	2.05
Gold and silver smith	1.15	1.60	2.06
Blacksmith	1.17	1.67	2.07
Potter	0.90	1.39	1.87
Silk-spinner, female	0.43	0.64	0.73
Gardener	1.28	1.83	2.31
Fisherman	0.77	0.93	1.06
Farm laborer, a day	0.75	1.19	1.44
,, , a year	79.42	124.86	141.15
,, ,, , female	46.98	74.46	86.67
Paper-maker	0.72	1.06	1.24
Printer	0.76	1.27	1.87
Day-laborer	0.96	1.43	1.92
Male-servant, monthly	7.25	9.67	12.66
Maid-servant ,,	4.72	6.56	8.46

NUMBER OF OPERATIVES

Operatives classified by their employments numbered as follows in 1919 according to the statistics of factories compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce:—

Factories	Male	Female	Total
Textile factories:			
Raw silk	19,708	278,249	297,957
Spinning	51,362	175,873	227,235
Weaving	53,513	237,986	291,499
Total with others	161,304	733,313	894,617
Machine and tool factories:			
Machine-making	60,896	2,555	63,451
Ship-building	103,409	1,480	104,889
Tool-making	24,720	4,710	29,430
Foundry	51,290	7,816	59,106
Total	240,315	16,561	256,876
Chemical works:			
Ceramics	59,671	13,870	73,541
Paper mills	19,824	11,392	31,216
Explosives	5,851	15,175	21,026

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	Male	Female	Total
Continued			
Factories			
Medicals	10,920	4,002	14,922
Total with others	133,234	56,248	189,482
Food and drink factories:			
Brewery	52,420	1,442	53,862
Flour & Rice mills	10,758	4,307	15,065
Total with others	85,046	19,726	104,772
Miscellaneous factories:			
Printing and book binding ..	25,324	5,090	30,414
Wood and bamboo ware.. ..	33,241	7,298	40,539
Total with others	99,229	43,743	142,972
Special works:			
Electric	3,730	3	3,733
Gas	2,388	127	2,515
Mining	15,947	1,076	17,023
Total	22,065	1,206	23,271
Grand Total	741,193	870,797	1,611,990

DATA ON SLUMS IN TOKYO AND OSAKA

According to the inquiry of the Home Office carried out in 1915 into the condition of slum quarters in the above two cities, it covering 4,591 families with 17,966 people, it has been discovered that they occupy themselves mostly as mechanics, artisans, laborers, postmen, rikisha-pullers, etc., and that their monthly *earnings* average ¥10 to 15, the two extremes being ¥20 and 5. As to *food*, they chiefly subsist on boiled rice or barley or two mixed, remainders from the bar kitchens rack. They drink well-water. The proportion of lunatics and disabled is alarming. In *education* the children, thanks to the existence of rugged or night schools, are not so bad, those who are entirely illiterate being gradually lessening. In matters of religious belief the slum inhabitants follow, a part of them, Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity, but the majority have their own patron Shinto deities and Buddhist saints. Things they are partial for are liquor and tobacco, those who are indulging in them being proportionally large.

JAPAN IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LABOR

In the first International Conference held at Washington in Oct. 1920. Japan was represented by two Gov. delegates, Messrs. Minoru Oka (formerly Dir. of the Industrial Bureau, Department of Agr. & Com.), and Eikichi Kamada (President of the Keio Univ. and Mem. of House of Peers), and for capitalists by Mr. Sanji Muto (Pres. of Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill) and Mr. Uhei Masumoto, Chief-Eng. of Toba Dockyards, for employes. As woman delegate Government choice fell on Mrs. K. Tanaka. The preliminary conference held in Tokyo which was attended by seventy-five representatives from the various provinces and from the principal labor unions presented exciting scenes, the labor-union men severely criticising the method followed by the Government for electing the representatives. Mr. Masumoto who was elected at the conference had a grim send-off from the labor union members. To the surprise of all Japanese who

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watched the proceedings at Washington, he strongly espoused the cause of labor and urged for the necessity of eight-hour work for Japanese laborers and for freedom of their organization. At the Conference Japan obtained exemption till some future time, of the enforcement of the 8-hour and other restrictions. In the 2nd International Labor Conference held at Genoa Japan sent a host of delegates and "advisers" numbering over forty men for the three classes of Government, capital and labor.

RECENT LABOR TROUBLES

Labor problem has suddenly developed into prominence recently, though not yet fully visualised by the general public. The European war, with remarkable development in the various branches of our industry, and an increased demand for labor has undermined the influence of paternalism between employers and employed, chiefly because the advance in the price of commodities was out of proportion to that of wages. Our workpeople have become more alive to the sense of their right, and are assertive in claiming a share in the profiteers' income.

The conflict between labor and capital.—Strikes have grown graver both in nature and extent, and number of cases of strikes and strikers, being octupled from 1914 to 1919. In 1920, however, the industrial depression that set in in March exercised such deterrent effect on labor agitations that, as shown in the record of the Police Affairs Bureau, Home Office, only 5 strikes involving over 1,000 persons occurred in that year. Classified by occupation, mechanical and metal workers head the list as to number of cases and strikers, followed by ceramic, spinning and chemical workpeople. The first two are comparatively well educated and hence are keenly alive to their interests, and this is also the case with printers and typesetters. Miners' troubles, though small in number, make quite serious, as fraternal spirit is very strong among this class of workers, their outbreaks often actually ending in disturbances and riots. One interesting incident in 1920 was a strike en mass of the Koreans laborers in the employ of the Hydro-Electric Co. in Kochi-ken, the first trouble in Japan of this description.

Increase of wages was hitherto the ruling motive in those conflicts between labor and capital, 80% of cases and 84% of participants in 1919 coming under this head. Next, complaints about working hours, factory equipments, welfare, etc., gained influence, these advancing from 3% of the total cases in 1917 to 10% in 1920. On the other hand, personal elements such as grievances against managers and foremen have become less. The proposed reduction of wages, short work or closing of works were mainly responsible for labor troubles in 1920.

Lack of fund evidently hampers labor agitations as seen from the fact that only 33 cases of the total 282 in 1920, that is only 11%, extended over 10 days.

Formerly compromise used to effect settlement in the majority of cases, 53% of the total in 1919, for instance, but since the depression of 1920 the employers' hands have become strong and too often the demands of the employed have been met with flat refusal. Probably owing to the greater ingenuity in tactics and maneuvre on the part of strikers, number of arrests in connection with the labor agitations has decreased, from 66

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workers in 1918 to 37 in 1919 and 26 in 1920. Finally, there were lesser troubles not developing into regular strikes, but sufficiently serious to deserve notice. These made a total of 787 cases inclusive of 91,120 workmen in 1920.

The Kobe Troubles of June-August 1921.—Though lack of fund and non-existence of legally authorized labor unions ultimately brought the laborers to the knees, the above troubles mark a new record in the history of our labor movement, not merely from the protracted duration, but from the number of men participating in the movement, between 35,000 and 40,000, and especially from the elevated stand they took in starting the agitation. Their program comprised in the main these conditions;—joint control of workshops, recognition of workers' right to form or join to labor unions, collective bargaining, adoption of 8-hour work, increase of wages, allowances in case of dismission, etc. Other things notable were:—arrival of one battalion of infantry and party of bluejackets to the scene, the strikers' strict non-resistance policy, confining their movement to monstrous demonstrations, prohibition by the police sometime after to form any demonstrations and also indoor meetings of the men, a collision at last between the men and police who charged upon the ranks with drawn swords, killing one man and wounding several, arrest of leaders as Messrs. Kagawa, Kuru and Nomura besides some two hundred of principal agitators. The Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Shipyards, which were building battleships for the Imp. Navy, and most other works where male workers far surpassed the female, all suffered from the agitation. The strikers, to hold out as long as possible in their unsupported campaign against the capitalists, took to peddling, but at last they had to give in when starvation began to threaten them.

Data for Strikes

	Cases	Strikes	Strikers per case	Strikes counted by number of days
1918	417	66,457	159	203,737
1919	497	63,137	127	—
1920	282	36,371	129	—

Average Number of Strikers Per Case

Classified by Occupations

(1914–1920)

	Cases	Strikers	Average per case
Mining	203	52,760	255
Spin. and weaving	156	23,691	152
Dyeing	117	13,363	113
Mech. and metal workers	249	30,304	122
Ship-building	36	23,475	667
Chemical industry	155	15,049	97
Salt-fields	63	11,438	181
Total incl. others	1,816	247,443	136

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Strikes Classified by Causes

	1918		1919		1920	
	Real No.	%	Real No.	%	Real No.	%
For higher wage	340	82	400	80	151	53
Against its decrease	17	4	17	3	64	23
For better treatment	6	1	24	5	28	10
Against foreman	16	4	18	4	16	6
Others	38	9	38	8	23	8
Total	417	100	497	100	282	100

Strikes Classified by Result

		Compromise effected	Demand accepted	Demand withdrawn	Demand refused	Total
1918	Cases	205	60	84	68	417
	Strikers	44,411	8,828	10,250	2,959	66,457
1919	Cases	261	63	80	93	497
	Strikers	39,405	5,813	7,403	10,516	63,133
1920	Cases	143	39	43	57	282
	Strikers	17,973	3,544	4,368	10,468	36,371

Strikers Arrested Under the Peace Regulation

	Strikers		Arrested				
	Cases	Strikers	Cases	Strikers	Found guilty	Acquitted	Cases dropped
1918	417	66,457	34	375	63	35	239
1919	497	63,137	37	536	—	—	—
1920	282	36,371	26	375	—	—	—

WOMEN IN LABOR AGITATIONS

The part played by women workers in labor troubles of Japan was, till a few years ago, practically insignificant, if not nil, for the time-honored system of education that is aimed at inculcating the spirit of obedience and modesty upon Japanese girls continues to hold powerful sway on their mind. The times are working change even with this passively disposed section of workers, and it is predominant in some industries, as spinning, textile, and a few others. Women workers have their own organization as affiliated to the Yu-ai-kai, with the membership once reported at even three thousand About one half the number was by women operatives of the Fuji Gassed Cotton Mill in Tokyo, while some three hundred are said to be female hands at the printing shops, also in Tokyo. In the compositors' strike that broke out at the Hakubun-kan Printing Shop in July 1919 the women took active part.—More-determined was the attitude which 1,700 female eperatives in the said Cotton Mill, in association with 400 of their fellow male workers, took in July 1920 over the question of the five discharged male workers, all active members of the Yu-ai-kai. For thirteen days the female strikers, who lived in the Mill dormitory, held out, and it was not till the men gave up the struggle that the girls were obliged to follow suit. Altogether thirty-five "leaders", were dis-

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missed, and capital came out triumphant of this contest. Since this incident the number of women members of the Yu-ai-kai is said to have dropped all of a sudden. On the whole, however, Japanese women workers are evidently on the alert to assert themselves whenever opportunity presents itself. In the labor trouble at the Ashio copper mine that lasted for about a month no small number of women participated in the demonstration and otherwise displayed their activity.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1920

The shock of economic depression was first felt in the industrial and mining districts in June-Aug., and then extended to office clerks and petty officials by November. The decision to curtail production as adopted by silk-mills throughout the country since the economic collapse made the situation worse in December when the figure of unemployment was quadrupled over the previous month for which the number returned was 42,090, bringing the total to about 250,000 in the year in question.

Share of the different lines of employment is briefly shown below.

In mining, 43,173 persons out of work by the year end and 112 cases of closed business or short work. Of the above, coal mining accounted for 63 cases covering 25,079 and copper mining 33 cases with 8,903. In industry 176,889 workers were deprived of employment, divided into 110,140 for spinning, 22,383 for chemical works, 12,918 for mechanical works, 10,700 for paper-mills, etc. Transportation, trading in general, etc., gave the total of 27,098, of which 10,966 were railway workers. The industrial centres round about Osaka and Kobe witnessed far greater number of unemployment, and were followed by Nagoya and Tokyo districts. Cotton mill operatives out of work in Osaka and Hyogo-ken alone numbered 56,349, that is, over one half the total numbering 110,140.

ALIEN LABORERS

According to the official investigations there were in 1920, 28,000 Korean laborers out of the 31,720 Koreans living in Japan proper. Besides there were some Chinese mostly in the employ of factories at the Kwansai Districts including Osaka and Kobe. Japanese shipowners are inclined to employ them on board their steamers on account of cheap wages, but this is not easily practicable as official permission is required, not to speak of the opposition by native seamen.

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CHAPTER XIII

WOMEN PROBLEM

PROF. JIRO SHIMODA, TOKYO HIGHER WOMENS NORMAL SCHOOL

The so-called woman movement is still incipient in Japan, and whatever agitation made in this direction comes from and is conducted by men. Even this is chiefly academic. There is no organized movement aiming at the elevation of women's position. Activity shown by women in public affairs outside domestic affairs is principally in the sphere of charity and philanthropic work. It would not be strictly correct to say that Japanese women are contented with their lot and with the existing one-sided arrangement of law as to rights and privileges, and that they remain as apathetic inspectors of what their sisters of America and England are doing for upholding and asserting the cause of women. They simply lack training and education and are denied inocnsive to start any such movement. The effect of centuries' moral training according to the doctrine of passive obedience, to parents, husbands and children insistently inculcated for centuries or more are too deeply ingrained in the mind of our people to be visibly affected in a generation or two by the Western doctrine of womanhood. Even Yukichi Fukuzawa (d. 1901) with all the endeavors he made to emancipate women from what he considered the degrading position taught in the "Women's Great Learning", the precept universally acknowledged for perfect womanhood for more than three centuries, failed to persuade one of his daughters left a widow with children in her prime to remarry, for the practice is included among the 19 injunctions set forth in this work. Interesting to note its authorship is not definitely known.

Japanese women are, perhaps fortunately, denied chance during the world war to do their bit for promoting the great cause of the war, and, in consequence, don ot feel so keenly the degrading position imposed by the ancient custom. If there is an incentive to urge them to elevate their position, that comes, especially for the middle and lower classes, from the growing hardship of living and from the opportunity offered them by modern industries to turn their labor to profit.

WOMEN AS BREAD-EARNERS

The sphere of Japanese womens' activity as bread-earners is still very much limited, especially in professional line. As factory operatives

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the part played by them is far more important as may be seen in the chapter on Labor. In professional sphere teaching comes first on the list, the total force in primary schools and girls' high schools being shown below:

Female Teachers in Elementary Schools

	1917	Male	1918	Male	1919	Male
At End of March....	47,265	118,799	49,252	118,176	53,518	119,461

Female Teachers in Girls' High Schools

	1917	Male	1918	Male	1919	Male
At End of March....	2,743	1,955	2,878	2,063	3,090	2,140

In the Elementary and the girls' high schools the proportion of female teachers is about 1/2 of the male, and at present Japanese governesses are paid stipend one-half or two-thirds of their male colleagues. The principal reasons of this relative inferiority of the pay are first because they are women, next they are not expected to support the family but at most to contribute only part of its expense, and thirdly they can go on at less expense, and so forth. This remark applies to other cases of women as wage-earners. Kindergarten work is of course practically monopolized by women, the nurses numbering in 1919 altogether 1,736 including some foreigners. Women-doctors number about 700 throughout the country at present, and nurses and midwives 33,534 and 34,348 respectively. Perhaps as doctors Japanese women enjoy the largest income of all in the sex. There are not a few of them who have been engaged by Government and private wealthy individuals in China, Siam and other countries on the continent. The number of those serving as typists and clerks in various Government offices and private business houses have of late made a striking increase.

According to Miss Michi Kawai there are in Japan 12,770,000 women in different occupational work and about an equal number who are unemployed. The workers include—servants 16,000,000; factory girls, 1,250,000; public service and trades, 320,000; farm hands 4,000,000; girls in business, 1,200,000, this last including those who are in commerce, railroad, telephone, telegraph service, banks, etc.

LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

As a fundamental principle men and women are treated equally in the Civil Code of Japan. Persons of both sexes below 20 years are considered minors and protected by law. Single women, after they have become of full age, that is, after the completion of their 20th year, enjoy as much freedom as men do in doing juristic acts, no discrimination being made for the difference in sex. It is in connection with marriage that women's status comes to show a wide disparity as compared with that of men. These points of difference are enumerated in the following:—

1. The legal restriction of age in marriage is different between men and women. According to the Civil Code of Japan, men must be above 17 years and women, 15 years.

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2, There can be no existence of marriage without the voluntary agreement of the man and the woman when a marriage is to be contracted. If they have parents living, they must obtain their consent, unless the man has completed his 30th year and the woman her 25th. In the case of minors who have no parents alive, they must obtain the consent of their guardians and the family councils.

3. A woman becomes incompetent upon contracting a marriage; that is, it becomes necessary for her to obtain the permission of her husband in the conduct of important legal acts, as lending or borrowing of money, transfer of her own real estate or some valuable pieces of movable property, bringing of an action in a court of law, accepting or refusing a succession, etc.

4. A married couple are under legal obligation to cohabitation but the right of selecting the place of residence is invested in the husband.

5. A wife is supported as a matter of course by her husband in this country. There are no detailed provisions for regulating the property relations of man and wife, as there are but few cases of women's marrying with large dowries.

6. There are two classes of divorces; divorce by consent and divorce by judicial action. In the case of a divorce by consent, there is no partiality, as mutual consent is required to make a divorce effective. In the case of a divorce by judicial action, however, the wife is very partially dealt with, for, while the committing of adultery on the part of the wife is in itself a sufficient ground for bringing an action for divorce, in the case of the husband it is necessary that the husband guilty of adultery has been prosecuted by law upon the accusation of the husband of the woman who is party to the crime. The wife, therefore, cannot bring an action for divorce against her husband even when he keeps a concubine, resorts to houses of ill-fame, or comes into illicit relations with unmarried women or widows

7. A wife cannot succeed to the house in precedence to a child, if she has one; in case she is without a child, she is to be chosen an heir to the house by the father or mother of her husband or by the council. A wife may, however, become an heir to bequeathed property.

8. In the case of succession to a house, a male has precedence over a female when there are two or more children in the house. A girl must give place to a boy even when she is his senior. A girl, even when she is a legitimate child, must give place to a boy who is a *shoshi*, or a natural child recognized by the father. In the case of succession to bequeathed property, the difference of sex is not taken into consideration, a *shoshi* and a natural child being entitled to half the share falling to a legitimate child.

HIGHER AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

Provisions for giving higher education to those who have finished primary education are of lower standing than those for boys. For those

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girls there are the Kōtō Jogakko (Girls' High schools of 4 or 5 year course), on finishing which by far the larger majority of girls of middle or higher classes give up schooling. After a year or two of household training as in sewing or cooking at home or elsewhere they generally get married. Girls who are more ambitious or fond of learning or are impelled by certain circumstance, go to higher schools the number of which is however still scarce. For those who aspire to become teachers of the Koto Jogakko there are first the Government Higher Normal schools, two in number, next the Joshi Eigaku Juku (Women's English Institute) founded by Miss U. Tsuda whose graduates are given license for English, the Nippon Joshi Daigaku (Japan Womens' University) in Tokyo which is qualified to apply for teachers license for graduates of Housekeeping course, and lastly the Tokyo Joshi Daigaku (Tokyo Womens' University) founded by Dr. Nitobe in 1918 with the help, it is understood, of his American friends. These so-called universities are of lower standing than those for boys, being shorter as to the length of course, and are therefore comparable to the High schools for boys in status. The government North-eastern University at Sendai admitted for the first time three women applicants on examination in 1913. In 1921 the Tokyo Imp. Univ., the Govt. Art College (Tokyo), Waseda, Keio and some other collegiate schools opened their doors to female aspirants and allowed them the privilege of attending class-rooms as hearers. At the same time the regulations for the Girls' High Schools were revised in 1920 with the object of extending the school course to 7 years and to bring it to the level of the higher educational system for boys. So far five schools have applied for permission to raise its status.

The number of institutions for imparting special education to girls is far more numerous, if those at hospitals for training nurses are counted, every hospital of any pretension having one. The Tokyo Medical School for Women, a private school founded by Mrs. Dr. Y. Yoshioka in 1899 in most conspicuous in this field. The course extends five years after graduation from the secondary grade school. Of the 700 women doctors now practising at home or abroad 300 are graduates of this school.

In handicraft education the first to be mentioned is the private Kyoritsu Joshi Shokugyo Gakko in Tokyo established in 1886 and giving training to pupils who have finished the higher primary school course in sewing, knit-work, artificial flower-making, etc. There is no limit to the pupils' age and not a few of them are married women. For giving elementary commercial education to applicants of similar standing several schools exist in Tokyo and other large cities, as are also schools of handicraft.

VIEWS ON JAPANESE WOMANHOOD & WOMAN EDUCATION

In the August number (1918) of the Taikwan, a Tokyo monthly edited under supervision of Marquis Okuma, the Marquis himself, Dr. I. Nitobe and Mr. R. Naruse, President of the Japan Women's University who died in March 1919, set forth their views on this subject that is steadily forging its way to the fore.

Marquis Okuma.—The octogenarian thinker believes that the traditional teaching of China and Japan that filial piety should be the

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foundation of all human acts is out of date; it should be recast into "love is the foundation of all things human." He further believes that monogamy, for which institution the world owes to Jesus Christ, is responsible in considerable measure for the greatness and majesty of European civilization. The Orient has long erred in its estimation of woman and marital relations, and this accounts very much for the racial inferiority of the East as compared with the West. While recognizing equality for woman in personal status, the Marquis says that the physical differences between men and women point to the corresponding difference in their heaven ordained function. Political activity is strictly man's province, not woman's.

Dr. Nitobe.—This eminent scholar and educationist takes exception to that time-honored article of faith in the education of Japanese women, namely, the *ryosai kembo shugi* (good wife and wise mother principle). He holds that woman should be treated primarily as a human being, it being in the order of things that every woman should be a wife and a wise one. What he cannot well understand is why every woman should be cast in one uniform mould of good wifehood and wise motherhood, for such attributes cannot be absolute, but must vary according to time and place. More attention should be attached to character-building just as for men. In a country like Japan where divorces are lamentably too common the cast-iron teaching to be "good" and "wise" will only increase the mental worries of women.

Mr. Naruse.—He thinks that on the whole man is aggressive and destructive while woman is modest and constructive. Man and woman are complimentary to each other to make one harmonious whole. Woman's education should be aimed at properly developing the peculiar attributes of the sex, so that she may be well fitted to discharge the function assigned her by heaven, her important part being in home life. Incidentally he says that coeducation in higher grade schools is a mistake.

Women's Views.—We have only three or four women who have boldly appeared before the footlight to give expression to their opinion as to the true position of women in Japan. These are Mrs. Akiko Yosano, a scholar and poetess, Miss "Raicho" Hiratsuka, a "new woman", and Mrs. Kikue Yamakawa, an English scholar whose husband, a socialist, has been imprisoned recently on the charge of having incited the rice riot in the summer of 1918.

Mrs. Yosano, who wields a facile pen, takes her stand on the principle that women should be self-supporting and choose some suitable profession, an interesting observation for a mother of numerous children, as Mrs. Yosano is.

Miss Hiratsuka, on the other hand, holds a view that Japanese women should be faithful to the function assigned them by nature and be contented to remain as mothers, also an interesting observation for a woman who is belived to be rather free about the question of marriage.

Mrs. Yamakawa in the address recently delivered before a meeting of the Sociological Society of Japan organized by university professors and other men of authority, made this remark;—"There are people who uphold the traditional good-wife-wise-mother principle as adapted to the times. They hold that women's proper sphere of usefulness being

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household they should be given higher education to increase their efficiency as housekeepers. The question is, will women with more enlightened education be expected to remain contentedly as housekeepers and mothers to confine their activity within the narrow bound of domestic cares? My own position is this. Let domestic drudgery, at least a greater part of it, be removed from the shoulders of mothers by some arrangement of common management, and let the care of children be left in charge of those specially qualified for the task, to the end that the mothers be enabled to attend to some social service they choose. Of course the mothers may be left, if they prefer, to look to the nursing of their own children, but in that case it stands to reason that some allowance be made to them in suitable proportion to the saving effected in the expense for maintaining the public crèches." Mrs. Yamakawa therefore occupies a position midway between the two.

THE OFFICIAL STANDARD OF JAPANESE WOMANHOOD.

The following extracts are taken from vol. 4 of the Textbook of Ethics for the Higher Girls' Schools compiled by the Department of Education and extensively used by schools of the grade throughout the country.

"It being the woman's lot in general to marry, help her husband, bring up her children and to attend to housekeeping, she should aspire to become first a good wife and next a wise mother."

"A woman may assume a new name by marrying into another family or, in the case of an heiress, she may remain under her parental roof and take a husband in. In either case she should be a devoted wife, a good home-keeper, and, as mother, should try her best to let the children make healthy and sound growth. Her ultimate object should be to lead her family to prosperity."

"Man and woman being differently constituted are distinct in their mental working. Man is for out-of-door work and woman for the hearth and each is complementary to the other. They should by their combined efforts try to enjoy harmonious and happy life. It is the everyday duty of the wife to welcome her husband with a gentle look and kind words when he returns home in the evening, fatigued with the day's task. He must be cheered up, so that he may go out refreshed to attend to his duties the next morning. At times she may help her husband's work."

"Obedience to the husband is what is expected of a wife as a matter of course, but in case he should behave himself in the way that is derogatory to his own reputation or disgraceful upon the good name of the family, he should be remonstrated calmly and with gentle words. Jealousy or angry words should be avoided. A wife who passes over her husband's faults for fear of incurring his displeasure, is an unkind wife."

"Marriage devolves upon a woman a new parental relation; her husband's parents becomes her own. She should be devoted to them just as she was to her real parents. Now every family has its own traditions and customs which she is bound to observe under the guidance of her parents-in-law."

"Absence of harmony is often witnessed between a husband's mother and her daughter-in-law, and this is traceable in too many cases to the latter's disobedience and undutifulness. The mother-in-law may

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be too conservative in her ways and thoughts to go on smoothly with the young daughter-in-law trained in new ideas, but dutifulness, patience, and sincerity on the latter's part will bring on peace and harmony in her relation with the former, and the two will become bound up with affectionate feeling as that between real mother and daughter. If, on the contrary, the daughter-in-law, while tolerant on her own weakness, is critical towards her husband's mother and complains of her heartlessness, she will only betray her own unworthiness. All these points should always be kept in mind by young girls, etc., etc."

Feminine Elements in Public Libraries

Though the standard of education for women is gradually rising, the feminine element in public libraries is still unimportant. For instance, the Hibiya City Library in Tokyo reports that an attendance of women is about one-fifteenth of the male-readers, this proportion, however, steadily increasing. About half the woman visitors are preparing for vocation and come to read up for examinations some kind or other. Students come to work up subjects given for research or to get ideas and materials for essays. Married women ask most for domestic subjects.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND MARRIAGE

There is no denying the fact that higher education as regards women is not a good companion with physical endowment, but it does not follow that educated women of Japan fail to find their life's partners.

Careful examination of the alumni's list of the Tokyo Higher Women's School dating from 1879 shows that with rare exceptions the alumni have changed their maiden names, the ratio of this change, however, gradually lessening as the date of graduation is more recent. The average age of the graduates is 21, this being an age when those who discontinue schooling in the Girls' High School have mostly got married. It is a significant fact that the percentage of unmarried among those who graduated from the Tokyo Higher Women's School in 1909–18 and therefore aged from 31 to 22 is as high as 73. The alumni's marriage record is shown in the following table:—

Year	No. of graduates	Married		Unmarried		Death	
1879–88	251	205	82%	46	18%	68	27%
1889–98	215	168	78%	47	22%	50	23%
1899–08	861	618	72%	243	28%	76	9%
1909–18	915	277	27%	638	73%	33	3%
Total	2,242	1,268	54%	974	46%	227	10%

Again, of the Joshi Eigaku-Juku (Women's English College), Tokyo, graduates numbering 272 up to 1918, 129 or 53 per cent. have got married. One cannot help considering from the record of two of the highest seats of learning in Japan that higher education seems to interfere with the marriage of women.

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CHAPTER XIV

PRESS AND PUBLICATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Motosada Zumoto

PRESS

Journalism in Japan in its modern sense is little over fifty years old. But it had existed in a crude and incipient form for nearly three centuries. As soon as the country began to settle down in peace and quiet under the stern but benevolent administration of the Tokugawa Shogunate, there appeared in Yedo (present Tokyo) occasional news-letters containing latest scandals in town and the happenings at the Shogun's court. These sheets were popularly called *Yomiuri*, meaning "sold by hawking about" and were printed from wooden blocks. It was in memory of these historical sheets that the present *Yomiuri Shimbun* was named.

The first periodical publication which went under the name of a newspaper was the *Batavia Shimbun* printed in Yedo toward the close of the fiftieth of last century. Its contents were mostly translations from Dutch papers published in Batavia. It was followed by *Shimbunshi* at Yokohama and the *Seiyo Zasshi*, *Chugai Shimbun* and *Koko Shimbun* in Tokyo. None of these, however, were printed more than once a week.

The first Japanese daily newspaper made its appearance at Yokohama in 1871. It was called the *Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun*, since transferred to Tokyo, where it is still in existence. It was followed in quick succession by the *Nichi Nichi* in '72, *Hochi* in '73, *Yomiuri* in '74, and so on. The spread of education and the steady growth of wealth, combined with epoch-making events like the wars with China and Russia, and the inauguration of a representative system of government, have led in recent years to a remarkable development of the Press both in its influence and its circulation. There are now some that claim a daily circulation of over a quarter of a million copies.

Deposit of Security.—Two things that stand out conspicuous about the Japanese press are the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 2,000 to 175 *yen*, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses the prescription right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of a court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them.

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Dummy Editors.—Almost all our vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar device being a relic of bygone days when the censors were authorized to fine or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to the public order or social decency.

Law.—With the advent of Parliamentary regime, the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the increasingly liberal spirit of the times, and at present no editor or publisher can be fined or otherwise punished except by a decision of the court of law. As amended in 1909 those who are amenable to law are:—

(1) One who actually edits the paper, as well as the nominal editor; (2) One who signs published matter; (3) In regard to a correction or contradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 19th article of the Press Law provides for the protection of the interests of private individuals, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in columns equally conspicuous as those in which the offensive matter was printed. The contradiction must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual advertising rates. Failure to comply with this requirement involves a penalty of from *yen* 50 to 2,000.

The newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case comes up for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination when their publication has been prohibited by procurators, nor the proceeding of law cases which are being heard in camera.

When a newspaper violates the provisions of the Press Law relating to military or diplomatic censorship in time of emergency, it shall be liable to suppression by decision of a court of law.

Prices.—The prices of dailies range between 2.5 *sen* and 4 *sen* per copy, there being only one paper charging the former rate. Most papers are issued in the morning, but some leading papers in Tokyo, Osaka, etc. have begun to issue evening editions. Advertisement charges have advanced within a few years from 35 *sen* per line of 15 to 22 characters to 50 *sen*; ¥ 1.00 and ¥ 2.70.

As yet magazine journalism is comparatively backward in development compared with the dailies, and though the number of magazines published are almost as many as the dailies, perhaps even greater, only a very small portion enjoy decent profit.

PRESS STATISTICS

The following returns compiled by the Police Bureau give the number of dailies and periodicals existing at the end of the respective years:—

	With deposit		Without deposit		
	Newspapers	Periodicals	Newspapers	Periodicals	Total
1917	667	1,331	267	754	3,018
1918	700	1,442	289	692	3,123

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Leading dailies in tokyo and Osaka

Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (est. Dec. '76)—economic and commercial paper, Man.—H. Nozaki. Office.—Kitajimacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Chu-o Shimbun (est. '90)—organ of the *Seiyu-kai*, issues an evening edition. Pres.—S. Yoshiue. Ed.—U. Wakamiya. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Hochi Shimbun (est. June, '72)—friendly to the *Kensei-kai*. Issues an evening edition. Pres.—Dr. J. Soeda. Prop—Miki. Ed.—W. Takasa. Office.—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Jiji Shimpo (est. March, '82) - started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent. Prop.—S. Fukuzawa. Ed. K. Ishikawa, Office.—Minaminabe-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Kwansai Nippo (est. Nov., '04)—independent. Prop.—M. Yoshihiro. Ed. R. Shirakawa. Office.—Kita-hama, Osaka.

Kokumin Shimbun (est. Feb., '92)—Independent Prop. and Ed.—I. Tokutomi. Office. - Hiyoshi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Maiyu Shimbun (est. March. '98)—Evening paper. friendly to the *Seiyukai*. Prop. and Ed.— ——— Office.—Kakigaracho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Miyako Shimbun (est Sept., '85)—social paper popular among gay circles. Prop. - Baron M. Kusumoto. Ed.—S. Otani. Office.—Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Niroku Shimbun (est. '18, the resurrection of the *Niroku Shimpo* that was suppressed in the year '14). Prop.—S. Kodama. Office.—Kanda Tokyo.

Osaka Asahi Shimbun (est. '78)—independent. Prop.—S. Uyeno. Office.—Nakanoshima, Osaka,

Osaka Jiji Shimpo (est. '95)—independent. Osaka edition of the *Jiji* (Tokyo). Ed.—Y. Uyesugi. Office.—Sonezaki, Osaka.

Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (est. '81)—independent; Director.—H, Motoyama. Ed.—M. Watanabe. Office.—Okawa-machi, Osaka.

Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun (est. April, '11)—issues an evening edition. Prop.—M. Yoshihiro. Ed.—N. Seki. Office.—Kitahama, Osaka.

Osaka Shimpo (est. '86)—friendly to the Seiyukai. Pres. T.—Murano. Office.—Imabashi, Osaka.

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (est. '88)—independent. Prop.—S. Uyeno. Ed.———— Office.—Takiyamacho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun (est. Sept., 1870 as "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun")—evening paper from '18. Pres.—T. Ohara. Ed.—A. Tsujikura. Office,—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun (est. Feb., '72)—purchased in 1910 by the prop. of the *Osaka Mainichi*). Pres.—H. Motoyama. Ed.—K. Tsushima. Office.—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Yamato Shimbun (est. '74) friendly to the *Kensei-kai*. Issues an evening edition. Prop.—Y. Matsushita. Ed.—H. Matsui. Office:—Sanjukkenbori, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (est. June, '74)—independent; Supplement for females. Prop.—S. Akitsuki. Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

Yorozu Choho (est. Nov., '92)—independent. Issues an evening edition, Prop. and Ed., S. Kuroiwa. Office.—Yumicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

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Leading English Newspapers

The publication of English papers by foreigners, mostly British, is a feature of journalism in Japan. What is particularly noteworthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than the vernacular paper. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is comparatively high. (Prices per annum for daily.)

Japan Advertiser (est. '05). At home ¥24. Abroad ¥39.—Prop. and Ed.—B. M. Fleisher. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chronicle (est. '68) (formerly Kobe Chronicle). At home ¥27. Abroad ¥39. (Weekly ¥10.50). Prop. and Ed.—R. Young. Pub.—Y. Ozaki. Office.—Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

Japan Gazette (est. '67). ¥23.60.—Ed.—L. D. K. Adams. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Times and Japan Mail (est. '65.) (est. '97). At home ¥12. Abroad ¥24. Weekly ¥10.50, Prop.—International News Agency. Office.—Uchisaiwaicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kobe Herald (est. 76). ¥27.—Prop. and Ed.—A. Curtis. Office,—Kiomachi, Kobe.

Nagasaki Press (est. '88). ¥20.—Ed and Mng.—E. R. S. Pardon. Office.—20 Oura, Nagasaki.

Seoul Press (est. '10). ¥27.50.—Prop. and Ed.—I. Yamagata. Office.—Yamato-cho, Seoul, Korea.

Periodicals Published in Tokyo

(Title in *Italics* = in English. m = monthly. w = weekly. f = fortnightly.)

Title	Interests and subject	Publishers
Bokuo Sekai (m)	Juvenile	Hakubun-kwan
Bungei Club (m)	Literature	"
Bunsho-Sekai (m)	"	"
Chugaku-Sekai (m)	Juvenile	"
Chuo-Koron (m)	General	Chuo-koron-sha
"Diamond" (f)	Finance	"Diamond" sha
Eigo Seinen (f)	Study of English	Eigoseinen-sha
Engei-Gaho (m)	Theatrical	Engeigaho-sha
Far East, the (w)	General	Far East Office
Fujin-Gaho (m)	For women	Tokyo-sha
Fujin-Kai (m)	"	Shimei-sha
Fujin-Koron (m)	"	Chuo-koron Office
Fujin-Mondai (m)	"	Fujin-mondai Kenkyu-kai
Fujin-no-Tomo (m.	"	Fujin-no-tomosha
Fujin-sekai (m)	"	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Fujo Kai (m)	"	Fujo-kai-sha
Gaiko-Jiho (f)	Diplomacy	Gaikojiho-sha
Gakusei (m)	Juvenile	Fuzambo
Gakusei Times (f)	Study of English	Gakusei Times

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Continued Title	Interests and subject	Publishers
Herald of Asia (w)	General	Herald of Asia
Japan Magazine (m)	Things Japanese	J. M. Office
Jitsugyo-kai (m)	Eco. & trade	Dobun-kwan
Jitsugyo-no-Nihon (f)	"	Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Jitsugyo-no-Sekai (f)	"	Jitsugyo-no-Sekaisha
Jogaku-Sekai (m)	For girls	Hakubun-kwan
Katei Zasshi (m)	Housekeeping	"
Kokkwa (m)	Fine art rep'tion	Kokkwa-sha
Kokusaiho-Gaiko-Zasshi (m)	Diplomacy	Shimizu
Kagaku-Sekai (m)	Science	Sekibunsha
Kyoiku-Jiron (f)	Education	Kaihatsu-sha
Mita Bungaku (m)	Literature	Keio Univ.
Niko-Niko (m)	Social	Niko-Niko-Club
Nippon Bijutsu (m)	Fine art	Nippon Bijutsusha
Nippon Keizai Shinshi (f)	Eco. & pol.	N. K. S. Office
Nippon-oyobi-Nipponjin (f)	Pol. & review	Seikyo-sha
Nippon Shonen (m)	For boys	Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Nogyo-Sekai (m)	Agriculture	Hakubun-kwan
Oriental Economist (tri-m)	Eco.	Tokyo Keizai Zasshi Office
Teiyu-Rinri-Koenshu (m)	Moral	Dai Nippon Toshokaisha
Rigaku-Kai (m)	Science	Kofukan
Seikatsu (m)	Social	Hakubun-kwan
Seiko (m)	Juvenile	Seiko-zasshi-sha
Shashin Times (f)	Photography	Meiji Seihonjo
Shin-Fujin (m)	For women	Shuseido
Shin-Nippon (m)	Pol. & general	Shinnippon-sha
Shin-Shosetsu (m)	Literature	Shun-yo-do
Shojo (m)	For girls	Jijishimpo-sha
Shojo-no-Tomo (m)	"	Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Shokubutsu-gaku Zasshi (m)	Botany	Botanical Society
Shonen (m)	Juvenile	Jijishimposha
Shonen-no-Tomo (m)	"	Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Shonen-Sekai (m)	"	Hakubun-kwan
Taikan (m)	General	Taikan-sha
Taiyo (m)	Pol., eco., lit.	Hakubun-kwan
Teikoku Bungaku (m)	Literature	Dainippon Toshokaisha
Tetsugaku Zasshi (m)	Philosophy	Iwanami
To-a-no-Hikari (m)	Religion	To-akyokai
Tokyo Economist (m)	Eco.	Tokyo Eco. Office
Tokyo Gakugei-Zasshi (m)	Science	Gakugei-sha
Yonen-no-Tomo (m)	For children	Jitsugyo-no-Nihonsha
Yuben (m)	Elocution	Dainihon Yubenkai
Waseda Bungaku (m)	Literature	Tokyo-do

The prices have advanced since the war and now range between ¥.30 and ¥ 1.00 except some specific publications, as the *Kokka* for which the price is ¥ 4.00 per copy.

There are besides a number of professional and scientific magazines published by the learned institutions (which see.)

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Magazines for Women and Children.—There are over twenty well known magazines for juvenile readers, also over twenty well known monthljes for women and girls, some of them making a good business. The Fujin Sekai (Women's World) had at one time a circulation of 130,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

The Press regulations equally apply to the News Agencies. This is the least developed as it is the latest service in journalism, circumstances not yet permitting it to attain any marked progress.

Dokuritsu Tsushin.—Office—Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Jiyu Tsushin (est. 99).—Office—Shin-Sakana-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Kokusai Tsushin (est. 1914).—Office—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.
Nippon Dempo Tsushin (est. '01).—Office—Kaga-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tokyo Tsushin.—Office—Unemecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Teikoku Tsushin (est. '98).—Office—Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Press Associations

Among the press associations in Japan the most important are the International Press Association and the Shunju Society, the former consisting of about 60 members representing both native and foreign. It is primarily a social organization. The President, M. Zumoto.

The other, which as its title indicates, is intended to represent the the Press of Tokyo on all important questions of public interest, and contains also some 60 members, Mr. S. Kuroiwa, proprietor and editor of the *Yorozu Choho* being the Chairman.

PUBLICATION

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on instalment plan has of late became a special feature in the publishing enterprise. On the whole, books are published at higher prices than before, *yen* 2 or more. This is a very fair advance, for till a few years ago publishers generally preferred to issue books marketable at half a *yen* or so. The output of books during the last few years available is:

Year	Original works	Periodicals	Translation	Total
1915	24,332	24,733	116	49,181
1916	24,501	25,341	60	49,902
1917	21,827	24,185	113	46,125
1918	11,560	25,195	148	36,903

Official publications numbering 12,044 are excluded from the figure tor 1918.

Classified as to subjects the following led the list of the original works in 1918:—

Politics and law, 1,581; Economics, 685; Military, 603; Medicine, 1,243; Geography, 502; Communications, 313; Industry, 6,181; Religion, 2,658; Education, 4,207; Literature, 3,920; Pictures & Calligraphy, 1,556; Arts, 1,151; Foreign Language, 883, etc.

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Turning to business side we find the annual average sale for 1910-14 returned as follows :—

Elementary school text-books	¥2,314,500	Magazines	¥3,000,000
Middle school textbooks.	1,500,000	General publication	3,000,000
		Total	9,814,500

This corresponds to only 15 *sen* worth per capita as against some 48 *sen* consumption of alcoholic liquors.

Publication by Subscription

Publication by subscription having been grossly abused lately and even made use of as means of fraud, the measure to deal with this special kind of publication was adopted in the 26th (1909-10) session of the Diet and enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security a sum of *yen* 500 if the price is 10 *yen* and of 1,000 *yen* if the price is above that sum.

Copyright

By the revised law enforced in 1910 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berlin in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law does no longer require the registration of copyright merely for purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value.

The fee is 10 *yen* for a book, 0.50 for a newspaper or periodical, 45 for a drama or photo.

Censorship

Cases of prohibition of publication or sales of newspaper and periodicals are as follows :—

Year	Forbidden sale	Suspended	Cases at law courts	Cases dropped
1915	82	6	96	9
1916	238	16	185	16
1917	162	12	235	9
1918	514	7	471	16
1919	199	3	143	6

Cases of other publications are as follows :—

	Books forbidden sale or suppressed		Magazines			
	Publics order	Morals	Suspended publication	Given warning	Almanacs forbidden	Cases at law courts
1916	42	603	1	105	25	13
1917	45	553	—	177	20	91
1918	33	468	—	186	20	64
1919	98	551	—	122	18	82

There were also same cases of prohibition of sale of foreign books imported as shown below :—

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Year	Public order	Public morals	Total volumes
1916	25	37	62
1918	8	25	33

With respect to prohibition of sale of publications resembling the annual almanacs, it may be noted that the right of issuing almanacs is solely reserved from olden times for the Office of the Great Shrine of Ise. A small number of non-political periodicals have been forbidden publication for having discussed current topics. Censors' work is now chiefly confined in dealing with publications, and as regards books, those that are judged prejudicial to public morals. In this respect, the works of French novelists in translation, notably Maupassant and Flaubert, have acquired notoriety. Their works in original, however, are generally left with impunity, from consideration that they are read only by those who are above temptation by novelists. Books and periodicals devoted to socialism and similar "dangerous thoughts" that received a rude check by the remarkable Kotoku affair (which see. Ed. J. Y. B.) have somewhat revived activity. Works on labor problems are also a feature lately. How busily the Japanese censors are watching for the interest of those who are apt to go astray in their morals may be inferred from the numbers of cases of forbidden sale or suppression. There are also many others, chiefly on diplomatic or military affairs, as occasioned by the European War in which Japan had to participate.

ROYALTY

Royalty differs according to the kind of books and to the popular estimation of the authors, the rate ranging generally 10—20 % of the published price of a book. One peculiarity in the Japanese publication is the attaching of the author's seal on the colophone of a book. In case the stipulation is made on the basis of royalty instead of selling the manuscripts outright to the publisher, any book on sale without the author's seal impressed, is consider irregularity on the part of the publisher.

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CHAPTER XV

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

I. NATIONAL GAMES

For *judo* and fencing see "Physical Culture," Chapter on Education.

Military Exercises

In the Secondary schools, where the drill is compulsory through the whole course of five years, individual and section drill without arms is given in the 1st year; the same with company drill added in the 2nd year, while in the remaining three years the students are given these three drills with arms, and trained in the practice of giving of command. In the High and similar schools the military training with arms is continued.

Gymnastic Exercise

In the gymnastic training, the Japanese have culled from the best that the world could offer in its gymnasiums, and are, with the addition of certain interesting principles of their own developing a gymnastic method that at least has the characteristic of being impartial in its cosmopolitan character. The Robert's dumb-bell drill, Ling's ten groups of progressive movements, Barnjurn's barbell drill, certain series of fancy steps and marches of the Springfield Y.M.C.A. Training school styles are much in evidence. On the other hand the heavy gymnastic apparatus are practically absent. Then in Japanese schools the emphasis is paid specially to the precision of the movement of the class as a whole and the team play in games, as contrasted with the greater emphasis laid in Europe and America on the correctness of style and skill in the performance of the individual.

Swimming

The art of swimming had a special and ancient course of development in Japan, producing many schools of swimmers. The different styles and strokes of the famous swimming masters of the past are, to some extent, perpetuated and taught at swimming schools to be found in all parts of the country. On summer holidays swimming schools are held by universities and schools, which give regular courses of instruction to students in the art of swimming. In some parts of the country trick swimming is

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practised, and interesting competitions are often held. For example, the swimmer is expected to tread water so steadily as to enable him to hold a fan in his left hand and paint a poem upon it with his right hand. Still more spectacular is the military drill and target practice in deep water. It is performed with an ordinary army carbine. The swimmer is expected to aim, fire and reload his rifle, while steadily swimming with the tread stroke.

Horse Riding

The art of horse riding as a means of culture is quite secondary in Japan, being confined only to high and special classes. Horse-racing is popular all over the country, but with prohibition of *pari-mutuel* tickets in 1908, the prosperity hes suddenly declined. The Government is couraging racing by granting aids. The regular race clubs are *Hanshin* at Naruo, *Miyazaki*, *Fujiyeda*, *Matsudo*, *Tokyo* at Meguro and *Nippon* at Yokohama.

Archery

In many schools higher in grade than the middle school is provided an archery range. However the most skilful work may be found in the remote country districts among grey haired veterans of the feudal em, who find in the long bow and whistling shaft a congenial means of renewing their youth and of recalling the good old days. The standard bow in use is made of inlaid layers of bamboo, and is usually eight feet in length. A three feet reed shaft is used tipped with hawk's or eagle's feathers.

II. SPORTS INTRODUCED

Western games as they are played in Japan are essentially students' recreation.

Baseball

Among these stands pre-eminent the game of baseball which is played by all classes of students, including primary school children as well as college students. It was about thirty years ago that a baseball team was first formed by the officials at Shimbashi Station. It was not, however, widely in vogue untill 1898, when a match was played between the First Hig School team and an American nine. The victory won by the Japanese caused the greatest excitement and enthusiasm, and led to the speedy popularising of the game throughout the country. But the present development of the game has been effected only in the past five or six years. The most remarkable event in the game was Waseda University team's visiting America in 1905. The expedition could not score any great success but it proved great impetus to the game. In fact the game was revolutionised and the two Universities of Waseda and Keio became champion teams in the country. In 1907 the Keio University invited the St. Louis teams of Hawaii. The matches played with the team demonstrated the fact that Japan students

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had much to learn before they could cope with the visitors. The following year the Keio team made an expedition to Hawaii and earned great success. It was then that Waseda invited the team of Washington University, which beat the Waseda but was outmatched by the Keio which had just returned from its victorious expedition to Hawaii. In the autumn of the same year the Reach All American Team came and Japanese teams were mercilessly beaten. The Chicago University team came to Japan on the invitation of Waseda in September 1915 and went home with clean record. The Waseda team visited America for the third time in the spring of 1916. The Keio also undertook similar trips to America. Similar visits have repeatedly been exchanged between Japanese and Philippine teams. One thing that still remains as a blot on the record of Japanese baseball game is the continued irreconcilable attitude between the Waseda and Keio teams which had to leave, owing to unusual excitement of the rival fans, the issue in 1906 undecided. With the growth of the Hosei Team a University league was formed in 1918 among the Waseda, Keio, Meiji and Hosei (all private Universities in Tokyo) teams and matches have been played in turn between them every year except between the first two. In 1920 the Chicago Univ. Nine visited Japan for the second time on the invitation of Waseda, and soon after arrived a party of American professional players. Our student teams could cope fairly well this time with the former but they were completely batted down by the latter. In the Spring of 1921 the Waseda Nine went over to America on the invitation of the Chicago Univ. to cross bat the with college teams and also at other places. The annual match between the 1st and 3rd High Schools caused excitement of the base-ball fans in the year. The game has become popular lately among young clerks of banks and other business establishments.

In 1921 a company was established in Yokohama by some Japanese and foreigners with a view to creating the first professional teams in Japan.

Boating

About the year 1880 some boats of the warship *Musashi* were purchased by the Tokyo Imperial University from the Admiralty. It was the beginning of boating practised by students in this country. At present all schools of middle grade and above that are situated near river or sea possess some boats, and regattas are held at fixed seasons. The Sumida river in Tokyo is a scene of regattas in spring, of the Tokyo Imperial University, First High School, Tokyo Higher Commercial School, Waseda University etc.

Lawn Tennis

Though less popular than baseball, lawn tennis boasts two Japanese champions of worldwide fame. Jenzo Shimizu won in the international matches at Wimbledon, England, in June 1920 three singles championships but was defeated in the semi-finals by the American Tilden for the world's championship. Ichiya Kumagai's record in America is equally conspicuous. At home the teams of Waseda Univ., Tokyo Com. Col. and Tokyo Higher Normal school are competing for the championship. The first held the honor for eight years, but was defeated by the third in the tournament of 1920. The sport is very pupular among school children and business office clerks.

III. THEATRICAL, ETC

These are three different sorts of theatrical performances corresponding to so many social classes as to patronage. These are the *bugaku* (ancient music dance) almost exclusively performed at the Imperial court

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or at Shinto shrines; the *no* which prevails among the aristocracy and gentry, and the *engeki* or *shibai* (drama) which is popular among the masses. The two latter are at present less exclusive and are common to both classes, but formerly a strict line of demarcation was drawn between them. The *bugaku* may be left out here, being very exclusive, and we begin with:—

A. The "No"

It was at the time of the Shogun Yoshimitsu (1370–1392) of the Ashikaga Regency that this special form of dramatic performance was created to supply a refined amusement to warrior classes. During the Tokugawa period it was very popular, but had to suffer an utter neglect at the beginning of the Meiji era. But for the partiality shown for it by the late Empress-Dowager Eisho, who was very fond of the performances, the art was even in danger of extinction. The example set by the exalted quarter was followed by courtiers and aristocrats and by humbler classes, and to-day the *no* and the allied art of *yokyoku* or *utai* (vocal music) are even enjoying a greater prosperity, so far as mere numbers of votaries are concerned, than in the palmy days of feudalism. The *No* is performed on a special kind of stage, by two or more characters, *shite* (doer) and *waki* (associate) with more or less number of attendants. The performers' dialogue is carrid on in more or less affected tone and their acting is archaic and symbolical, so that the uninitiated may fail to appreciate the merit of the performance. There is an orchestra composed of *tsudzumi* or hand-drum, drum and flute and chorus are sung by chorus singers. Masks are generally worn by performers, who personify both male and female characters. There are in Tokyo six regular stages and on every occasion of performances, only once a month they usually draw full house. Five different schools of *no* exist today, i.e. Kanze, Hoshō, Kongo, Komparu, and Kita, these being more or less different in the style of actions, singing of the text, etc. The pieces that are popular number some two hundreds, broadly classified into religious, historical, etc. Most of them are based on religious sentiment. and are fraught with pessimistic tone, owing to the fact that they were written by priests and at a time of internal strifes when the horrors of battle impressed the people with the sentiment of ephemeral existence and uncertainty of life. To cite one of the commonest plots, a priest appears on the stage followed by a man; they begin to talk of their past; in the meantime the man turns out to be a ghost and the priest performs service for the atonement of the ghost. The text of most pieces, however, is written in beautiful language and is full of literary quarity of high order. The leading actors in Tokyo are Kanze masters, the Umewaka brothers, Bamba Sakurama, Rokuheida Kita, and some others. There are several distinguished amateurs, as Dr. Furuichi, ex-Vice Minister of State, Mr. T. Kume, ex-M.P., some members of the Mitsui family and others.

The *Yokyoku* or *Uta*

This is vocal *no* minus the dramatic representation, and may therefore be considered as vocal music, resembling somewhat Shakespearian reading. Different characters are undertaken by different singers, while the chorus

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passages are sung by a band led by a conductor. The *yokyoku* may practically be regarded as the only vocal music in Japan now popular among middle and higher classes, to whom the beautiful diction of the text, simplicity in preparation, and refined nature of the singing all combine to appeal to their vocal capacity and to try the patience of the hearers. It is these amateur *yokyoku* vocalists that crowd the boxes when a *no* performance is given, and, with the text in hand, follow the actors' recitation and dialogue and the singing of the chorus band, totally insensible to the merit of the acting itself. Many of these vocalists profess that they are learning the pieces merely as means of lung exercises and for hygienic effect. At any rate the *yokyoku* is now a rage among all classes, high and low, and it is judged that though the *no* may disappear in this age of hurry and realistic tendency, its vocal side may forever remain as a favorite pastime of refined people of both sexes. Among the leading *yokyoku* masters there are, besides those mentioned above, for *no* actors are equally *yokyoku* masters though the reverse is not true—Kurosaburo Katayama, Orio Kwanze, Kintaro Matsumoto and his son Nagashi, Shin Hōsho, and others. Noted amateur singers are too many to be mentioned here.

The *Kyogen*

In time the public became tired of the monotonous style of the *no* and began to look for more diversified and less sombre exhibitions. The want was supplied by *kyogen* created about the same time as *no*. It is a kind of farce, full of comical and optimistic elements. In contrast to the *no* being historical and religious, the *kyogen* is social and optimistic. The *kyogen*, generally played by two or three characters, is a subsidiary performance to the *no*, and is given as interlude. In *kyogen* mask is not used and costume also is very simple.

B. Drama

The *no* was so exclusive as a refined amusement of warrior classes that the masses were not ever allowed to view it. Common people had to create something to satisfy their craving for similar pleasure, and their ingenuity resulted in devising early in the 17th century a popular drama. At first the performances consisted only in dancing with the aid of music. By and by, however, it became realistic in some points, taking social events into its plots. As the theatre in those days was created almost exclusively for the lower classes and as warrier classes considered it even degrading to inspect the performances, the position of actors in society was naturally very low. As a matter of fact, they were often classed among "beggars." There are at present two schools of actors, old or classic, and new, the former pursuing the Japanese classic style and the latter adopting realistic way of representation. The acting by actors of the classic school, adhering too much to traditional forms and conventional canons, is often too artificial, while customs and manners represented on the stage have nothing in common with those now in existence. Rebelling against this state of affairs a new school of actors appeared on the stage declaring that they would act in a realistic way and represent modern life. The pioneers are Kawakami and his troupe who first appeared at Kyoto about 1893. The death of three leading classic actors on modern stage, Danjuro, Kikugoro, and Sadanji

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between '03 and '04 may be considered to have precipitated the decline of the classic school, for there were none qualified in art and popularity to take up the mantle. In justice to actors of old school it may be noted that, brought up from childhood in the greenroom, they possess great technical skill and stage experience especially in regard to old pieces. but they are sadly out of their elements, being destitute of education and lacking adaptability, when they are made to try their hands in new plays depicting contemporary life. In contrast to actors of the old school, those of the new school are better educated and are more adaptable. But they still lack training in dancing and their posture does not possess elegance and ease of the old school actors. The two schools are gradually advancing to the common point, and perhaps in a generation or so the Japanese stage may become completely transformed. At present both schools exist side by side, giving performances at their respective theatres. Their fields are entirely different, and there is *raison d'etre* for each of them. Indeed, they will each contribute something in its own way toward the general development of our stage. The most famous of the actors belonging to the old school are Koshiro, Chusha Uzayemon, Danshiro, Kodanji, Sadanji (2nd), Kikugoro (6th), Sojuro, Utaemon, Baiko, and others, the last three almost always representing female characters. The Teigeki, Kabuki-za and Mejiji-za in Tokyo are theatres where they give their performances. Noted actors in Osaka are Ganjiro, Fukusuke, Udanji, Ganshō, Rikaku Jakuemon (female part) and some others. Perhaps the most interesting about the new school actors is the itinerant tour undertaken in 1900 through America and Europe by Kawakami, his wife Sada Yacco and troupe. They gave their performances and won some favour, if not admiration, of foreigners here and there. Although they may not have been successful in their art, they profited much by witnessing and studying the foreign stage. On their return home, they gave Othello in an adapted form, following the customs of foreign stage. The play was a great success and had the effect of consolidating the foundation of the new school. The school created by Kawakami and Sada Yacco has been discontinued, since his death in 1911 and it is represented better by I-i, Inuoye, Kawai, and Kitamura, the latter two taking female part. Their theatres are the Hongo-za, Shintomi-za, and Meiji-za, and Meiji-za. It is worth noting that at the Teigeki, or Imperial Theatre established near Hibiya Park with a view to developing our stage, the regular training of actresses was started about 1910 and already quite a number of exprienced actresses has been brought up. Misses Mori, Hatsuse, Kawamura, etc. are stars. Another sign of the times showing how efforts are now being made to develop the stage, is the fact that amateur theatricals are often given at public theatres by men of letters. Several new troupes of this kind have appeared, among which may be mentioned the *Bunshi* (men of letter) and the *Bungei Kyokai*, this latter at first guided by Dr. Tsubouchi, the well known Shakespearian scholar and dramatist. The split of the troupe in 1914 into the *Mumeikai*, led by Messrs. Togi and Doi (latter died in 1915), and the *Geijutsuza*, led by Prof. Shimamura and the leading actress Miss Matsui and the staging by all these "educated companies" of Ibsen, Shaw, Tolstoy and others that are too reactionary to conventional ideas have somewhat cooled the public taste for their representation. The latter was also dissolved with the suicide of Miss Matsui in Jan., 1919, to follow Prof. Shimamura who

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died of influenza a short time before. Mr. Shiko Tsubouchi (Dr. Tsubouchi's adopted son) made a debut on the Imperial in 1918 after resigning the professorship at the Waseda and attracted some attention, but he left it after one performance and is now devoting himself in stage-management of an opera-house near Osaka. The appearance of Mei-ranfan, famous Chinese actor and his party on the Imperial created a sensation in May, 1919.

IV. WRESTLING

The *sumo* or wrestling may properly be called the national game of Japan, it being poular among all classes of people It is also a very ancient game, for annalists say that the first bout on record took place as early as 23 B.C. The martial spirit that ruled the land during the long period of feudalism was naturally propitious for the spread of this manly sport. In the time of the Tokugawa many of the great daimyo kept their champion wrestlers. For some while after the overthrow of feudalism it suffered decadence, but soon to recover popularity, till at present it is as prosperous as ever. Thus in 1909 an amphitheatre was built by the Tokyo Wrestler's Association at Ryogoku, Tokyo, structure covering an area of 906½ *tsubo* and capable to accommodate 13,000 persons. It was burnt down in Sept. 1917, and the reconstruction work now going one, will be completed by Jan. 1920. Tokyo and Osaka are two headquarters of the game where there are some 200 professional wrestlers, They are classified into nine grades of which only the first two or three, numbering in all ten, occupy the front rank. Grand matches are given twice a year, January and May, ten days on each occasion, according to the time honored custom observed since 1823. For convenience of this public display, the wrestlers are divided into two opposing "camps," eastern and western, and each wrestler is pitted with one on the opposite side, till the whole ten in the rival camps are gone through the matches in the prescribed ten days. There are two grades of champions, namely the *Yokozuna* (who alone is entitled to hang round his waist the honored straw festoon) and next the *San-yaku* (or Three services which are the *O-zeki*, *Seki-wake* and *Komusubi*). Then follow the sixteen wrestlers collectively called *Maegashira* and as these are entitled to sit within the curtain, their grade is als called *Makuno-uchi*. After them comes the *Maku-shita* or "below the curtain." The wrestlers in the first three grades and 10 in the fouth are allowed a share of profit which the promoters of the semi-annual matches, usually Wrestlers Association, realize. The association is composed of retired champion wrestlers, limited to 80 in number, wrestlers on active service ("within curtain" rank) and umpires. The *Yokozuna* and the *Three service* receive from the association on occasion of retirement a sum not exceeding ¥1,000. The regular income of wrestlers is very small, for the salary they are allowed for each semi-annual matches does not exceed ¥30 or so. It is on account of the share they are allowed in the profit of the association and especially of the gift they receive from their regular patrons that the wrestlers are able to maintain themselves. Wrestlers indeed are admitted from former time as pets of society, and certainly their simplicity and disinterestedness as compared with more artful and worldly actors make these big boys well suited for appealing for such special treatment. The itinerant

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tour through the provinces wrestlers undertake twice in a year also brings them fair profit. The traditional tricks and dodges of wrestlers number forty-eight based on the fundamental "hand," viz, *nage* (to throw), *kake* (feet entangling),, *hineri* (to twist) and *sori* (to uplift.) In practice, however, tricks as used on the ring number some two hundreds. The famous wrestlers of Tokyo are as follows:—

Name	Born in	Weight *kwan*	Height *shaku*
Eastern camp			
Tochigiyama (Yokozuna)	1892	28.5	5.70
Onishiki (Yokozuna)	1891	35.5	5.85
Tsunenohana(Ozeki)	1896	24.0	5.90
Genjiyama (Sekiwake)	1891	31.0	6.10
Ryogoku (Komusubi)	1892	30.0	5.90
Western camp			
Chibagasaki (Ozeki)	1892	31.5	—
Kiyosegawa (Sekiwake)	1893	24.0	5.75
Momijigawa (Komusubi)	1895	24.0	5.60
Misugiiso (Maegashira)	1892	27.0	5.90

THE ATHLETIC RECORD IN JAPAN

There are no professionals in Japanese athletic world, it being composed almost exclusively of college students or young clerks who still retain the enthusiasm for the sports they acquired while at school. The only professional athletes in Japan are wrestlers and, to some extent, *jujitsu* experts. In the Spring of 1921 the 5th grand meeting was held in Tokyo and the following athlets, mostly college students, were awarded the prizes offered by the *Osaka Asahi* and the *Osaka Mainichi* as record holders:—

1 mile	Katsuo Okazaki	4' 45⅘
,,	Sei-ichi Mori	4' 41
5 miles	Takeo Imagawa	28' 30 ⅘
11 metres Hurdle-race	Kenji Okubo..	17⅘
Long Jump	Goro Osawa	6 m. 58
High Jump	Takeshi Hirai	1 m. 67
,,	Ryuma Kuroda	1 m. 69
Hop, step & Jump	Seigo Bando	12 m. 76
Throwing the Hammer	Nobuo Asaoka	30 m. 20
,, ,, Disc	Tadaomi Mimura..	29 m. 84
,, ,, ,,	Tatsuo Kikuchi	30 m. 32
,, ,, Ball	Tadaomi Nimura	11 m. 21
,, ,, Javelin	Tokuo Tada	52 m. 07
10 Games	Yoshio Mitsuhashi	696 points.

THE FAR EAST OLYMPICS

This international contest among athletic champions in the Far Eastern countries has apparently become an established function. First started as an insignificant affair at Manila in 1913, the second gathering

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held at Shanghai in 1915 was actively participated in by Japanese athletes.

In the third meeting held in May 1917 at Tokyo, the Japanese champions (140) secured 118 points, the Philippines (103) 80 and the Chinese (95) 49. The 4th Olympics held at Manila in 1919 was incomplete, so far as Japan was concerned, for owing to some trouble only twenty Japanese boys took part in it and that unofficially. In the 5th meeting again at Shanghai in May 1921 the scores were as follows;—

	Japan	Philippines	China
Track-field	41 points	50	12
Swimming	20	21	0
Marathon	9	0	0
Basket	0	0	5
Volley	0	0	5
Football	0	0	5
Lawn tennis	0	15	0
Baseball	0	15	0
	70	90	27

Winter Sports; Skating and Skiing

Skating.—Skating is no novel sport in Japan. From olden time the frozen streets in towns and villages of north-eastern Japan have provided for the boys skating grounds over which they sped on to schools or on errands, wearing straw sandals with a piece of bamboo secured on the back.

The regular skating dates some thirty years back and was introduced by foreigners, but skating as a sport for general public was created only about 1907 on Lake Suwa, an inland basin 12 miles in circumference and about 40 miles north-west from Tokyo. The shores abound in hot springs, though of little medical value. Every year about the beginning of Feb. is held a regular contest participated in both by Japanese and foreigners. Lake Shoji at the north-eastern foot of Mt. Fuji, and Lake Haruna, some 5 m. up from Ikao Spa, are other good skating grounds easily accessible from Tokyo.

Skiing.—Skiing was introduced about 1910 by an Austrian officer attached to a Japanese Regiment in Takata, Echigo, one of the most snowy districts in Japan. It has subsequently become a popular sport in Echigo, Yamagata and some other districts where at present even school girls very much enjoy it. The favorite skiing grounds as they exist at present are **Mt. Myoko-san** (8,180 ft.) situated on the borders of Echigo and Shinano and reached in about 10 hrs. from Tokyo. Akakura hot-springs are found at the foot, tolerable hotel accommodations being available both at the place and at Taguchi, a little town close to the railway station of the same name and to where hot-waters from Akakura are conducted for bathing purpose. **Goshiki** (3,300 ft.) is another hot-spring skiing ground about 2 m. up Mt. Azuma situated close by Itaya station on the O-u Main Line. It is reached in about 10 her. from Tokyo. Here also the sport was introduced by an Austrian who has constructed a good skiing course. **Kosaka**, famous for Kosaka copper mine, takes about 22 hrs. from Tokyo being situated some 25 m. away from Odate on the O-u Main Line. Within an easily accessible distance from Tokyo are found good skiing grounds at Subashiri, Karuizawa, Haruna, Suwa and Nikko.

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Mountaineering

Mountaineering as a pious act of religious people is an ancient custom among the Japanese, but it is only within ten years or so that the practice has begun to appeal to the sporting sentiment of those who are inclined to test their sturdy legs and power of endurance. The example was first set by foreigners.

Sacred peaks visited by mountain pilgrims are found almost everywhere in the country, but of these the most popular are Fuji, Ontake, Tateyama, etc.

Fuji (12,387).—Climbing this peak is lately one of the most favorite summer pastimes among people of both sexes and almost of all ages, for Fuji, though the highest in Japan Proper, is the easiest to ascend, and also in the season best provided with accommodations and facilities. Even a post office is opened then. There are five regular paths leading to the summit, viz., Omiya-guchi (about 20 m, to top), Gotemba-guchi (20 m.), Subashiri-guchi (13 m.), Suyama-guchi (18 m.) and Yoshida-guchi (18 m.). The first four lie along the Tokaido railway while the last is approached from the opposite side.

Japan Alps.—This is the name first bestowed about 1895 by the Rev. Mr. Weston, an English mountaineer, on the mountain ranges extending from the Pacific to the Japan Sea, the broadest region of Honshu that comprises the provinces of Hida, Shinano, Mino, Etchu, Echigo and Kai, lying approximately between 35°-37° N. and 137°-139° E. Japan Alps are commonly divided into three groups, viz. North Alps, Central Alps, South Alps, as follows:—

Name of Mt.	Feet	Railway Station
North Alps:		
Shiro-uma (Hakuba) ...	9,620	Akashina via Omachi
Yarigadake	10,430	Matsumoto; Akashina
Hodaka	10,178	Matsumoto
Jonendake	9,358	Akashina
Otenjogadake	9,585	„
Tsubakurodake...	9,063	„
Ariake...	7,440	„
Yakedake	8,052	Matsumoto
Kasagadake	9,502	Matsumoto; Gifu (via Takayama)
Tateyama	9,840	Akashina
Norikuradake	9,927	Matsumoto; Gifu (via Takayama)
Ontake	10,047	Kisofukushima
Central Alps:		
Kisokomagadake	9,696	Miyanokoshi; Tatsuno
Minami-Komagadake ...	9,450	Tatsuno
Ena	7,224	Nakatsu
South Alps:		
Kai-Komagadake	9,730	Kobuchizawa; Hinoharu; Fujimi
Ho-o	9,086	Kobuchizawa; Hinoharu; Nirazaki, or Kofu
Nokogiridake	8,856	„ „ „
Senjogadake	9,950	Chino, or Tatsuno

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Continued

Name of Mt.	Feet	Railway Station
Akashi-Ainotake	8,995	Chino, or Tatsuno
Akaishiyama	10,234	" "
Shiramine-Kitadake ...	10,470	Kofu, or Nirazaki
Shiramine-Ainotake ...	10,460	
Uwonashi-Kochidake ...	10,112	

Of the three groups the northern one is most popular, being comparatively easy of access and also on account of several thermal springs existing in the valley, such as Kamikochi (5 000 ft. above sea-level), Nakabusa (5,000 ft.), Shirahone (4,000) and Hirayu (4.000). In richness of flora, also, the group surpasses the other two, for it is understood that about two-thirds of the Alpine plants existing in Japan are contributed by it. The flower-carpets on Mt. Shiro-uma (also called Hakuba) are especially conspicuous. The Northern Alps contains two active volcanoes, Yakedake and Asiake.

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CHAPTER XVI

PUBLIC WORKS

RIVER CONTROL

During the period of about 1,300 years from 566 A. D. down to 1868 as many as 426 floods are recorded, i.e., one flood every 3 years. Such being the fact, partial repairs of embankments or dredging of watercourses were being made from olden times, though not on so great a scale as now. After the Restoration, too, a year scarcely passed without innundation somewhere, and this demanded from Government a great effort aimed at improving hydraulic engineering. The result was the promulgation in 1896 the River Control Law, which provides that the local government should look to rivers under its rule, but in case this is found impossible owing to the divided interests of a river or to the estimated cost being too big to be borne by one local treasury, the Central Government should undertake the work. Since then (up to 1917) 28 main rivers, 47 tributaries and 22 others had been dealt with in accordance with the law. The average sum annually expended on the rivers is 1,530,872 *yen* by the Central Government and 8,997,560 *yen* by the prefectures, the total being 10,528,432 *yen*. The cost of works undertaken by different finances is as follows:—

By	1909—10	1910—11	1911—12	1912—13	1913—14
Central Govt.	¥3,756,428	¥4,187,495	¥8,881,561	¥1,073,226	¥1,530,872
Prefectures.	7,718,608	12,121,293	19,391,661	8,722,182	9,939,172
Districts	148,558	103,892	106,333	77,516	89,538
Cities	1,908,696	1,796,672	2,788,553	907,993	891,017
Towns and Villages.	1,191,517	2,009,591	3,187,582	2,366,943	2,865,404
Irrigation Unions ...	735,715	844,104	697,853	774,772	729,697
Local Councils* ...	159,394	——	——	——	——
Individuals*	14,040	——	——	——	——
Total	15,632,936	21,063,047	35,056,543	13,923,631	16,045,700

NOTE.—*These two items have been excluded since 1910-11.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

According to the Road Law that was issued in 1919 in a comprehensive form superseding the simple regulation enacted about thirty years ago, the roads are divided into five classes, viz., *koku-dō* (national roads), *fukeu-dō* (prefectural roads), *gun-dō* (district roads), *shi-dō* (city roads), *chōson-dō* (town and village roads). The first are those leading from Tokyo to the Great Shrine at Ise, headquarters of Army Divisions, Naval

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Stations, prefectural offices, and chief open ports and those connecting them with one another. The breadth is over three *ken* (18 ft.) or over 7 *ken* including banks. The *fuken-dō* or prefectural roads are over 4 or 5 *ken* in breadth while the *gun-dō, shi-dō* and *chōson-dō* are minor ramifications of the two foregoing main lines of communication. The law covers management of bridges, ferries, ditches, etc.

The mileage of these roads was at the end of 1915: "koku-do" 2,174.27 *ri*, "ken-do" 9,535.5 *ri*, "ri-do" 112,974.28 *ri*. There are on these roads 346,144 bridges, of which 518 are of iron, 71,268 stone, and 136,860 wood, the others being of earth, pontoon, etc. The average expenditure per annum for the last 10 years ending March, 1914 was ¥17,138,686 on the roads and ¥4,727,985 on the bridges; or ¥235,716 being spent on the "koku-do," ¥3,615,164 on the "ken-do," ¥11,458,906 "ri-do" and ¥829,900 for sundry expenses. The expenses for the last five years are as follows:—

By	1910—11	1911—12	1912—13	1913—14
National Treasury ..	¥1,027,862	¥2,013,548	¥1,230,992	¥1,060,460
Prefectures	11,132,046	13,763,074	11,725,033	11,809,760
Districts	1,646,171	1,985,331	1,861,380	1,931,798
Cities	9,611,633	8,007,099	6,813,500	4,152,375
Towns and Villages ..	3,597,766	4,081,030	3,926,504	4,510,813
Irrigation Unions	68,424	10,219	74,154	161,101
Contributions	1,486,708	1,492,353	1,492,204	1,639,423
Total incl. others ..	22,570,610	31,352,654	27,123,807	25,265,730

THE ROAD-MAKING PROGRAM

The Road-making program elaborated by the Home Office and approved by the Diet contemplates the improvement and reconstruction of 2,000 *ri* (1 *ri*=2 2/5 miles) of national roads, about 70 *ri* of national-military roads, 400 *ri* of provincial roads, and the streets of the six premier cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya in 30 years beginning 1919-20.

This important project involves the estimated outlay of ¥282,800,000 from the central Treasury on account of State aid graded from 1/2 to 1/3. The total cost to be required for completing the plan is estimated, including the State aid, at ¥310 millions, on account of national roads, ¥6,800,000 for military roads, ¥42 mil. for prefectural roads, and ¥270 mil. for the six cities.

PRINCIPAL HARBOR-WORKS

There are over 1,000 harbors that are visited by merchantmen, but in the days prior to the opening of ports for foreign trade, only scores of these ports were utilized. They remained in their natural state. It was about 1878-9 that improvements of these harbors were projected. Since then many of them have been improved by means of harbor works, reclamation or dredging, while some others recommended for reconstruction by the Harbour Committee only lately, are now under work. Among them the leading ones are as given below.

Works	Date of beginning	Date of completion	Expenditure 1,000 *yen*
Nagasaki ..Dredging, rec'tion etc...	July 1897	Sept. 1904	3,100
Miike.. ..Break-water, etc.	Nov. 1902	Nov. 1907	3,000

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	Works	Date of beginning	Date of completion	Expenditure 1,000 yen
Nagoya	Pier, dredging, etc.	Aug. 1896	Aug. 1907	2,383
Yokohama	Pier, training wall, etc.	Sept. 1889	May 1896	2,353
Otaru	Break-water.	May 1897	May 1908	2,189
Kagoshima	Dred., break-water, etc.	April 1900	March 1909	843
Hakodate	Break-water, dredging, etc.	June 1896	April 1899	820
Yokkaichi	Break-water, dredging, etc.	1910	1922	‡3,525
Funakawa	Break-water, shone protection.	1911	1919	‡3,148
Aomori	Break-water, rec'tion, etc.	1914	1918	‡1,500
Niigata	Dredging, rec'tion etc.	1915	1912	‡1,210
Hakata	Break-water, dredging, etc.	1917	1921	‡3,700
Muroran	Break-water, dredging.	1918	1925	‡2,302

‡Estimate.

Classified by their nature, there are 4 naval ports, 2 fortified ports and 35 open ports, while ports regularly visited by coasting steamers number over 785.

In exceptional cases where the expenditure is defrayed out of the National treasury as for Yokohama and Kobe, or from private purses, as in the case of Miike constructed by the Mitsui family, the sum needed in the improvement or maintenance generally comes from the local public work fund.

Osaka Harbour-Works that was started in 1897 has already spent ¥24,200,000, but owing to some defects in the plan the work will be resumed in 1921, to be completed in 1926. The cost is estimated at ¥32,232,587, including the sum already spent.

On the recommendation of the Harbor Committee on 2 June, 1920, Home Office decided to start the improvement work of Yokohama and Shimonoseki Harbors at the estimated costs of ¥13,450,000 and 3,610 000 respectively and extending over 10 and 7 years starting from 1921. The reconstruction of the Harbor of Kobe was also recommended. The improvement of the Shimizu Harbor, Shizuoka Prefecture, was also started in 1921 at a cost of ¥5,500,000, one half of which to be defrayed from the provincial treasury.

CIVIL ENGINEERING EXPENSES

Civil engineering expenses include items on account of improvement or reconstruction of rivers, roads and bridges, ports and harbors, sea coast, water supply and drainage, etc. They are to be borne by respective localities, excepting repairs of water-courses under the direct control of the Government or disastrous floods, etc., when extraordinary aids are granted.

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During these 20 years the National treasury has spent yearly several million *yen* on account of new works started one after another and also in consequence of frequent floods. The average sum yearly spent for civil engineering purpose during the 10 years ending 1913 amounted to ¥51,849,466, of which 12 per cent. was disbursed by the Government. Below is shown the classification of these expenses for the last three years:—

	1913 ¥	1914 ¥	1915 ¥
River	13,597,319	18,676,240	18,421,242
Roads and bridges	25,265,650	26,337,931	21,668,372
Ports and harbors	5,013,671	3,268,551	4,128,389
Sea coast	1,110,104	1,014,001	1,124,265
Water supply and drainage	19,994,550	16,416,977	14,779,112
Total	64,981,249	65,713,700	60,321,380

DAMAGE FROM FLOODS AND OTHER CALAMITIES

During the 35 years ending 1916 the most disastrous flood was that in 1896, for it devastated more than 785,500 *cho* and caused damage estimated at ¥137,694,802. The flood that devastated the vicinities of Tokyo and places further north in 1910 did not fall much below that of 1896 in damage. The loss of human life from floods is also fearful, having totalled, including injured, 23,677 during the 35 years in question, or an average of 676 a year. Tidal waves and typhoons also inflict heavy disasters. The damage caused in the course of the recent years from the three natural agencies of flood, tidal waves and typhoons is shown in the following table:—

		Devastated area (*cho*)	Death and injured	Buildings damaged	Ship and boats damaged	Amount of damages ¥ 1,000	Cost of repair ¥ 1,000
Floods	1914	242,457	920	205,280	211	28,744	20,757
	1915	134,316	106	38,402	170	7,565	5,522
	1916	135,692	122	57,659	87	7,366	4,240
	1917	223,270	967	217,123	414	20,621	12,112
Tidal wave	1914	1,481	160	6,255	1,013	8,644	2,258
	1915	79	21	491	183	391	295
	1916	255	87	2,552	1,175	928	1,149
	1917	521	1,834	17,693	5,147	10,963	1,837
Typhoons	1914	1,420	321	19,309	1,729	4,086	611
	1915	4,016	194	7,558	393	12,072	295
	1916	519	106	7,078	261	1,992	1,149
	1917	509	1,301	63,440	1,056	28,459	1,110

PERMANENT RIPARIAN WORK

Warned by the heavy damage occasioned repeatedly in recent years, the Government has decided to adopt more thorough measure of riparian work and in a more expeditious way than was contemplated in the original program. The plan adopted by the Government and the Diet in 1910 is to undertake permanent riparian work for 65 rivers, of which 20

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to be completed as 18 year work at the cost of *yen* 180 millions, the rest relegated as 2nd program. The fund is to consist of 10,000,000 *yen* to be set apart every year over and above the 3,000,000 *yen* yearly devoted since '87. Another 10,000,000 *yen* on account of landslip work spread over 20 years has been voted. A project of forestry law with special object for feeding and regulating head-waters is to be elaborated.

SANITARY WORKS

Waterworks

In places where drinking water was scarce, waterworks, though of simple style, were laid out from olden times. For instance, in Yedo, now Tokyo, drinking water was supplied from the river Tamagawa, over 10 miles off, about 300 years ago. But in those days the water was not filtered and was, therefore, far from being wholesome from sanitary point of view. In 1885 the city of Yokohama began to construct her waterworks on the plan elaborated by the late Gen. Palmer, a retired English officer. This was the pioneer of waterworks constructed after the Western fashion. Hakodate and Nagasaki soon followed. In 1903 the Waterworks Regulations were published. In 1918, about 70 cities, towns and villages got supply of water from waterworks. Below are most important ones:—

	Cost of construction ¥1,000	Extension of pipe ft.	Houses supplied by private stopcock	Houses supplied by public stopcock	Total receipts ¥1,000
Tokyo	29,662	392,266*	174,920	153,990	2,006
Kyoto	3,494	1,211,982	25,749	21,598	248
Osaka	11,771	1,978,774	68,313	133,717	1,518
Yokohama	10,406	1,180,064	23,448	36,952	625
Kobe	12,858	1,361,355	21,617	38,812	757
Nagasaki	1,743	303,114	6,553	15,124	217
Nagoya	5,715	953,947*	8,082	8,593	101
Hiroshima	1,075	392,804*	16,270	22,402	179

* Not including leaden pipe.

The rate of charges is different,—at Yokohama ¥6 and at Tokyo ¥5 per year, at Nagasaki 70 *sen* and at Kobe 55 *sen* per month, per house of 5 persons, but when a family exceeds the number or keeps a horse or provides a bath, some extra charges are made accordingly.

Drainage and Sewage

The provision still remains neglected. In 1918 only eight cities had sewage system and at five others the works were not yet completed. The cities possessing the completed system are Kobe, Nagasaki, Okayama, Shimonoseki, Nagoya, Akashi and Matsushima while at Tokyo, Osaka, Hakodate and Hiroshima the works are now in progress.

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Riparian Work in Progress

The riparian work plan as adopted by the River Commission, a temporary advisory organ formed in 1910, was started in 1911 under the direct management of the Home Office. The plan embraces 64 rivers to be dealt with of which 19 were set apart as 1st term program to be finished in 18 years at an estimated cost of ¥176,740,471 including ¥40,986,497 local disbursement. The 2nd terms is to be considered and set in work on the completion of the 1st. However, the financial difficulty of the Government, especially high prices since the European War, have much interfered with the progress of work, resulting in the putting off of the term by 1 year on one hand and the greater burden on the state coffers on the other. Work on various rivers, according to the statement of Mr. Tokonami, Home Minister, has made a steady progress and the reconstruction of several rivers will be completed by 1922-23.

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CHAPTER XVII

COMMUNICATIONS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Post

History :—With the advent of the new regime, the Government, taking into consideration diverse defects of the antiquated system of relay-carriers and street-carriers, elaborated a postal regulation (1868) on the model of Western countries. In December of the same year, a regular service was opened between Tokyo and Kyoto. This was, indeed, the beginning of the postal system, as such, in this country. In March 1870, the system was extended, and Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Yokohama came to be connected between themselves. Also the postage stamps were issued at the same time. In March, next year, a new postal system was organized and put under the sole and exclusive supervision of the Ekitei-kyoku (the *cide-vant* Board of Communications.) Subsequently the service was further extended to Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate, and the kinds of mailable articles were also greatly increased. The charges were calculated according to the distance to be covered. In March, 1873, the postal regulations were recast, and private individuals were forbidden to undertake the letter carrying business. By the new rules, the rates were fixed uniform for all the places throughout the country. In June, 1877, Japan became a member of the Universal Postal Union, and gradually the service has been carried to the state of high efficiency, as it is to-day, both in internal and international relation. At first several European countries established and maintained their own post-offices in Yokohama, just as our country now establishes and maintains its own post-offices at several treaty ports in China. The British Government had its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

Organization :—According to the existing organization there are three grades as to status of Post Offices, namely 1st class, 2nd and 3rd classes. The Offices under the first class are located in important centres of the country, as Tokyo, Osaka etc. and besides dealing with their ordinary postal, telegraph and other affairs supervise lower-class offices. Over these are the Communication Offices to supervise their business and also maritime affairs. The Communication Offices are five in number and are located at Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Sendai and Sapporo. The 3rd class post offices, which constitute a greater majority of post offices in the provinces are conducted on the contract system by granting the privilege on men of good standing and credit in the locality This expedient is proving highly economical.

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Japan also keeps a number of post offices in China, that is at Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Shashi, Soochow, Hangchow, Foochow, Amoy, Canton, Chungsha, and Swatow.

Special Business attended to by Post Offices:—Matters attended to by our post offices are of diverse descriptions, as may be seen from the Résumé of Rules in Operation printed later. It may be interesting to mention that since 1906 the Post Offices in Tokyo and other centres have been undertaking the New-Year Greeting service, which is a special device to relieve congestion of mail business by over-crowding of New-Year cards or letters. To prevent this congestion the Post Offices receive from about Dec. 20th such complimentary mail matters and deliver them to the respective addresses on the New-Year's Day. Receiving taxes for conveyance to the proper taxation offices and paying of pensions, annuities etc., on behalf of the Treasury are other business which the Post Offices are attending to for convenience of all people concerned.

Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matters:—The number of delivery is 3–5 times per day in Tokyo, and in Osaka and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 4-5 times. The corresponding figures are 3 4 for 2nd class offices and 2 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each post-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added that the maximum limit of sorting of ordinary mail matters is 60 per minute.

Parcel Post and Savings Service

The Parcel Post Service was started in 1892 and as regards foreign connection the first arrangement was concluded with Hongkong in 1879. The scope of international service was gradually extended, and at present it covers almost all of treaty countries. Strange to relate the agreement with U.S.A. had not been concluded until 1904.

The Postal Savings first appeared in 1875. The law as it exists in force at present limits the deposits to ¥1,000 for one depositor. When the amount exceeds it, the Post Office, at the request of the depositor, purchases Government stocks or bonds with the excess, and keeps them on behalf of the depositor. The rate of interest in Japan Proper was raised in April, 1915 from 4.2 % to 4.8 % per annum.

Telegraph and Telephone Service

The first Telegraph Service Regulations were issued in 1872 and seven years after Japan joined the International Telegraph Convention. In 1888 the country became a member of the International Union for the Protection of Submarine Cables. The latest statistics about the length of aerial lines, bare, underground cables and submarine cables are as follows:—

End of March	Telegraph (*ri*)			Telephone (*ri*)		
	Aerial line	Underground	Submarine	Aerial line	Underground	Submarine
1916	43,773	1,009	5,881	105,685	124,220	539
1917	44,230	1,036	5,886	109,101	133,533	452
1918	44,917	1,121	5,899	117,764	150,106	472
1919	46,701	1,192	6,870	125,077	161,836	504

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The cable between Nagasaki and Fusan via Tsushima was laid in 1882 by the Great Northern Telegraph Company under charter for 30 years. The line between Nagasaki and Tsushima was purchased by Japan in 1891 at *yen* 85,000. The purchase of the remaining portion between Tsushima and Fusan having been judged necessary with the annexation of Korea, the negotiation was opened and successfully concluded, the transfer being effected in October '10 for *yen* 160,000. About the same time the work of laying an additional cable between Japan Proper and Formosa was completed. In consequence the authorities reduced the fees between Japan Proper and Formosa and Korea, the new schedule put into effect on Nov. 10th of the same year.

International Cable Service

By agreement made in 1870 Japan conceded to the Great N.T. Co. of Denmark the exclusive right of landing on Japanese territory cables for international service. It was in virtue of this right that the Danish Co. laid cables between Nagasaki and Shanghai, Nagasaki and Vladivostok, and Nagasaki and Fusan. Japan purchased the Nagasaki-Fusan cable, the first section as far as Tsushima in 1891, and the remaining section in 1910. During the Russo-Japanese War Japan laid a cable between Sasebo and Dairen, and next from the latter place to Chefu. In 1912 the concession to the Danish Co. expired, but it was granted a charter to carry on the service on Japanese territory. The government then opened the negotiation with the Co. and also the Great Eastern T. Co., as well as with China and Russia, with the object of laying a Nagasaki-Shanghai cable and also a special cable connecting Japan with Siberia. The negotiation having been satisfactorily concluded, the Government will make arrangement befor long to proceed with the work.

Wireless Telegraphy, Home & International

Japan despatched delegates to the International Wireless Conferences held at Berlin in 1906 and 1908 and with the conclusion of the Convention, Japan became a member of the International Wireless Union. The convention was ratified and promulgated by an Imperial Ordinance on the 22nd June, 1908. For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese coast stations and foreign steamers, or between the Japanese steamers and the coast stations in foreign countries, a regulation was drawn up on the principle of the International Radio-telegraph Convention of Berlin, and was put into effect in July, 1909. The most noteworthy event in the service is the opening to public of the Funabashi Wireless Station, of the Imperial Navy, for communication with Hawaii, in Nov. 1916, with satisfactory result. Tariff per word is ¥1.60 and 1.28 to San Francisco and Hawaii respectively. Maizuru naval wireless is also expected to follow this example with Vladivostok in course of a year or so. Besides the Funabashi Station, the largest equipped in this country, we have nine stations on shore, their equipments being as follows:—

Wireless shore station	Vibration metre			Electric Power K.W.		Distance of transmission (naut. mile) Day time	Night
Ochiishi (Hokkaido)	300	600	1,800	7	(Quenched spark)	600	1,800
Choshi (Shimosa)	"	"	"	7	"	600	1,800
Shionizaki (Kii)	"	"	"	3	"	400	1,100

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Continued Wireless shore station	Vibration metre			Electric Power K.W.		Distance of transmission (naut. mile) Day time	Night
Tsunoshima (Nagato)	300	600	1,800	4	(Ordinary spark)	400	1.000
Osezaki (Hizen)	„	„	„	7	(Quenched spark)	600	1,800
Shimotsui (Inland Sea)	„	„	„	4	„	300	1,000
Rasa Island (Loochoo)	„	„	„	3	„	450	1.300
Cape Fuki (Formosa)	„	300	600	4	(Ordinary spark)	450	1,200
Dairen (Kwantung)	„	„	„	7	„	500	1,300

Choshi and Osezaki stations are now under re-construction to be expanded to 30 and kilowatts respectively, and on completion they will develop transmission power of 1,500 nautical miles in daytime and 3,000 at night.

The first private wireless has been installed on shore, on Minami-Daito-jima, Loochoo, by Toyo Sugar Co. Wireless installations aboard merchantmen numbered 73, in March 1916, of which 64 are government offices.

Telephone

It was in Dec. 1890 that the service was opened for public use, but only in Tokyo and Yokohama and between these two cities. The long distance service was inaugurated in 1897 between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 350 miles. At first the convenience which the telephone service affords failed to receive the attention of public, and the authorities took special pains to invite subscribers. The public were not slow to appreciate the usefulness of this convenient medium of communication, and hastened to apply for the connection, so that the authorities, who started the service as Government monopoly, found it impossible to meet the applications. Indeed the number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess over the number of installation which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal. Thus, as computed at the end of March 1918 the outstanding applications throughout the country numbered 210,321. As each applicant must deposit *yen* 15 to 5 according to places, the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reaches about *yen* 3,100,000. The excess demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. The transfer of the privilege of the installation commands the price between ¥1,000 and 2,000 or more according to number. The "hasty installation" expedient has been adopted to obviate the inconvenience, cost charged being ¥500 in Tokyo. In April 1920 the number-of-call system was introduced, 2 *sen* per call, and the yearly charge was reduced from ¥66 to 40 for Tokyo and Osaka. The average number of calls per connection has been cut down 30–50% since the innovation.

Number of Telephone Apparatus

End of March	Number of subscribers	Exchange apparatus	Telephone apparatus	Of which automatic app.
1915	211,540	3,135	234,988	1,007
1916	221,048	3,252	245,728	994
1917	231,724	3,393	258,834	1,020
1918	250,954	3,589	282,211	1,021
1919	270,121	3,885	310,111	1,064

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STATISTICS OF POST, TELEGRAPH, ETC.

Post and Telegraph Offices

End of March	Post and telegraph office	Post offices	Total	Ratio per office: Area sq. ri	Ratio per office: Population
1916	4,029	3,305	7,334	3.42	7,434
1917	4,180	3,326	7,506	3.34	7,368
1918	4,270	3,356	7,623	3.28	7,359
1919	4,445	3,233	7,877	3.18	7,151

Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

Mail matters	1915—16	1916—17	1917—18	1918—19	1919—20
Class 1. Sealed ..	368,090	405,810	516,323	548,278	684,319
Class 1. Unsealed	54,370	53,793	65,052	81,126	120,398
,, 2. Cards ..	1,091,586	1,198,191	1,434,332	1,700,441	2,030,829
,, 3. Periodicals	202,803	224,599	228,364	242,306	262,273
,, 4. Books ..	56,545	48,689	61,640	71,724	96,969
,, 4. Commercial Papers	30,447	22,577	24,565	30,892	44,254
,, 4. Samples	5,255	5,889	5,458	6,715	9,111
,, 5. Seeds ..	3,262	3,730	3,866	4,835	5,857
Frank	70,823	74,367	81,391	89,073	95,687
Total	1,883,185	2,037,650	2,355,942	2,775,394	3,349,700
Of which registered	18,319	25,836	28,773	27,551	35,153
Per 10 population	346	369	421	488	594

Foreign Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

Number transmitted:

	1915—16	1916—17	1917—18	1918—19	1919—20
Letters	6,055	7,096	8,195	9,149	10,292
Cards	1,235	1,917	2,192	2,201	2,553
Printed matter	2,796	4,152	5,774	6,223	7,242
Commercial Papers ..	72	95	150	120	245
Samples	211	354	385	353	284
Frank	585	541	639	534	271
Total	10,957	14,158	17,339	18,584	20,889
No. arrived: Total	15,351	11,369	13,781	15,044	17,040
Grand Total	26,310	25,527	31,120	33,628	37,930
Increase rate %	×5.21	0.56	2.19	0.81	1.28
Per 100 population ..	48	46	56	59	67

× = Decrease.

Telegrams (in 1,000)

Class	1915—16	1917—18	1919—20	Of which wireless
Domestic:				
Charged	29,423	45,717	64,114	△76,320
Frank	3,960	5,874	9,924	△11,255
Total	33,384	51,592	74,038	△87,575

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Class	1915—16	1917—18	1919—20	Of which wireless
Foreign despatched:				
Charged	424	697	1,160	△17,085
Frank	38	87	182	△ 239
Total	462	785	1,342	△17,324
Foreign received:				
Charged	468	769	1,211	△ 3,689
Frank	47	98	194	△ 332
Total	516	867	1,406	△ 4,021
Grand Total:				
Charged	30,317	47,185	76,786	△97,074
Frank	4,045	6,059	10,300	△11,835
Total	34,363	53,244	77,086	△108,909
Increase ratd %	2.8	3.07		
Per 10 population	6.8	9.5		

△=In full unit

Parcels Transmitted (in 1,000)

Class	1915—16	1916—17	1917—18	1918—19	1919—20
Domestic:					
Ordinary	17,106	19,081	21,588	25,082	24,308
Registered	7,009	8,411	10,745	13,072	14,729
Declared	88	257	73	37	22
Frank	1,352	1,412	1,487	1,832	1,988
Total	24,824	29,181	33,085	40,024	41,149
Foreign: Total	732	1,353	1,152	833	633
Grand Total	25,557	29,181	34,237	40,857	41,782
Increase rate % ..	2.3	1.42	1.34	2.10	0.28
Per 10 population ..	4.7	5.3	5.9	7.4	7.3

Postal Savings Deposit

In should be noted the amount of deposits that had steadily increased till 1913 somewhat declined in 1914, but again on the increase lately. The rate of interest stands at 4.8% since April 1915.

End of March	No. of depositors	Amount ¥	Per depositor ¥	Amount of Refundment ¥
1917	13,893,367	310,841,375	22.37	200,728,352
1918	15,900,650	437,508,596	27.52	287,559,077
1919	18,219,805	512,613,780	31.85	399,027,660

Classified by occupation the above figures are divided as follows (in 1,000).

	Agriculturist		School children		Tradepeople		Laborers & Employer	
March	No. of persons	¥	No.	¥	No.	¥	No.	¥
1917	4,747	88,850	3,113	23,996	1,388	47,040	1,020	21,654
1918 .. .	5,425	124,595	4,558	33,765	1,586	66,221	1,169	30,479
1919	7,062	166,920	4,263	45,534	1,989	91,172	1,518	43,474

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Domestic Money Orders (in 1,000)

End of March	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1917	19,998	¥ 278,734	21,365	¥ 295,920
1918	23,594	379,319	25,025	399,635
1919	25,861	486,255	27,495	515,281

International Money Orders

End of March	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1917	16,034	¥ 603,018	173,583	¥ 10,378,568
1918	16,908	551,142	183,096	11,871,718
1919	15,736	589,866	163,879	11,198,747

Post and Telegraph Receipts (¥ 1,000)

End of March	Ordinary mail	Parcel	Money orders	Savings deposits	Telegram	Telephone	Total
1915	23,101	3,937	1,648	608	11,150	15,607	56,153
1917	26,712	6,832	1,977	883	16,818	19,389	72,614
1919	36,532	6,131	2,760	1,287	31,311	24,511	102,535

Post and Telegraph Service Expenses (¥ 1,000)

End of March	Ordinary mail	Parcel	Money orders	Savings deposits	Telegram	Telephone	Total
1915	10,220	2,802	734	1,492	7,618	3,562	20,449
1917	10,126	2,933	743	1,515	9,630	4,260	29,210
1919	12,329	4,056	920	1,931	15,970	4,616	39,825

RESUME OF THE RULES IN OPERATION

Ordinary Mail Matters

According to the Postal Law the ordinary mail matters are classified into:—

1st class.—Letters:—For each 4 *momme* or fraction thereof, 3 *sen*.

2nd class.—{Letter-cards:—3 *sen*. Post-cards:—single, 1½ *sen*; with reply paid, 3 *sen*.

3rd class.—Newspapers and periodicals, published at least once a month and registered at the post office concerned as the third class mail matter:—For each 20 *momme* or fraction thereof, ½ *sen*.

4th class.—Books, printed matters, photographs, commercial papers, pictures, specimens, written documents, maps, samples or specimens of natural history:—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*.

5th class. Seeds of plants and flowers:—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 1 *sen*.

Any articles not falling under either of those class. or those which are sealed, so that the inspection of the contents is impossible, are considered as first class mail matters and charged accordingly.

Dimensions.—Not to exceed 1.3 × 0.85 × 0.5 *shaku*.

Weight.—1st class, no limit. 3rd, 4th (excluding samples with max. of 100 *momme*) and 5th classes, up to 300 *momme*, special treatment may be applied for in case of some specific mail matters.

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Mail Matters under Contract

This is a method specially established for expediting the despatch, in a great bulk at one time, of newspapers, magazines and other kinds of periodicals and books. For this sort of mail matters, the postage is not required to be prepaid in postage stamps, instead the aggregate sum of all postage for all mail matters sent during the relative period is to be paid in cash to the post office at the end of a certain period.

Advertisement Post

This includes all sorts of printed matters intended as advertisements, such as hand bills, posters, etc., and destined to no particular addresses, but to be distributed by some means thought convenient within the postal district of the post office specially designated by the senders of such mail matters.

Telegraph

From June 1920 the rate has been advanced about 30%, at the same time making each address chargeable 5 *sen*. Additional revenue of ¥5½ millions is estimated to accrue.

(1) Kana telegrams (composed of Japanese *Kana*):—25 *sen* for first 15 *Kana* and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction (for telegrams within the same city, or the same Post Office, the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively).

(2) Roman-letter telegrams (composed of Roman letters):—for first 5 words or less, 25 *sen*; for each additional word, 5 *sen* (for telegrams within the same city, or the same post office the rate is reduced to 15 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively). In a plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word. Groups of Arabic figures are reckoned in letter category of telegrams at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word. In code language the maximum length of one word is fixed at 10 characters.

Words in a plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code language) are assimilated to the code words, and each counted at the rate of ten characters to one word, any excess being counted as one word.

Words combined or abbreviated against the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling usage.

(3) Special charge:—Urgent telegrams taking precedence in transmission over other ordinary telegrams.

Telegram rate to Formosa, Korea, etc.

Fees for telegrams exchanged between Formosa, Manchuria, Chefu (China), the Bonins, Saghalien and Korea and the offices in Japan proper:

(1) Kana telegrams:—For each 15 *Kana* or fraction, 30 *sen*, and for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction, 5 *sen*.

(2) Roman-letter telegram (Between Japan proper and Formosa):—For each 5 words, 40 *sen*, and for each additional word, 5 *sen*.

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Parcel Post

Weight:—A postal parcel sent from one place to another in Japan Proper as well as that exchanged between a place in Japan Proper and Formosa and Saghalien, and between themselves, may weight up to 1,600 *momme.*

Dimensions:—Not to exceed 2*shaku* in length, breadth and the depth, If both the breadth and the depth do not exceed ½ *shaku* the length is allowed up to 3 *shaku.*

Rates of Postage: (as revised and came in force from the 15th April, 1919):—(1) Domestic parcel post charges and (2) Charges for postal parcels exchanged between Japan Proper and Formosa, Saghalien, or between these territories:—

	(1) Domestic		(2) Colonial	
Up to	**Ord.**	**Reg.**	**Ord.**	**Reg.**
200 *momme*	**12 *sen***	**18 *sen***	**30 *sen***	**45 *sen***
400 „	**18 „**	**27 „**	**40 „**	**55 „**
600 „	**24 „**	**36 „**	**50 „**	**65 „**
800 „	**30 „**	**45 „**	**60 „**	**75 „**
1,000 „	**36 „**	**54 „**	**70 „**	**85 „**
1,200 „	**42 „**	**63 „**	**75 „**	**90 „**
1,400 „	**48 „**	**72 „**	**80 „**	**95 „**
1,600 „	**54 „**	**80 „**	**85 „**	**100 „**

Rates to Korea and to Japanese postal distiricts in China (Manchuria and Tsingtao inclusive) and the South Seas are same as in the last column above.

Within a locality under the control of one and the same post office or within the same city: – Registered parcel, 12 *sen*, and Ordinary parcel, 6 *sen*, up to 1,600 *momme.*

Domestic Money Orders

Domestic money orders are classified into four, i.e., Postal Petty Orders, Ordinary Money Orders and Telegraphic Money Orders. The rates of the fee put in force since January 1st, 1915 are as follows in *yen*:- -

	Up to ¥1.00	Up to ¥5.00	Up to ¥10.00	Maximum remittance
Postal Petty Orders	**0.02**	**0.04**	0.03	¥10.00

	Up to ¥20.00	Up to ¥50.00	Up to ¥100.00	Up to 150.00	Up to ¥200.00	Maximum remittance
Ordinary M. O	**0.10**	**0.20**	**0.30**	**0.40**	**0.50**	¥200.00
Telegraphic M. O. ...	**0.35**	**0.55**	**0.75**	**0.95**	**1.15**	¥200.00

With approval of the 1st class post office previously obtained, the maximum sum of single remittance of Ordinary money order may be increased.

In case of Telegraphic money orders a fractional sum less than 1 *yen* cannot be added.

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Foreign Mail Matters

Letters: 10 *sen* for the first 20 grammes or fraction; for every additional 20 grammes or fraction, 6 *sen*. Postcards: single, 4 *sen*; with reply paid, 8 *sen*. Printed matters: with single address per 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*. Commercial papers: for the first 250 grammes or fraction, 10 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes or fraction, 2 *sen*. Samples of merchandise: for the first 100 grammes or fraction, 4 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes 20 *sen*.

Registration, 10 *sen*. Acknowledgment of receipt, 5 *sen*. The same fee will be charged for enquiry, made after posting, as to the disposal of a registered or an insured ordinary mail matter. Express delivery: 12 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter; 20 *sen*, a postal parcel.

Collection of trade charges: 4 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter (this fee is not to be prepaid, but is to be deducted afterwards from the sum collected from the addressee): for a postal parcel, 8 *sen* for 8 *yen* or fraction, of the collected sum.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions: (1) Printed Matters and Commercial papers: Weight, 2 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 45 centimetres in any one direction. Packets in the form of a roll may, however, be 75 centimetres in length, and 10 centimetres in diameter, (2) Samples of merchandise: Weight, 350 grammes; Dimensions, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in breadth, 10 centimeters in depth. Packet in the form of a roll, 30 centimetres in length and 15 centimetres in diameter.

International Telegraph Rates

The rates for telegrams per word to places abroad are as follows (subject to alteration):—

Asia	Via Shanghai *yen*
Tongking	1.27
Macao	0,32
Canton, Hongkong, Amoy	0,23
Ceylon, Burmah, India	1,46
Penang, Singapore, Malacca	0.94
Siam, Annam	1.27
Russia in Asia (via Vladivostok)	0.62

Europe	Via Vladivostok	Via Shanghai
All offices in Europe (ex't Russia)	1.79	1.79
Russia in Europe, Caucasus	0.80	1.79

North America	Via Europe	Via Shanghai or Manila
Alabama, Miss, Ohio, Mich., Texas, etc.	3.48	2.40
New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, etc.	3.34	2.50
Oakland, San Francisco	3.62	2.26
British Columbia	3.72-4.52	2.50-3.01
Quebec, Ontario	3.34	2.54
Mexico	3.86	2.72

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South America	Via Europe	Via Shanghai or Manila
Argentine Republic, Chili	4.66	4.00
Peru...	4.65-5.64	4.00-5.08
Brazil	5.40-6.40	3.72-4.00

Oceania	Via Shanghai
Brisbane, New S. W., Queensland, Victoria	1.51
Honolulu (Bonin)	1.93
Manila	0.76
New Zealand	1.76

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams of the same class are charged three times the rate of ordinary telegrams,

Combinations or alterations of words against the usage of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word in plain language is limited to fifteen letter per word, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters each.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—i.e., composed of words in plain language and words in code language are each counted as one word up to ten letters, any excess being counted as one word.

Foreign Parcels

Cheapest-rate routes are given :—

Destination		Rate	₩
France and Germany	Direct Exchange. — Japanese French or German boat...	up to 1 kil.	.90
		up to 5 kil.	1.30
Austria-Hungary	Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or German boat, Egypt, Austrian boat	up to 1 kil.	1·30
		up to 5 kil.	1.50
British East Indies (including Aden)	Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat	up to 1 kil.	1.20
		up to 5 kil.	1.20
Siam	Via Hongkong.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat ..	up to 3 lbs	0.94
		up to 7 lbs.	1.78
		up to 11 lbs.	2.62
Great Britain and Ireland	Direct Exchange.—(Canadian line)	up to 3 lbs.	0·90
		up to 7 lbs.	1.50
		up to 11 lbs.	2.10
Belgium and Holland	Via France or Germany.—Japanese, French or German boat.	up to 1 kil.	1.10
		up to 5 kil.	1.50
Italy	Direct Exchange.—Japan. German boat	up to 1 kil.	1.00
		up to 5 kil.	1.04
Canada	Direct Exchange.—Japan, Canadian boat	up to 3 lbs.	0 60
		up to 7 lbs.	1.90
		up to 11 lbs.	1.40

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Destination		Rate	¥
Hongkong	Direct Exchange.—Japan, mail boat	up to 3 lbs.	0.50
		up to 7 lbs.	0.90
		up to 11 lbs.	1.30
	Includes Amoy, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang and Malacca.		
Dutch East-Indies	Direct Exchange	up to 5 kil.	1.20
The Commonwealth of Australia	Direct Exchange...	up to 3 lbs.	0.80
		up to 7 lbs.	1.70
		up to 11 lbs.	2.60
U.S.A.	Direct Exchange:—(Including Hawaii, Port Rico, Alaska, the Philippines, the Samoa islands and Guam.) Japanese or U. S. boats.	For each 120 *momme* (1 lb.) or fraction thereof, 24 *sen*, maximum 525 *momme* (4 lbs. 6 ozs.)	
Russia in Europe	Via Siberia	up to 5 kil.	1.50
	Direct Exchange	up to 5 kil.	1.00
Russia in Asia	Direct Exchange	up to 5 kil.	1.60

International Money Orders

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money orders.

A résume list of principal countries on which money orders may be drawn together with the maximum amounts, fees, the kinds of money in which to express the amount to be sent, etc. is given below.

Asia	Maximum	Ordinary money order fee	Fee for express delivery	Fee for notice for payment
Kiaochow* Wihsien*	800 marks	10 *sen* for each 40 m. or fraction	not adm.	5 *sen*
Hongkong* Wei-hai-wei*	400 Mex. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	do.	not adm.
Siam*	400 *yen*	10 *sen* for each 10 *yen* or fraction	12 *sen*	5 *sen*
British India* Ceylon, Burma	400 Mex. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	not adm.	not adm.
Russia in Asia*	£ 30	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	do.	5 *sen*
French Indo-China	1,000 fr.	10 per 50 fr.	12 *sen*	5 *sen*
Oceania				
Hawaii Philippines	100 Amer. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	do.	net adm.
Dutch East Indies*	480 Florins	10 *sen* for each 25 Florins or faction	do.	5 *sen*
Great Britain*	£ 40	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	do.	5 *sen*
Germany	80 marks	10 *sen* for each 40 m. or fraction	12 *sen*	do.
France	1,000 francs	10 *sen* for each 50 frcs. or fraction	not adm.	do.

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	Maximum	Ordinary money order fee	Fee for express delivery	Fee for notice for payment
Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Luxemburg	do.	do.	12 *sen*	do.
Austria	1,000 kronen	10 *sen* for each 50 kron. or fraction	do.	do.
Hungary	1,000 corona	10 *sen* for each 50 cor. or fraction	do.	do.
Denmark	720 kroner	10 *sen* for each 6 kron. or fraction	do.	do.
Netherland	480 florins	10 *sen* for each 25 flor. or fraction	12 *sen*	5 *sen*
Russia*	£ 30	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	not adm.	do.
America				
U.S.A.*	$ 100	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	do.	not adm.
Canada*	do.	10 *sen* for each $5 or fraction	do.	do.
Brazil*	1,000 francs	10 *sen* for each 50 frcs. or fraction	do.	5 *sen*
Argentine*	do.	do.	12 *sen*	do.
Africa				
Egypt	do.	do.	do.	do.

The telegraphic money orders are not drawable upon those countries marked with an asterisk.

Foreign Postal Rates Revised (in 1921)

In pursuance of the decision reached at the International Communications Conference held at Madrid in Oct.—Nov., 1920, the revised foreign mail rates came into force on July 1st. The new rates are generally double of what has been before, though with some exceptions. A post card, for instance, has been raised to 12 *sen* from 4 though in the case of light parcels the increase is insignificant. Restrictions as to weight of parcels, samples, etc., have also been revised, on the whole favorably for the general public.

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CHAPTER XVIII

RAILWAYS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Yoshio Kinoshita, Ex-Dir., the Tokyo Divisional Office, G. R.

The advent of the nationalized system and the removal of various drawbacks incidental to diverse management and different methods of working mark a new epoch in the history of Japanese railway business. The memorable plan was realized in the two years of 1906 and '07, the Government acquiring in consequence seventeen leading private lines representing 2,824 m. out of the total private mileage of 3,248 then existing. The total Government lines on the completion of the railway nationalization extended about 4,340 miles, roughly three times their former length 1,518 miles, while the invested capital grew from ¥170,000,000 to ¥700,000,000.

The capital invested up to April, 1920 was ¥1,382,996,186 and the annual net profit for one year beginning April, 1919 was ¥107,115,162 or about 7.7 %. The figures showing the rate of profit accruing from the railway working for the last five years are as follows:—

1915—16	6.2%	1918—19	7.8%
1916—17	7.2%	1919—20	7.7%
1917—18	8.3%		

On the completion of railway net as designed by the Government, the Railway Management took up the question of revising passenger and goods tariffs that had been on divers systems peculiar to each company. The passenger tariff was thoroughly revised in November, 1907, adopting the tapering system on all the lines, though considerations relating to local conditions and competition prevented the fundamental unification of the goods tariff. At last in October, 1912 the goods tariff was placed on uniform basis on all the Government lines except the San-yo line. The repeated revisions have not only simplified transactions, but also proved beneficial to all travellers and shippers. The average passenger fare per passenger mile is 1.34 *sen* and the average goods, rate per ton miles, 1.74 *sen* for the fiscal year ending March, 1918. Furthermore, these cheap fares and rates are levied for shorter journeys and hauls than those on foreign railways. The average journey per passenger is 22.5 miles and the average haul per ton 103.2 miles. When these conditions are taken into consideration, our railway fares and rates may be considered exceptionally cheap.

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In the financial arrangement of the State, the Imperial Railways are set apart as special account, and all disbursements for construction, working, improvement, etc. are to be met by the receipts and profit accruing from the railway traffic.

The railway lines in Japan proper are of narrow gauge, but the Railway Management is doing its best to effct within this limit innovation in passenger and other service as regards comfort, speed, and safety.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN THE 1920—21 YEAR

The first to be noted, in reviewing the principal happenings of railway business during the year 1920—21, is the alarming falling off of revenue as estimated, the shortage coming to as much as about ¥17 mil. In these circumstances Government had to take measures calculated to make good the deficit, and hence raised in January '21 the goods tariff by 28% on an average, the fare tariff having been increased twice during the preceding year, as noted elsewhere. It is expected that the new goods scale will bring in additional revenue of about ¥8 mil. At the same time the negative measure of curtailing expenditure was adopted, chiefly in the direction of eliminating superannuated members of the staff, the number thus cashiered corresponding to about 10 % of the total force.

The total mileage added during the year was returned at 276.9 miles (including the Narita railway 45.2m. and Chu-etsu 31.0m. purchased) for the State system and 63 m. for private lines. The principal sections opened were Kozu-Odawara section, 8.2 m., being part of the Atami line of the Tokaido Trunk; a deflection of 8.2 m. to connect Gifu, on the Tokaido, with the Kakamigahara military aviation ground. About 70 m. was opened in Hokkaido, on the three lines of Kushiro, Soya and Abashiri, all of them light lines. The private-owned sections newly opened are insignificant, extending at most 10 m. This is the Suttsu Light railway, 10 m., which as a feeder of the Hokkaido trunk line was opened in October 1920.

Of the incidents the most disastrous are two, one that occurred on March 20, 1921 on the Ban-etsu line (that connects Iwaki and Echigo), resulting in the death of seven and wounding of 26 passengers and one and four train staff respectively. It was an extraordinary occurrence. As the fateful night train bound for Tokyo was about to emerge out of the Umaoroshi tunnel the earth collapsed and caused derailment of some passenger and mail cars. The locomotive caught fire, which spread to the cars resulting in the terrible calamity. The incident that occurred on April 1 at the Tanna tunnel, Atami line under construction, was far more tragic. 33 workmen were entombed by the collapse of the masonary work that was in progress. The rescue work was carried on night and day for about a week and at last 16 men were helped out staggering out of the hole excavated, but it was not till 19th May that corpses of the remaining 16 were discovered.

Damages paid during the year amouted to ¥1,094,319 for goods lost or damaged and ¥189,690 for other claims including consolation

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for loss or injury to life or limbs and also loss of property caused by the sparks issuing from the engine chimneys.

The severe storm that swept over Tokyo and neighborhood and also Shizuoka prefecture on Oct. 30th 1920 occasioned no small loss to life and property, but fortunately damage to railway traffic was comparatively slight. Some breaches occurred to the Tokaido line (section between Todzuka and Hodogaya), the Chuo line (Ushigome-Ichigaya section, Tokyo), and also the Ban-etsu, Joban and Mito lines. Traffic was restored after the interruption of a few days.

GENERAL STATISTICS ON RAILWAYS

End of March	Railway mileage open to traffic: State m. ch.	Private m. ch.	Total m. ch	Per 100 sq. ri m. ch.
1916	5,756.76	1,678.73	7,435.69	29.56
1917	5,856.64	1,764.25	7,621.09	30.40
1918	5,999.52	1,807.09	7,806.61	31.19
1919	6,072.74	1,941.69	8,014.63	32.06
1920	6,202.26	1,994.40	8,196.66	33.48

Year ended March	State railway capital invested from beginning	% Profit to capital	Private railways open to traffic: capital	Reserves
1916	1,050,386,964	6.2	90,571,670	2,209,272
1917	1,108,060,237	7.2	94,083,694	3,563,346
1918	1,189,913,734	8.3	115,738,920	3,665,497
1919	1,277,505,543	7.8	140,825,738	4,761,384
1020	1,382,996,186	7.7	188,799,907	5,783,162

THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION

The Railway Nationalization Program that had been thrown out repeatedly by the Diet was at last adopted by the 22nd Session (1905—6). Seventeen lines were purchased in 1906 and '07 with domestic loan bonds of 5% issued for the purpose. The lines represented 2,822 m. 54. ch. open with the capital invested amounting to *yen* 198,763,000 in round numbers. The price paid for the lines was *yen* 481,981,000 approximately. It was determined in this way. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the six half terms was calculated. Twenty times that rate multiplied to the cost of construction existing at the date of purchase was the purchasing price plus the cost price of shares that existed at the time of purchase. For those railways that had not yet passed six business terms since their opening the cost of construction, when it did not come up to the purchasing price, was made as purchasing price.

Result of the Nationalization

The result of nationalization is reviewed here by comparing the

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data in 1907—8, when the nationalization was completed, with those in 1916—17 and 1919—20.

Year ending March	1908	1917	1920
Average traffic mileage	3,982 m.	5,810	6,138
Total mileage of tracks	6,155	9,029	9,745
No. of locomotives	1,738	2,727	3,120
Average trains per day per m.	25.7	30.4	34.4
„ pas. cars „ „ „ „	153.5	186.8	242.0
„ pas. per train mile	137.0	133.4	200.8
„ seating capacity	33.2	43.5	44.5
Average pass. per car par mile	10.6	10.9	14.8
% of capacity utilized	32.0	36.0	—
No. of cars used per day	86.4	93.0	96.1
„ „ „ in shops „ „	13.6	7.0	3.9
No. of days for repair per car .. .	33.9	19.7	11.5
% of empty wagon m. to total wagon m.	26.4	23.0	21.0
„ „ wagon used per day	92.0	95.8	97.7
No. of days for repair per wagon ..	30.1	8.7	6.0
Ton-m. per wagon per day	150	249	331
Average loading capacity	7.3	9.0	11.2
Tons per wagon loaded	4.7	5.9	7.2
% of capacity utilized	48	51	—
No. of cars hauled per engine	14.74	19.35	21.11
Average weight per engine	50.4	58.2	62.6
% of engines on track	82.8	90.1	90.4
Engine m. per day per engine	73.8	87.9	85.9
Fuel consumed per 100 car m.	260.6	222.35	259.2

The relative proportion of coaching and goods receipts was reversed for the first time in 1916—1917 and also in 1917—18 due to the war.

	1907-8	'10-11	'13-14	'16-17	17-18	'18-19
Coaching receipts (%)	56.5	52.3	51.1	48.0	48.9	52.4
Goods receipts („)	43.5	47.7	48.9	52.0	51.1	47.6

The passenger rates. In 1907 the old diverse rates, 2 on the State and 17 on the purchased lines, were superseded by the uniform system, in which the rate per mile was reduced, except for 1—50 m. journey, by 1 *sen* for the 3rd class; 25% for the 2nd and 50% for the 1st. In 1918 and again in 1920, they were raised as mentioned on p. 235.

The Goods rates, revised in 1912 are exceedingly complicated, but taking the car-load consignment of minerals as basis of comparison, the rate per ton for 100 m. becomes thus; ¥2.7 before the nationalization and ¥1.89 in 1916—17. They have since been raised thrice, in 1918 (20%), in 1920 (18% for ferry service only), and in 1921 (28%).

Financial Aspect of Nationalization is too complicated a question to be solved off hand. Viewed in respect of the redemption of loan involved, the nationalization is a failure, since the principal remains stationary. On the other hand, considered in the light of railways being a public utility, the result may be said fairly satis-

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factory. The serviee has been vastly improved, the lines have been extended to remote places which private railways can hardly exploit, the passenger and goods tariff has been more or less lowered in spite of marked advance of wages and commodities. Lastly the earnings have amounted on an average to 5.8% of the capital cost totalling 172 million *yen*, more than half the capital outlay settled during the period has been invested in improvements and construction, and all that while the interest of 35 millions per annum, subsidy of 5 millions to private light railways, and addition of 3 millions to the reserve fund have been met.

THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

For convenience of administration the Government Railways is subdivided into six districts as below:—

District office	Open mileage March 1921	District office	Open mileage March 1921
Tokyo	920.1	Sendai	6,244.4
Nagoya	959.0	Sapporo	1,156.1
Kobe	1,121.4	Total	6,484.7
Moji	1,083.7		

The Department proper is composed of the Minister's Secretariat and seven bureaux: Private Railways Administration, Traffic, Contruction, Way & Works, Mechanical Engineering, Electric and Finance, and is presided over by the Minister assisted by the Vice-Minister and a large number of subordinates.

The system of administration underwent several modifications, in 1910, 1913 and 1919. In May, 1920, it was further reorganized and the Railway Board was elevated in status and made a regular Department of State. Then in June 1921, Electric Bureau was newly created and the office of Engineer-in-Chief was abolished.

Main Line and Mileage Under Traffic, end of Mar., 1920

Name of principal line	Open mileage M.	Name of principal line	Open mileage M.
Tokaido line	410.0	Sanuki line	62.9
San-yo „	335.1	Tokushima line ..	46.0
Sobu „	73.2	Kagoshima „ ..	239.6
Kwansai „	108.8	Nagasaki „	98.6
Shin-etsu „	203.6	Hoshu „	122.5
Hokuriku „	229.8	Chiku-ho „	46.2
O-u „	303.4	Hakodate „	265.4
Riku-u „	115.4	Kushiro „	251.9
Tohoku „	458.9	Muroran „	86.7
San-in „	279.4	Abashiri „	120.4
Central „	255.0	Rumoi „	31.1
Miyazaki „	69.3	Soya „	128.0
Ban-etsu „	161.4	Boso „	44.3

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In the year 1919-20 about 120 miles were newly opened to traffic, while in the same period the mileage of private railways added to traffic amounted to 73 miles.

Tokyo (Central) Station

The Tokyo Station stands near the Imperial Palace in the middle part of Tokyo. A converging point of several railway lines, the station buildings are grandest in structure and of newest style. Its main building 1,104 ft. in length and 66 ft. to 138 ft. in breadth, is in Renaissance style, and covers an area of 11,640 sq. yds. The eaves of the building are 54 ft. high from the ground while the height of the dome measures 124 ft. The main materials used for construction consist of 9,940,000 cakes of brick, 2,400 yards of granite, 8,800 cu. yds of concrete and 3,100 tons of steel. On the ground floor are the rooms for dignitaries as well as the hall, the waiting rooms, the booking office and the place for the delivery of luggage while the first and second floors are devoted to a dining hall, business room, etc. The cost of construction amounted to ¥3,000,000. The work extended from March, 1908 to Sept., 1914 and was opened to traffic on December 25th, 1914.

Railway Finance

The Imperial railway finance has been set apart as independent account since the 1909–10 year. The capital is to consist of the investment already made or to be made in future and the stores fund. All the disbursements are to be met with the receipts while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are to be met with the profit accruing from the traffic, and also with ¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railway account or from Government general account.

Disposition of Net Earnings (in ¥1,000)

Year ended March	For addition works	Survey and Private line inspection	Interest charge	Subsidy to Light rly.	Net Profit
1916	2,256	98	36,782	1,250	24,223
1917	3,946	86	39,815	1,250	38,087
1918	12,966	124	40,983	1,500	46,685
1919	12,076	125	42,321	1,500	47,408
1920	2,107	229	43,791	1,500	64,386

Construction and Improvement Expenditure

The program revised in the 1915—16 year session of the Diet represents the outlay of ¥342,009,260 on account of construction, of which ¥200,529,366 was spent up to 1915—16 year and the balance ¥141,479,394 to be disbursed down to 1927. On the other hand

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¥475,335,041 was voted on account of improvement, consisting of ¥177,865,998 already disbursed up to 1915—16 and ¥297,529,043 to be paid down to 1927.

Traffic

Tracks.—At the end of March 1920 the total length of tracks under operation was 6,202 m. 26 ch. which represented single track, double tracks, and triple or over. Goods sidings are very scarce, the lines being open to the two services. The steady increase of goods receipts was relatively the largest in 1916—17, when the ratio was reversed for the first time. But owing to the after-war economic depresssion, they have since shown as erious decline.

Traffic Mileage

Year ended March	Average working mileage	Passenger mileage 1000	Ton mileage 1000
1916	5,729,3	3,856,537	3,309,519
1917	5,810,0	4,255,375	4,179,135
1918	5,916,8	5,515,546	5,033,344
1919	6,041,2	6,569,442	5,608,851
1920	6,138,6	7,942,632	6,293,798

Traffic Receipts and Expenses

Year ended March	Receipts *yen* 1000	Expenses *yen* 1000	Net profits *yen* 1000	Per train mile, *yen* Receipts	Expenses	Profits
1918 ..	183,525	84,370	99,155	2.629	1.209	1.420
1919 ..	243,547	144,101	99,445	3.367	1.992	1.374
1920 ..	309,932	202,817	107,115	4.014	2.626	1.387

Traffic Receipts Classified. (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	Coaching	Goods	Total incl. sundries
1918	84,725	88,439	183,525
1919	123,385	112,133	243,547
1920	166,607	153,013	309,932

Operating Expenses classified (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	1918	1919	1920
General	1,716	2,539	4,068
Maintenance of way & works ..	13,325	24,590	32,499
„ of equipments ..	10,680	16,502	22,913
Transportation	28,985	59,168	83,124
Traffic	21,522	33,151	50,760
Shipping	4,119	7,025	7,733
Others	1,022	1,124	1,720

Ratio between Coaching & Goods receipts (%)

Year ended March	Coaching	Goods
1916	50.1	49.9
1917	48.0	52.0
1918	48.9	51.1
1919	52.4	47.6
1920	55.1	44.9

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Railway Working and Shipping Receipts

Year ended March	1917	1918	1919	1920
Railway working ..	134,635	173,165	229,644	293,356
Shipping	3,228	4,258	5,525	7,691
Total	137,863	177,423	235,169	301,046

Passenger Traffic:—The fare scale was twice revised, in July 1918 and Feb, 1920, so that as compared with the pre-war tariff, it has been increased by 50 per cent. on an average. As it stands at present the 3rd class fare for a mile is 2.5 *sen* up to 50 miles; 2.1 under 100 miles; 1.7 under 200 miles; 1.4 under 300 miles; 1.2 under 400 miles; 1.1 under 500 miles; 1.0 above 500 miles, with the 2nd and 1st class fares twice and 3 times as much as 3rd class. Ordinary express charges are ¥0.65, ¥1.30 and ¥2.00 for respective classes below 250 miles, ¥1.00, ¥2.00 and ¥3.00 below 500 miles, ¥1.25 ¥2.50 and ¥3.75 above 500 miles, these being doubled in case of the limited express composed of 2nd and 3rd classes only.

Number of Passenger Cars

Year ended March	Bogie	4-Wheel	Trams & motor cars	Grand total; No.	Seating capacity	Av'ge cap'y per vehicle	Av'ge nos. of veh's per 10 open m.
1918 ..	2,715	4,016	172	6,903	300,132	43.4	11.6
1919 ..	2,918	3.992	208	7,118	312,896	43.5	11.7
1920 ..	3,325	3,937	258	7,520	334,765	44.5	12.1

Passenger Traffic Fares (¥1,000)

Year ended March	1917	1918	1919	1920
1st class	803	1,146	1,733	1,759
2nd „	8,085	11,543	17,758	26,328
3rd „	48,061	61,471	84,644	113,398
Total	56,953	74,160	104,135	141,485

Passenger Traffic

Year ended March	No. of pass. carried (1,000,000)	No. of pass. carried 1 mile (1,000.000)	Inc. or dec. against preceding year %	Av'ge miles of journey per pass	Av'ge mile of journey per inhabitant
1918	245	5,516	26.9	22.5	98.4
1919	288	6,569	19.1	22.8	115.1
1920	358	7,943	20.8	22.2	137.7

Ratio of Passengers per 1,000 by class

Year ended March	1917	1918	1919	1920
1st class	14	15	9	1
2nd	142	156	121	53
3rd	844	829	870	946

Goods Traffic—Goods acceptable for transportation are divided into five classes. Principal items are coal, timber, stones, rice,

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manures, and fuel. During the year ended Mar. 1920, the 59 principal items hauled by the State lines amounted to 51,467,209 tons, of which the items named below constituted the following:—

Rice	2,842 (in 1,000 tons)	Stone (1,000 tons) ..	907
Wheat	742	Coal	20,181
Timber ..	5,617	Minerals	1,316
Charcoal ..	1,194	Fertilizers	3,207

Goods Traffic Freight (¥1,000)

Year ended March	1917	1918	1919	1920
Ordinary	14,891	11,515	20,386	25,939
Express	593	947	1,499	1,624
Carload	53,847	69,260	86,950	103,119
Total	69,332	87,723	108,835	130,682

Number of Goods Wagons

Year ending March 31	No. Covered	No. Open	No. Total	Capacity (ton)	Av'ge per vehicle	Av'ge No. per 10 open miles	Av'ge cap'y per 10 open miles
1918 ..	22,132	24,468	46,600	467,021	10.0	75.4	778.7
1919 ..	22,719	25,849	48,568	515,845	10.6	79.9	848.8
1920 ..	24,525	26,542	51,067	570,192	11.2	82.3	919.3

Tonnage of Goods (1,000 tons)

Year ended March	1917	1918	1919	1920
Piece	4,085	4,653	4,637	5,929
Express	26	41	57	89
Carload	37,990	44,059	48,620	53,921
Total	42,101	48,753	53,314	59,936

Aggregate Ton-mileage of Goods Hauled (1,000 m.)

	1917	1918	1919	1920
Ordinary	424,932	506,930	505,964	643,450
Express	7,128	11,348	15,770	22,208
Carload	3,747,074	4,515,067	5,087,118	5,628,180
Total	4,179,135	5,033,344	5,608,851	6,293,798

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

Speed, Carrying Capacity, etc.

The gauge being narrow, the maximum carrying capacity of a train is 300 tons on the Tokaido and the San-yo lines. The fastest speed developed is that on the Tokyo-Yokohama section, 18 m., the distance being covered in 28 minutes. As regards the long distance running, the distance betw. Tokyo and Shimonseki, 704.5 m., is covered in 25 hrs. 8 mins. by the down train and in 25 hrs. 15 mins. by the up train; Osaka is the busiest station as to number of trains arriving and departing, 273 trains of all descriptions being received per day.

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Locomotives.—The next summary gives the number and weight of engine stock in use during the last few years ending March 31, 1920:—

Year ending March 31	Number		Electric	Total number	Weight in working order (with tenders)	Average weight per engine	Average No. per 10 open miles
	Tank	Tender					
1914 ..	1,248	1,240	12	2,500	137,465	55.0	4.6
1915 ..	1,247	1,352	12	2,611	147,085	56.3	4.6
1916 ..	1,243	1,425	12	2,680	153,083	57.1	4.7
1917 ..	1,218	1,495	12	2,725	158,710	58.2	4.7
1918 ..	1,212	1,603	12	2,827	167,664	59.4	4.6
1919 ..	1,192	1,729	12	2,933	178,064	60.8	4.8
1920 ..	1,181	1,920	19	3,120	197,655	63.4	5.0

The Gauge.—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 ins., that having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used being generally 60 pounds, in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet, with exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in a single track. In the Sanyo, Nippon and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or in course of completion.

Reconstruction scheme.—An ambitious project was proposed by the Government in 1910 to reconstruct the trunk lines from Tokyo to Shimonoseki, 500 miles, on the broad gauge plan, at the estimated outlay of *yen* 220,029,100, spread over 12 years. The improvement which the existing narrow gauge line requires for keeping the service in line with the progress of the country is estimated to total *yen* 269,644,190, or little over *yen* 20,000,000. The reconstruction plan that was indefinitely postponed from financial consideration was at lastaban doned in 1919.

Gradient.—The maximum gradient is 10 in 40 in ordinary cases with the minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with the minimum radius of 13 chains. There are 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the worst portion in the whole work of railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been recently replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and of getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The change has proved highly satisfactory.

Tunnels.—In regard to tunnelling work, there are 25 tunnels of over 200 ft. That bored at Sasago on the Tokyo-Shiojiri of the Central line is the longest, it measuring 15,260 ft., and required about six years, it being opened to traffic in February, 1893.

Rails.—Rails used are in most cases 60 lbs. per yard steel rail, but they are to be replaced with 75 lb. type for trunk lines, in view of the steady expansion of the volume of traffic and the necessity in consequence to run heavier trains. The rails formerly used came from abond, but of late the

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rails turned out at the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, and some other works are used.

Sleepers.—The standard dimension of the sleepars is 8′ × 5½′ × 6′0′, and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, *tamo*, cercidiphylum, *sen*, beech, etc. are mixed, after they are properly creosoted.

Bridge work.—The longest structures are those over the river Tenryu (3,967 ft.), the second over the Oi (3,332 ft.), and the third over the Banyu (2,126 ft.), all in the Tokaido line. The foundation work for all such bridges is in the shape of cylindrical brick well with steel girders. In rare cases wrought iron girders used in bridges made in the early days of railway construction in Japan are mixed with them.

Amarube Trestle Bridge

The Amarube trestle bridge is spanned over a valley 1,000 ft. in width and 129 ft. in depth, situated 27 miles east of Tottori station, San-in main line (Kyoto-Oda). The bridge consists of 11 trestles laid over by 60 ft. span plate girders. The bridge is 1,019 ft. in length, its construction requireding 994 tons of steel. The work continued from Dec., 1909 to Jan. 1912, and cost ¥ 330,000.

Kamanowaki Bridge

The Kamanowaki bridge is spanned over the river Akanogawa on the Jan-Etsu line (Koriyama-Niitsu). The bridge is 521 ft. in length, and consist of one span of 300 ft. Schweder truss and 2 spans of 108 ft. Pratt truss. The cantilever method was adopted in the construction of the bridge, the rapidity of the current together with the depth of the river (the deepest part of the bed reaching 129 ft. below the formation level) having rendered the structure of scaffolding exceedingly difficult. The work was completed in May 1913 the total cost being ¥ 158,298.

Locomotives & Rolling Stocks

Number of Locomotives at the end of January 1914

In the following table 248 locomotives which are of home make, were constructed either at the Kawasaki Dockyard or at the Osaka Railway Car Co.

	Saturated steam loco.		Superheater		Electric		Total	
	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion
Built in Great Britain..	885	50.5	10	1.1	—	0	895	28.6
,, ,, America	909	41.7	78	8.5	—	0	987	31.7
,, ,, Germany	194	8.9	40	4.3	12	63.1	246	7.9
,, ,, Switzerland ..	11	0.5	—	0	—	0	11	4.
,, ,, Japan	184	8.4	792	86.1	7	36.9	983	31.4
Total	2,183	100.0	920	100.0	19	100.0	3,122	100.0

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Tenders for 862 locomotives were built in Japan, the weight of which as calculated in the total weight of locomotives built in Japan being shown in the next tables.

Weight of locomotives in working order at the end of Mar. 1920 is as follows :—

	Saturated steam loco		Superheater		Electric		Total	
	Weight	Proportion	Weight	Proportion	Weight	Proportion	Weight	Proportion
Built in Great Britain	43,733	37.5	566	0.7	—	0	44,299	22.7
„ „ America ..	53,270	45.7	7,627	9.9	—	0	60,897	31.3
„ „ Germany ..	8,333	7.1	3,383	4.4	542	56.0	12,258	6.3
„ „ Switzerland..	397	.3	—	0	—	0	397	0.2
„ „ Japan	10,859	9.4	65,599	85.0	425	44.0	76,883	39.5
Total	116,592	100.0	77,175	100.0	967	100.0	194,734	100.0

Railway Stores and Materials

All the Government railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign works for supply of locomotives and other railway materials generally amount to between 2 and 6 million *yen* a year.

Domestic and Foreign Orders and their Percentage

During the last few years the materials purchased by the Government Railways are estimated to have been as follows, in *yen* 1,000 :—

Year endining March	Home purchase	Foreign purchase	Total	Percentage of foreign purchase to the total
1910	21,943	2,120	24,063	8.8
1911	28,040	6,530	34,570	18.9
1912	33,745	7,327	41,072	17.8
1913	36,288	6,075	42,363	14.3
1914	30,181	2,900	33,081	8.8
1915	38,139	1,616	39,755	4.1
1916	34,475	3,222	37,697	8.5
1917	42,045	5,197	47,242	11.0
1918	86,360	12,996	99,356	13.1
1919	159,341	20,868	180,209	11.6

Leading Approved Foreign Makers

Leading approved makers for locomotive engine prior to the war were as follows for Government railways :—

A. Borsig Tegel bei Berlin.
Baldwin Loco. Works, U.S.A.
Berliner Maschinenbau A.-G.
Humdoldt Engineering Works & Co.
J. A. Maffei. München.
Robert Stephenson & Co.

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Beyer Peacock & Co.
Brooks Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Cooke Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Pittsburgh Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Schenectady Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Hannoverische Maschinenbau A.-G.
Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.
Hohenzollen A.G. fuer Duesseldorf Lokomotivban.
Krauss & Co.
Rogers Loco. Works.
La Societie John Cockerill, Belgium.
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslinger
The North British Loco. Co.
Vulcan Foundry.
Kitson & Co., Leeds.
Loco.-worke der K.K. priv. Oesterr. Staats-Eisen Bahn Ges'it Vienna.
Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Lid.

International Traffic Arrangements

With Russia and Europe

The nationalization of the railways and the Continental expansion of the Empire after the successful campaign with Russia with the partial lease of the Laiotung Peninsula and the annexation of Chosen, in consequence of the war, brought Japan's frontier contact with Russian Siberia and China on the Continent with the trans-peninsular railways of Chosen opened through in 1905, and the reconstruction of the South Manchuria Railway completed on the Dairen-Changchun line in 1909, and the Antung-mukden line in 1911, time was now ripe for opening through railway service between Japan proper and Chosen and South Manchuria, with the co-operation of some steamship concerns. The different international through services, those with Siberia and Europe interrupted since 1914 are described below:—

(1) **Through Passenger Traffic between Japan and North Manchuria and the Maritime Province.**—The service was established in 1910 between the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Ussuri Railway, and the Russian Volunteer Fleet on the Russian side, and the Japanese Railways, the South Manchuria Railway, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha S.S. Co. on the Japanese side, and was joined by the Chosen Railways two years later. The service gives option of travelling between Japan and Harbin by any of the three following routes:—

(a) via the Chosen, the South Manchuria, and the Chinese Eastern (North Manchuria) Railway lines, ferry service across the Japan-Chosen Strait being undertaken by the Japanese Railway; (b) via Dairen route, on the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway lines, intermediate service between Japanese port and Dairen being undertaken by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha S.S. Co.; (c) via Vladivostok route, on the Ussuri Railway line (the Maritime Province), the intermediate service between the Japanese port, Tsuruga, and Vladivostok being undertaken by the Russian Volunteer Fleet and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

(2) **Russo-Manchurian-Japanese Through traffic.**—Opened in 1911, this service, was practically an extension of the Manchurian-Japanese Through Thaffic—Petrograd, Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, and Irkutsk being added to the list of station open to the service. The service comprises the three routes, i.e. via Vladivostok, via Dairen, and via Chosen as above.

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(3) Trans-Siberian International Traffic.—Opened in 1913 this service first arranged with Russia was extended so as to bring Japan into direct rail communication with London, Paris, Berlin, and all other leading cities in Western Europe.

(4) Circular tour via Siberia and Suez and the Around-the-World tour via Siberia and Canada.—The "Circular Tour via Siberia and Suez" and the "Around-the World Tour via Siberia and Canada" were a natural outcome of the through traffic with Europe. The former tour service takes the traveller to Europe via Siberia, to return to the East by sea via Suez, or vice versa. The latter service takes him around the world via Canada and Siberia and comprises four different routes; (1) London to Petrograd or Moscow via Canada, Japan, and Siberia; (2) Petrograd or Moscow to London via Siberia, Japan, and Canada; (3) Japan to London via Siberia, and return to Japan via Canada; (4) Japan to London via Canada, and return to Japan via Siberia.

(5) Through Goods Traffic Service with Russia.—This through goods traffic between Japan and Russia was brought about in January, 1914, and is limited in scope, it covering North Manchuria and the Maritime Province on the Russian side.

(6) Through Transportation of raw Silk.—To supply Japanese raw silk direct to Russia, one of the principal European markets for the goods, instead of their being shipped from Yokohama to Marseilles, Hamburg, or Odessa, the facility of prompt overland carriage of silk to Moscow, was established in May, 1914. The result was highly satisfactory, the new route taking no more than three weeks, instead of as many months, as required by the sea-route via Suez.

With China

In 1913 the Japan-China Through Passenger Traffic was established between Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, and five others on the Japanese Government Railways; Fusan, Nandaimon (Seoul), and three others on the Chosen Railway; and Peking and Tientsin on the Peking-Mukden Line. In June, 1914 the service was extended to Shanghai, Nanking, Pukow, Hankow, Kalgan, and two other stations. All Japanese railways in Japan Proper, Chosen, and Manchuria, and the five principal lines of the Chinese Government Railways, were brought into direct communications with one another as to passenger and luggage through service. In April, 1915, was established the Japan-China Circular Tours for the benefit of the ever-increasing number of tourists for business and pleasure between the two countries. Under these arrangements, circular tour tickets are issued at reduced fares for the routes covered by the Japanese and Chinese railways and the steamer lines on the Yangtze, and also between Shanghai and Japanese ports. There are two circular routes open to choice from Japan, both leading first to Peking and ending in Shanghai; (1) Hankow by the Peking-Hankow Line and Shanghai by the N. K. K. steamer down the Yangtze; (2) from Peking to Tientsin, whence to Shanghai, via Tsinanfu, Pukow, and Nanking, by the Tientsin-Nanking Line.

Japan-China Overland Tour tickets:—are sold by the steamship companies to their passengers for the journey between Yokohama and

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Shanghai, at about 30% discount off the ordinary fare on both the Japanese and the Chinese railways.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

The railways under private management are under the control of the Local Railway Law which came into force in August 1919, replacing the Laws relating to Private and Light Railways. The 'Local' railways under the new Law include all the light railways privately operated, these numbering 140 at the end of March 1920, with an aggregate open mileage of 1,994.5 and the total capital invested of ¥214,901,804.

Below are given results of working of the Local railways in Japan proper for the year ended March 31st 1920 as compared with the two preceding years:—

Item \ Year	1919—20	1918—19	1917—18
Open mileage	2,005.63	1,941.69	1,834.55
Average mileage worked	1,947.0	1,840.8	1,753.9
Capital on open lines (yen)	217,046,204	188,799,907	166,359,907
Cost of Constructions of open lines.	135,517,746	120,257,355	110,104,238
Revenue (yen)	28,671,794	21,141,861	15,524,267
Working expenses (yen)	18,078,809	12,930,532	8,484,084
Percentage of expenses to revenue.		61.2	54.7
Profit (yen)	10,592,985	8,211,329	7,040,183
Percentage of profit on cost of construction	7.8%	6.8%	6.4%
Locomotives	515	486	464
Passenger carriages	1,782	1,721	1,595
Goods wagons	6,526	5,864	5,340
Passengers carried	109,681,017	86,987,670	74,256,196
Passengers carried one mile	746,362,633	596,906,428	517,757,420
Earnings from passengers traffic (yen)	17,428,748	12,567,932	9,506,239
Tonnage of goods hauled	12,358,209	10,474,522	9,231,840
Tonnage of goods hauled one mile	157,100,538	134,481,532	123,271,200
Earnings from goods traffi (yen)	8,899,396	6,505,461	4,582,641
Tonnage of Parcels and luggage hauled (ton)	58,944	47,531	36,665
Earnings from parcels and luggage (yen)	681,683	424,399	240,058
Total train miles	9,731,194	9,208,087	9,213,908
Employees	16,664	15,562	13,946
Aggregate monthly compensation of employees (yen)	414,760	293,428	226,583

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LEADING LOCAL RAILWAYS IN JAPAN (March, 1920)

Title		Office	Length of line open	Motive power	Gauge ft. m.	Paid up capital
Banshu	Rly	Kakogawa, (Hyogo ken)	38.17	steam	3.6	5,000,000
Chichibu	,,	Kumagai, (Saitama ken)	31.06	,,	3.6	2,000,000
Chuetsu*	,,	Shimonoseki, (Toyama ken)	31.21	,,	3.6	3,200,000
Chugoku	,,	Okayama	50.36	,,	3.6	4,300,000
Echigo	,,	Niigata	53.19	,,	3.6	2,250,000
Geibi	,,	Hisoshima	41.37	,,	3.6	4,100,000
Joso	,,	Suikaido, (Ibaraki ken)	32.10	,,	3.6	1,250,000
Musashino	,,	Hanno,(Saitama ken)	27.39	,,	3.6	1,000,000
Narita,*	,,	Narita, Chiba ken)	45.06	,,	3.6	5,000,000
Omi	,,	Aonami, (Shiga ken)	27.65	,,	3.6	1,100,000
Shimabara	,,	Shimabara, (Nagasaki ken)	26.24	,,	3.6	1,200,000
Tobu	,,	Tokyo	96.51	,,	3.6	13,500,000
Joto△	,,	Tokyo	25.24	,,	3.6	4,500,000
Yoro	,,	Ogaki, (Gifu ken)	36.01	,,	3.6	1,500,000

Noto (*) Purchased by the Government in Sept., 1920.
(△) Amalgamated with the Tobu Railway in July, 1920.

TRAMWAYS

The Japanese tramways date back from 1880, when an application was tendered for the construction of the Tokyo Horse Tram Co.'s line. It was completed and opened for traffic in 1883. The first electric tramway in Japan was laid in Kyoto and it was opened to traffic in January, 1895. Since then this convenient means of transport has become widely in vogue both in cities and the country. The use of steam and gas as motive power dates from 1900 and 1904 respectively.

The following shows the results of working of the tramways during the ten years to March, 1920.

Year ending March 31	No. of Tramways	Mileage	Capital	Cost of construction	No. of passengers carried	weight of goods hauled	Revenue	Working expenses	Profit
	ss ch.	1,000	¥1,000	¥1,000	1,000	¥1,000	¥1,000	¥1,000	¥1,000
1911	99	838.64	142,954	101,591	367,504	848	15,721	8,501	7,220
1912	108	933.01	180,902	150,429	479,265	1,001	20 961	12,058	8,903
1913	121	1,072.24	241,344	192,284	506,568	1,614	22,867	12,569	10,298
1914	126	1,138.39	258,231	208,242	576,229	1,183	25,634	14,002	11,631
1915	129	1,195.50	281,745	223,066	702,430	1,865	26,646	13,149	13,496
1916	136	1,255.05	274,511	228,421	638,483	1,311	27,826	13,427	14,399
1917	139	1,277.23	307,868	231,116	695,462	1,756	31 999	15,333	16,665
1918	141	1.296.55	342,112	239,013	848,118	2,285	40,294	19,147	21,147
1919	141	1,271.03	398,129	245,688	983,068	2,435	49,136	27,218	21,917
1920	141	1,288.23	469,408	260,697	1,226,485	2,643	62,670	40,042	22,628

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LEADING TRAMWAYS

(As existing at the end of September, 1920)

Name and location	Open mileage	Motive power	Gauge	Capital ¥ 1000
Tokyo Municipality, Tokyo	88.01	Electric	4.6	94,439
Keisei El. Tr. Co., Tokyo	13.53	,,	4.6	5,000
Keio El. Tr. Co., Tokyo-fu	14.34	,,	4.6	2,500
Keihin El. Rly. Co., Kawasaki ..	17.32	,,	4.6	5,100
Kyoto Municipality, Kyoto	15.23	,,	4.8 1/2	15,127
	15.05	,,	3.6	
Osaka Municipality, Osaka	40.19	,,	4.8 1/2	40,472
Hanshin Express El. Rly. Co., Osaka-fu ..	37.31	,,	4.8 1/2	11,000
Hanshin El. Rly. Co., Amagasaki	22.11	,,	4.8 1/2	25,000
Keihan El. Rly. Co., Osaka ..	33.70	,,	4.8 1/2	16,000
Nankai El. Rly. Co., Osaka ..	16.75	,,	4.8 1/2	22,000
Nagoya El. Rly. Co., Nagoya ..	20.65	,,	3.6	11,500
Mino El. Tr. Co., Gifu	18.54	,,	3.6	1,500
Takasaki Hydro El. Co., Takasaki	20.46	,,	3.6	2,500
Kyushu El. Tr. Co., Kokura ..	21.57	,,	4.8 1/2	1,600
Chikugo Tr. Co., Fukuoka-ken ..	5.59	Electric	30	1,500
	27.22	Steam		
Shintatsu Tr. Co., Fukuoka-ken ..	29.71	Steam	2.6	1,000
Kyushu Hydro-El. Co., Oita ..	5.12	Electric	4.8 1/2	35,000
	7.29	,,	3.6	
	10.30	Steam	3.0	

JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

The Bureau was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Imperial Government Railways, and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists, and affords special facilities gratis to foreign tourists, such as furnishing all necessary informations as to travelling, issuing letter of introduction, securing admission to place of interest, arranging itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying information, booklets, etc. The head office is situated in the Imperial Government Railways Buildings, Tokyo and Branches or Inquiring Offices at Dairen, Port Arthur, Seoul (Keijo), Taipeh (Taihoku), Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Peking.

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CHAPTER XIX

MERCANTILE MARINE & SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Jujiro Ito, Ph. D.

A. Mercantile Marine

Generally speaking, war has been the most potent factor in the development of mercantile marine of Japan as to numerical strength, while for improvement in quality it has chiefly to thank for the Government protection. The volume of our merchant vessels that did not exceed 15,000 tons gross in 1893, grew in 1896 to 709,000 after the conclusion of the Japan-China war of 1894-5, to 1,527,000 tons at the end of the year of Portsmouth Treaty (1905), and finally to 3,930,000 tons at the end of 1920.

For about three years from 1906, the carrying trade of Japan was affected by the general depression that previled throughout the world and its tonnage remained almost stationary. The shipping business was so dull at that time that both in 1907 and 1908 no small number of vessels had to remain idle. With the favorable turn of trade in 1911 and especially in 1912, our ship-owners vied with one another in purchasing foreign vessels, with the result that the total tonnage acquired a sudden addition, as shown elsewhere. The vessels purchased subsequent to the Russo-Japanese war, whether registered at home or at Dairen, were almost wholly imported during the three years prior to the war.

Till 1896 Japan had no definite plan to follow for encouraging shipping trade. In that year the Laws relating to Shipbuilding and Navigation Bounties were enacted. The Shipbuilding Law was amended in 1909 and the qualification for the bounty was somewhat raised as to the minimum limit, but in other respects the Law remains practically in the form as originally published. (For further particulars, see elsewhere). The Navigation Law was amended a few years after its promulgation and reduced the rate of bounty on foreign built vessels to one half, and even for home built vessels it was provided that the rate would be reduced by 5% every year, after five years of the age, as described at some details in this chapter. The leading steamship Cos,, instead of receiving the bounty under this law, preferred to run subsidised lines under special contract in order, it would appear, to enjoy the consant income of a definite sum, irrespective of the age of their vessels. In 1909 the Navigation Bounty Law was abolished and in its place the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law was promulgated, fixing the routes to be run, the type of steamers to be used, the number of services, and so on.

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The European War has revolutionized both the mercantile fleet and the shipbuilding industry of Japan, the former in respect of its worldwide expansion and the latter in the marvellous development made both in scope and technical skill. The worldwide expansion was especially marked in tramp boats, as is natural, the subsidized liners being checked by the subsidy regulation they were under from utilizing the unique occasion to the fullest advantage. Another important feature during the war was that the increment of tonnage occasioned by it chiefly consisted of old ships hastily ordered from abroad, while steamers of younger age were much in demand by foreign shipowners and their tonnage at home has somewhat declined. As regards the tramp boats this general tendency was reversed, they are now strong in newer and younger boats than in pre-war days.

As described in detail elsewhere the shipbuiding industry made development that beat all previous record. According to the experience witnessed during the ten year prior to the war the additionl made every year to the existing fleet of steamers exceeding 1,000 tons amounted to 14.9% of the total volume. This at the end of 1918 roughly totalled 2,480,000, the indicated percentage of which corresponds to about 370,000 tons. It would be too sanguine to say that the whole of the addition to be made in future will be built at home, but this much is certain that the bulk will be launched at home dockyards from consideration of the Oversea Subsidy Law. It would be safe to estimate the tonnage built at home not to fall below 300,000 tons in the next few years.

Japan possesses five subsidised steamship Cos., as mentioned afterward, i.e. the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, and Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha. Then there are the Chosen Yusen Kaisha created in 1916 for carrying on the coasting service in Korean waters, and also the shipping business conducted as subsidiary enterprise by the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi Firm. The junction service undertaken by the steamers of the Imperial Government Railways and the South Manchuria Railway should also be mentioned. The steamers not belonging to any of those Cos. or establishments are collectively known under the title of "outside steamers" which are practically synonymous, in Japan, with "non-subsidised boats." Some of these non-subsidised steamers are running regular coasting service of local character, but almost all "outside steamers" of larger displacement are tramp-boats engaged in coasting service at home or on freight business between Japan and China or India. Many of these tramps have extended their sphere of operation to Australia, N. & S. America and even Europe, and indeed are showing even greater activity than subsidised steamers.

Reaction and Depression.— The universal depression soon after the short-lived post-bellum boom is being acutely felt in Japan's shipping and building trade. With the exception of subsidised liners, Japanese tramps operating abroad have declined heavily. In May 1920 as many as 92 steamers under the Rising Sun with 502,974 g.t. were actively on service in European waters, to dwindle to 58 with nearly 350,000 a year later. The situation of the shipbuilding industry is even worse. During the first five months of 1921 the tonnage launched was returned at only 135,150 tons, being a fall of as much as 298,115 below the corresponding period of 1920.

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NUMBER OF REGISTERED VESSELS CLASSIFIED BY TONNAGE

Dec.	20-500 tons Steamer	20-500 tons Sailer	500-1,000 tons Steam.	500-1,000 tons Sail.	Above 1000 Steam.	Above 1000 Sail.	Total number Steam.	Total number Sailer	Gross tonnage Steamer	Gross tonnage Sailer
1916..	1,546	9,312	166	1	447	1	2,159	9,314	1,696,631	585,593
1917..	1,503	10,504	201	4	475	1	2,179	10,509	1,827,132	696,589
1918..	1,676	12,423	347	5	616	2	2,641	12,430	2,310,959	857,556
1919..	1,761	13,497	371	5	706	3	2,838	13,505	2,840,650	945,033
1920..	1,946	14,407	335	5	750	3	3,031	14,415	3,011,634	976,286

REGISTERED STEAMERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE (Dec. 1918)

Age	Home built No.	Home built Tonnage	Foreign built No.	Foreign built Tonnage	Total No.	Total Tonnage
Under 5 years ..	873	962,645	13	17,196	886	979,841
5–10 ,, ...	407	163,882	22	48,118	429	212,000
10–15 ,, ...	329	139,544	43	33,413	372	172,967
15–20 ,, ...	218	86,610	53	109,653	271	196,263
20–25 ,, ...	177	24,802	82	215,058	259	239,860
25–30 ,, ...	82	12,356	84	192,804	166	205,160
Over 30 ,, ...	53	8,550	127	231,155	180	239,705
Undetermined ..	19	1,603	59	63,561	78	65,163
Total..	2,158	1,401,509	483	909,450	2,641	2,310,959
Iron or steel					2,121	2,095,031
Wooden					520	215,928

REGISTERED STEAMERS CLASSIFIED BY MATERIALS (Dec. 1918)

Classified by tonnage	Steel or iron No.	Steel or iron Tonnage	Steel-wood or iron-wood No.	Steel-wood or iron-wood Tonnage	wood No.	wood Tonnage	Total No.	Total Tonnage
Under 500 tons ..	300	54,520	11	1,745	1,365	142,405	1,676	198,670
500 - 1,000 ,, ..	192	148,783	2	1,518	155	112,639	349	262,940
1,000—2,000 ,, ..	225	320,602	1	1,128	11	12,358	237	334,088
2,000 - 3,000 ,, ..	144	348,354	—	—	—	—	144	348,354
3,000 - 4,000 ,, ..	96	220,907	—	—	—	—	96	220,907
4,000—5,000 ,, ..	39	175,849	—	—	—	—	39	175,849
5,000 - 6,000 ,, ..	49	179,531	—	—	—	—	49	179,531
6,000 - 7,000 ,, ..	23	146,199	—	—	—	—	23	146,199
7,000 - 10,000 ,, ..	22	182,444	—	—	—	—	32	182,444
over 10,000 ,, ..	6	71,896	—	—	—	—	6	71,896
Total ..	1,096	2,049,166	14	4,391	1,531	257,402	2,641	2,310,959

STEAMERS CLASSIFIED BY SPEED (1918)

Knot	No	Tonnage
up to 10	1,545	425,531
11-11	331	331,000
11-12	178	297,327
12-13	122	312,395
13-14	87	135,091

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Continued Knot	No.	Tonnage
14-15	54	301,385
15-16	28	140,769
16-17	18	137,042
17-18	5	19,858
18-19	2	23,594
19-20	1	3,400
20-21	2	26,437
Above 21	1	2,944
Undetermined	317	154,186
Total	2,641	2,310,959

Tonnage Registered at Kwantung, Korea and Formosa

Ships over 20 tons registered in the three jurisdictions and their tonnage were as follows, in 1,000 gross tons:—

	End 1918		End 1919		End 1920	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Korea	88	31	87	35	95	43
Formosa	5	2	15	7	32	13
Kwantung	72	129	68	121	67	120
Total	165	162	170	163	194	176

Export and Import of Steamers

During the period of war the number of steamers second-hand or new, as sold to foreign countries was far in excess of the number imported, as shown below:—

	Imported		Exported	
	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons
1915	7	11,569	17	5,771
1916	10	32,038	12	11,762
1917	12	4,202	96	55,793
1918	20	3,632	18	73,586

In 1919 and 1920, 15 and 3 ships were imported respectively while the export numbered 10 and 24.

Market of Second-hand Boats

The market price per dead ton of medium sized new boat built in Japan fluctuated as follows during the three years ended 1920:—

	Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum
1918	¥620	¥800	1920	¥120	¥330
1919	¥300	¥430			

In 1920 the maximum was attained in Feb., to decline gradually till in Dec. the bottom price of ¥120 was reached.

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Relative Efficiency of Japanese Seamen

Judging from the number of seamen employed on board ship for manning her, the efficiency of Japanese seamen compares unfavorably with that of British and American sailors, as seen from the following figures,—

Japanese Ships

Tonnag:.	On deck	At engine
3 500 to 4,000	12	14
5,000	13	17
7,500	14	18
8,800	19	23
12,000	20	33

	American Ships		British Ships	
Tonnage.	On dec'k	At engine	On deck.	At engine
3,500 to 4,000 ..	8	12	11	8
5,600	10	12	11	9
7,500	11	18	14	16
8,800	13	18	14	16
12,00	13	21	14	16

ENCOURAGEMENT OF NAVIGATION

First enacted in 1896 the Navigation and Shipbuilding Bountly Laws were amended in 1909, the new laws coming into force in January 1910. In the old system there were two kinds of subsidies, i.e. fixed subsidy granted on specified routes and a general subsidy open to all steamers operating in conformity with provisions of the law. In the new system the fixed subsidy was done away with and the subsidy as it stands is confined to the following open-sea navigation routes, that is (1) European route, (2) North American route, (3) South American route, (4) Australian route. The Java route is the latest addition, though under special contract.

The vessels to be used in the subsidized navigation must be home-built steel steamers of over 3,000 tons gross, not less than 15 year old and having a speed exceeding twelve nautical miles per hour. Lately the subsidy is granted to vessels having a speed of twelve nautical miles per hour, at a rate less than fifty *sen* per ton gross of the vessel used, for every one thousand nautical miles, with extra ten per cent. of the above sum per additional speed of nautical mile per hour; the amount to be fixed according to the conditions of the route. The subsidy is reduced for the vessels whose age exceeds five years, in a graduating scale of five per cent. each year, ending with the 15th year.

For foreign-built vessels under 5 years old and put on service with the sanction of the authorities, one-half the subsidy is granded.

Then for vessels built according to special plans approved by the competent authorities, an extra twenty-five per cent. subsidy may be granted.

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Subsidised Oversea Service

The oversea services run and class of steamers used under the law are as follows:—

	No. of Steamer	Tonnage	Knot	No. Service
European (N.Y.K)	11	5,500-12,000	14-16	26
Puget Sound (N.Y.K.)	6	5,500-12,000	14-16	26
San Francisco (T.K.K.)	3	12,500-13,500	18-20	14
South America, East coast (O.S.K.)	6	5,000 7,500	14-16	10
„ West coast (T.K.K.)	6	6,000-9,700	13-15	12
Australia (N.Y.K.)	3	5,000-8,000	15-17	12

Of the above lines the South American east coast has been given to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which has withdrawn its service to the Puget Sound. At the same time the same company was ordered to run regular service between Java and Bangkok.

With the expiry of the Subsidy contract in 1920 the arrangement was renewed the same year as follows:—

	European service	N. American	S. American	Australian
1920-21	¥1,072,626	2,101,898	902,703	150,250
1921-22	—	2,121,308	1,859,840	—

Coastwise and Near Sea Trade

Coastwise. – Before the conclusion of Treaty revision of 1894 the coasting trade was open to vessels flying foreign flags, but by the revision this privilege was restricted to the conveyance of passengers and cargo between Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Hakodate. In 1911 the restriction was extended and foreign vessels were prohibited to carry passenger and cargoes between those ports except on a continuous voyage. It should be remembered that the coasting trade of Japan and Great Britain is dealt with in the revised Anglo-Japanese treaty dated April 3, 1911, which provides that the trade should be regulated according to the laws of the United Kingdom and Japan respectively.

"Near Sea."—The Near-sea service zone previously covered a space between longitude 130°-170° E. and latitude 21°-63' N. including Kamchatka, the Kuriles, Formosa and Hongkong, but in view of the enormous expansion of the South-Sea trade recently, it was extended in July 1919, to 95°-130° E. and 11°-27° S., comprising the Philippines, Straits Settlement, Java, Borneo, Celebes, etc. This latter forms the 2nd section of the Near-Sea service as distinguished from the 1st section represented by the former. Steamers of over 1,000 tons gross or sailers over 500 tons are now allowed to run in the new and 2nd Section or in both 1st and 2nd combined, subject to the approval of the competent authorities. The scope of coastwise and calm-water services has also been much extended. Equally noteworthy fact in this connection is that the regulations controlling near-sea, coastwise and calm-water services in Japan proper have been extended and made applicable to those Japanese vessels engaged in carrying trade between foreign ports or in the rivers and lakes of Korea, Formosa, Saghalien and foreign countries.

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Near Sea and Open Seas Service Now Run

According to the investigation made by the Dept. of Communications, in May, 1921 vessels over 1,000 tons engaged in the near sea and open sea service numbered 792, with 2,699,464 tons, classified as follows according to the service:—

	No. S.S.	Gross tons.		No. S.S.	Gross tons.
Coastwise	218	450,836	N. America (Eastern Coast) ..	35	212,889
Vladivostok ..	19	53,971	Central America.	4	20,741
Korea	20	33,639	S. America (Eastern Coast) ..	17	97,209
North China ..	82	203,862	S. America (Western Coast) ..	8	52,104
Central China ..	30	77,556	N. America (Western Coast) ..	30	245,645
Formosa	21	62,213	In foreign charter	26	86,927
South China ..	34	91,458	Tied up	51	153,129
Yangtze River ..	12	30,345	In Dockyards ..	19	57,763
Oceania	6	16,201	Astranded	1	1,218
Hawaii	25	102,967	Total	792	2,699,464
Straits Settlement	18	48,190			
India	45	193,082			
Australia	11	49,571			
South Africa ..	2	11,307			
Europe	58	346,641			

Leading Shipowners, 1921

Besides the 6 subsidized ship owners, there are a large number of smaller carriers who receive no Government subsidy and who are chiefly engaged in tramp service. Counting only vessels of over 1,000 tons these "Outsiders" had in August 1919, as registered in Japan Proper, 506 aggregating 1,327,000 tons gross, to increase to 524 with 1,487,030 in 1920. The subsidized owners' fleets totalled 214 vessels with 811,013 tons. In June 1921 the registered record of Japanese shipowners owing more than 15,000 tons gross was as follows (those with crosses are subsidized):—

	No.	Gross ton
Nippon Yusen Kaisha×	105	512,504
Osaka Shosen Kaisha×	119	406,657
Kokusai Kisen Kaisha	59	318,031
Toyo Kisen Kaisha×	13	106,515
Kawasaki Dockyard	15	86,205
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	28	79,214
Tatsuma Kisen Kaisha	14	57,162
Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha	9	53,022
Kishimoto Kisen Kaisha	14	51,542
Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	18	48,915
Katsuda Kisen Kaisha	9	38,227
Taiyo Kisen Kaisha×	7	37,742
Taikoku Kisen Kaisha	10	27,889
Hiroumi Shoji Kaisha	7	23,159
Kusakabe Kisen Kaisha	11	22,703
Towa Kisen Kaisha	11	22,693
Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha	12	22,344
Dairen Kisen Kaisha	10	18,296
Nanyo Yusen Kaisha×	4	15,808

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FREIGHT AND CHARTER MARKET

Freight Market

The coal freight between Moji and Yokohama, regarded as standard rate in Japan's near-sea service, stood as low as 55 *sen* per ton at the end of January 1919; in Dec. '15, it was quoted at ¥1.70. The movement in recent years as to Moji-Yokohama, is shown below,—

	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July.	Sept.	Nov.
1915	¥0.55	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.50	1.60
1918	7.50	7.50	11.00	9.50	9.40	10.30
1919	5.11	3.81	3.87	5.32	5.25	4.00
1920	4.30	4.50	5.10	2.40	2.80	2.00
1921	1.70	1.70	2.10	—	—	—

The average rates between Moji and Yokohama since 1910 are:—

1910.....	¥.720	1913.....	¥1.013	1916.....	¥2.678
1911.....	.861	1914.....	.783	1917.....	7.594
1912.....	1.073	1915.....	1.337	1918.....	9.230

Freight Rate of Open Sea Lines

(Per ton of General Cargo)

Year End	European Line		American Line		Bombay Line	
	Subsidized vessels s. d.	Unsubs. vessels s. d.	Subsid. vessels $	Unsubs. vessels $	Subsid. vessels ¥	Unsubsid. vessels ¥
1914	50.0	50.0	6.50	6.50	11	11
1916	60.6	110.0	7.55	9.00	18	20
1917	90.9	455.0	9.00	30.00	40	44
1918	90.9	600.0	9.00	25.00	65	65
1919	×120.0	×180.0	9.00	9.00	×45	×45
1920	×120.0	×120.0	10.00	(None)	×40	×40
△1921	75.0	75.0	10.00	10.00	35	35
Highest during 1917	90.0	800.0	6.00	43.00	65	80

N.B. × includes the 10 % drawback allowed.
△ represents rate in May.

Freight Rate of Staple Commodities

On European Line (per ton)

Year end	Barley s. d.	Oat s. d.	Fish Oil s. d.	Raw silk (Lbs. 112) ¥	Waste silk (Lbs. 112) ¥
1914	210.0	47.3	27.0	5.40	22.00
1917	135.0	135.0	100.0	13.00	48.00
1918	135.0	135.0	100.0	13 00	48.50
1919	190.0	234.0	120.0	13.00	×48.50
1920	×190.0	×234.0	×120.0	15.00	×58.20

N.B. × includes the drawback of 10% allowed.

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Freight Rate of Staple Commodities On N. American Line (per ton)

Year and	Tea		Raw Silk (100 l.b)		Peanut (with shell)	
	Subsidized vessels	Unsubs. vessels	Subsidized vessels	Unsub. vessels	Subsidized vessels	Unsubs. vessels.
1914	$10	$10	$2	$2	$ 7	$ 7
Highest during the War.	30	30	7	7	15	100
1919	8	8	5	5	15	15
1920	10	10	5	5	13	13

Charter Market

The war has caused a boom to the market which has risen to nearly ten or even fifteen times the rate quoted before the calamity. In the antebellum days a boat of from 3,000 to 6,000 tons deadweight could not command more than ¥1.25 to ¥1.50, but by March 1915 the rate had risen to ¥2.14, while the maximum of ¥5.50 was even demanded for a young boat. At the end of 1915 the two extremes stood at ¥4.00 and 10.50, and these advanced to ¥28, ¥25 and ¥19 in Jan. 1919 for big, medium sized and smaller steamers respectively, to drop to 14, 11 and 10 in Dec., and further to 6, 5 and 3.50 in Sept 1920, and 5, 4, and 3 in Dec.

SEAMEN OF HIGHER GRADE

Licensed captains and mates	1918		1919 (Sept.)	
	Japanese	Foreigner	Japanese	Foreigner
1st class Captains	1,796	176	1,895	176
„ Chief Mates	1,034	31	1,114	31
„ Second Mates	1,552	11	1,556	11
2nd class Captains	1,010	—	1,075	—
„ Chief Mates	1,913	3	2,051	3
„ Second Mates	4,012	2	4,187	2
3rd class Captains	116	—	166	—
„ Mates	16,328	—	16,694	—
Chief Engineers	1,441	79	1,518	79
1st class „	2,454	43	2,573	43
2nd „ „	2,081	2	2,239	2
3rd „ „	5,145	2	5,617	2
Total	38,882	349	40,685	349

Remarks.—Those of the 1st class and chief engineers are allowed to navigate steamers in open seas and steamers of 500 tons and over in coasting trade; those of the 2nd class to navigate steamers of not more than 500 tons in coasting trade or near sea services and those of the 3rd class to navigate steamers in the littorial and inland waters.

PILOTS

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1899 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects except foreign pilots licensed under Japanese law

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and those foreigners sanctioned within five years from 1898. The figures are:—

In 1912, Jap. 22, for. 10: 1913, Jap. 26, for. 5; 1914, Jap. 25, for. 4; 1915, Jap. 24, for. 2; 1916 up to 1918, Jap. 23, for. 2; 1920, Jap. 28, for. 2.

SHIPWRECKS

	Steamers		Sailing ships and junks		Lives lost or injured			
	Destroyed	Damaged	Dest.	Dam.	Death	Injured	Missing	Total
1917 ..	58	643	261	364	112	66	174	352
1918 ..	49	854	218	448	119	55	231	405

According to the returns of the Osaka Inspection Office which controls more than one-half of the total steamers registered in Japan proper, for shipwrecks in 1915 the crew's fault or negligence was responsible for *77 %* and *vis major* the remainder.

LIGHTHOUSES, MARKS, AND SIGNALS

The first regular lighthouse was erected in Japan at Kannonzaki, in the Bay of Tokyo, on the New Year's Day 1869. The lighthouses at Kannonzaki and other places were built under the supervision of foreign experts. In 1881 Japan could dispense with service of the foreign experts, all the lighthouses and other signals built since then being the work of native experts. The figures at the end of Sept., 1919, were as follows:—

Kind of signals	Government	Public	Total
Lights			
Lighthouse ..	152	29	181
Staff-light ..	3	21	24
Lightship ..	—	—	—
Leading light	8	4	12
Beacon light	20	4	24
Light buoy ..	36	16	52
Daymarks			
Beacon(9 private)	5	14	19
Buoy	18	25	43
Fairway mark	—	56	56

Kind of signals	Government	Public	Total
Land-mark ..	1	—	1
Leading land-mark	1	—	1
Fogsignals			
Siren	18	—	18
Bell	2	—	2
Firing	4	—	4
Explosive ..	2	—	2
Submarine ..	1	—	1
Signal station	7	—	7
Total	278	169	447

IMPERIAL MARINE OBSERVATORY, KOBE

The institute was established in April 1919, at the cost of ¥ 230,000 subscribed by the leading shipping men at Kobe. Its principal aims are to make scientific investigations in meteorology, oceannography, terrestrial magnetism and nautical astromomy, in the interests of the seamen of all nationalities, and also to repair and certify marine chronometers, mariners' compasses, sextants and other measuring instruments of navigation. Daily weather charts, weekly weather reports bulletins and other scientific memoirs are being published.

This is the 5th of the kind in the world. The wireless station attached is now under construction.

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LEADING STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (*Japan Mail Steamship Company*).—Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in the position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with 130,000 tons gross when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the Japan-Russia War reached the maximum of 74 ships with 252,000 tons in May '04. In 1896 the company put into execution its ambitious scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. For these regular lines the company is granted subsidy and bounty by the Government. The company is also carrying on a regular coasting trade and a service to the neighbouring Asiatic ports. It has opened the New York-via-Panama line and the South American line as latest expansion. In Sept. 1915 the Yusen Kaisha doubled its capital, i.e. ¥44,000,000 and in 1918 further increased it to 100,000,000. During the European war the company cleared profit of ¥201,000,000, of which 60 millions were divided among the shareholders. In Jan. 1920 it owned 67 vessels all 1,000 tons and upwards, total 457,494 tons, besides 45 smaller steamers.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha (*Osaka Merchant Ship Co.*)—The company was created in 1883 with express object of running steamers between the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosan, Korean and Chinese ports, also Tacoma, Vladivostock, Bombay, S. America and Europe. Fortnightly service running regularly between Hongkong and Tacoma, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama, was opened in 1910. The company has lately started a service between the South Seas and Formosa, Japan-South American line and has also begun the European service. The steamers possessed by the company reach 128 with tonnage 326,840.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha (*Oriental S.S. Co.*)—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, and the service opened at the end of 1898. The company runs a regular monthly service to San Francisco on one hand and to Shanghai and Hongkong as the other terminus with steamers of 13,000 tons each. It started in Dec. '95 a two-monthly service to South America and has three steamers of 10,000 to 8,700 tons on it. The Co's fleet of over 1,000 tons gross number 11 with 96,118 tons.

Nissin Kisen Kaisha (*Japan-China Steamship Co.*)—The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S.S. Co. and the Daito S.S. (both of which exclusively carrying on inland service on the Yangtsze), and the same service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. In Jan. 1920 the Co. owned a fleet of 13 vessels, 32,767 tons gross, counting ships of over 1,000 tons.

Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha (*South-Sea Mail S.S. Co.*)—To encourage the South-Sea exploitation the company (formerly "Nan-yo Yusen Gumi") was organized in October, 1912 and opened service with 4 steamers between Kobe and Sourabaja, Java, calling at Hongkong, Batavia and Samarang. The service is monthly or sixteen times a year.

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Business Returns of the Three Navigation Companies

	N.Y.K.		O.S.K.		T.K.K.	
	Oct. 1, '17 Mar. 31, '18	Apr. 1. '18 Sept. 30, '18	Jan. 1, '18 June 30, '18	July 1, '18 Dec. 31, '18	Jan. 1, '18 June 30, '18	July 1. '18 Dec. 31, '18
	1,000 tons		1,000 (pieces	1,000 (pieces)		
Cargoes carried (in 1,000 tons)	2,520	2,506	72,938	86,471	—	—
No. of Pass'ers (in 1,000)	106	154	1,157	1,038	—	—
Fleet	447,1 1	441,481	271,596	302,439	85,197	85,197
Paid up Capital (in ¥1,000)	44,000	58,000	31,062	36,375	17,875	17,875
Debentures (in ¥1,000)			3,500	3,500	4,000	4,000
Reserve Fund (in ¥1,000)	55,488	85,013	44,601	54,031	13,781	13,947
Book Value of Fleet (in ¥1,000)	29,867	27,126	37,325	34,993	6,637	8,030
Receipt (in ¥1,000) Cargo	77,561	109,4 9	61,215	87,803	15,770	14,715
Passenger	3,476	5,179	3,155	3,367	3,100	3,253
Others	4,591	20,520	1,991	8,649	1,410	2,742
Subsidy	1,245	923	833	833	740	751
Total	86,875	136,033	67,216	1 0,654	21,021	21,463
Expenditure (in ¥1,000)	36,704	69,875	31,349	49,313	13,215	14,238
Profit less Depreciation (in ¥1,000)	13,541	13,474	18,150	26,849	786	786
Div. per annum	50%	60%	60%	60%	50%	50%

B. Shipbuilding Industry

The putting in force in 1816 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding has given a powerful impetus to the development of this industry. The construction in 1898 of the *Hitachi-maru*, 6,000 tons, by the Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was the first large steamer built in Japan. Since then the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Dockyards have undertaken the construction of several large steamers of over 10,000 displacement for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. They have also built cruisers and other small size vessels for the Imperial Navy and for China. This shipbuilding record has been broken when the two dockyards were each ordered in 1912 to build a dreadnaught of 27,500 tons.

Recent Development

Since the outbreak of the War the private shipyards have enlarged their capacity for shipbuilding and though seriously handicapped from inadequate supply of materials and skilled labor they have attained a marked progress, as may be seen from the following table representing the shipyards capable to build steamers of over 2,000 tons dead weight :—

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Shipping Yard		No. of berths	Building capacity
Mitsubishi Yard:	Nagasaki ..	10	114,000
	Kobe	3	20,000
Osaka Ironworks:	Sakurajima	7	66,000
	Innoshima..	7	50 000
	Bingo	1	5 000
Asano Yard..		10	88 000
Yokohama Yard		5	53,000
Teikoku Kisen			
Harima		4	40,000
Toba		2	10,000
Uraga Dockyard		6	38,000
Fukagawa Yard		3	22,000
Uchida Yard		3	21,000
Mitsui Bussan Shipping Dept.		2	20 000
Fujinagata Shipping Dept.			
Main		2	4 000
Branch		4	12,000
Osaka Zosenjo		3	15,000
Nitta Yard		3	15,000
Ishikawajima Yard		4	11,000
Matsuo Ironworks		2	8,500
Hakodate Dockyard		3	7 500
Kawasaki Yard		6	7 300
Aizawa Yard		3	6,680
Harada Yard		2	6,500
Fujimi Yard		2	4 500
Ono Ironworks		4	4 500
Total		101	649,980

Price of Bottoms.—Price paid per dead ton of newly built boat has been subjected to sharp change during the recent years. In 1914, the average stood at ¥110, to advance to 240 in the latter half of 1916, 740 in the latter half of 1917, and to 810 in the first half of 1918. In special case builders realized as much as ¥1,000. The armistice in 1918 brought a sharp drop in the price, though it soon recovered the ¥600 level in Dec., to relapse to 350-400 in 1919 and '20.

Principal Shipyards

Of the old and new yards the following may be mentioned:—

The Mitsubishi Dockyard, at Nagasaki.—This is the oldest and foremost shipyards in Japan, and in equipment etc. stands comparison with leading shipbuilding works in the world. The works have a water frontage of about one and a half miles and cover nearly 115 acres. Most of the machines and tools in the works are driven by electricity, and for that purpose the firm has a large power house with turbo-generators and dynamos of 2,000 k.w. in total, and also many electric wharf and shop cranes. Besides, a 150 tons electric hammer crane was lately erected. It employs about 10,000 men. The Firm holds the license for building Parson's turbines.

The Kawasaki Dockyards.—The yards cover about 40 acres of land with a water frontage of about one mile. Until a few years ago

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the company devoted their attention chiefly to building medium-sized steamers and torpedo crafts, but now the works can built ships of any size up to a dreadnaught of 27,000 tons. The works are equipped with a large electric driven floating crane of 100 tons lifting capacity. Their steel foundry at Hyogo was started a few years ago, and is provided with a 20 ton Siemens furnace, turning out very fine steel castings. The Co. had secured Italian patents for submarine architecture and for motors.

The Osaka Iron Works.—Started by the late Mr. E. H. Hunter in 1880, it was converted into a joint stock co. in 1914. The works now consist of engine department, shipyard and repairing works kept apart, also a branch on Innoshima in the Inland Sea. The shipyard covers nearly 16 acres, with a water frontage of more than 1,000 feet. At first the attention was directed specially to the construction of dredgers, shallow draught steamers, trawlers, etc. Of late they have begun to build ordinary passenger and cargo boats up to 10,000 tons, with annual capacity of 200,000 tons. The Isherwood type craft is a specialty of the works which have purchasd the patent.

Asano Dockyard at Tsurumi, near Tokyo made a hurried appearance in 1917, and possesses a number of cradles for ships of 12,000 ton class. The year's capacity almost equals the total of the Japanese dockyards before the War.

Mitsui Dockyard at Uno Bay near Okayama is a gigantic undertaking which was launched in the Spring of 1918, a big town having already sprung up at the place. When completed it will rival the Mitsubishi, Asano and Osaka Iron Works in importance and scope of work.

Suzuki's Dockyards comprise the Harima Dockyard and the Toba Dockyard that were lately purchased by the Suzuki Firm of Kobe. The former will enlarge its scope to build five vessels of 5,000 tons and the latter 2 of 3,000 tons and, of 1,000 tons.

Ishikawajima Dockyard in Tokyo has recently resuscitated building work and has now on cradle a number of 6,000 ton vessels.

Uraga Dockyard is under control of Mr. K. Yamashita who has pushed his way to the list of multimillionaires since the War by shipping trade; it is equipped to build six vessels of 5,000 to 10,000 tons.

Yokohama Dockyard at Yokohama that was formerly confined to repair work has lately begun to combine shipbuilding.

The other dockyards worth notice are the **Asahi** financed in greater part by the Masudaya Firm, Yokohama; the **Uchida** owned by Mr. S. Uchida, a new ship-millionaire of Kobe.

In the building device and supply of materials a marked advance has been made. The Osaka Iron Works' achievement of building about 20 duplicates of the Isherwood pattern vessels is the first record in Japan. Then the division of labor between hull and engines, boilers, etc. and the appearance of many small workshops to construct engines in Osaka and neighborhood are a new feature. The ambitious attempt has been started by the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Asano, etc. to be self-supporting in plates and other important materials, so that they may no longer experience similar annoyance caused by the inadequate supply.

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Shipbuilding in 1920-21.—In common with the rest of the world Japan's shipbuilding industry has suffered heavily from the post-bellum depression. In 1919 the full building capacity stood at 1,259,500 tons of which the Kawasaki Dock claimed 300,000 tons, Asano Dockyard, 200,000, Osaka Iron Works, 122,000, Mitsubishi yard, 110,000. Counting vessels of 1000 tons over only the figures in 1919 were 133 vessels representing 613,849 tons, as against 93 and 433,266 respectively in 1920.

At the beginning of 1921 there were, under construction, 51 vessels or 264,892 tons besides 61 vessels with 333,057 contracted, but by June those under construction and contract dwarfed respectively to 45 vessels representing 231,530 tons and 52 vessels for 283,708. Of those figures under contract, 77% of the vessels and 85% of the tonnage were stock boats mostly undertaken by the Kawasaki Dockyard as a means to keep the plant from rusting. In the meantime number of dockyards, especially in Osaka and vicinity, had either closed down or curtailed the scope. Ships under construction were in June as follows:—Ishikawajima Dockyard, 1 (5,600 tons); Asano Shipping Yard, 7 (48,200); Yokohama Dock, 3 (17,480); Osaka Iron Works, 6 (18,600); Aisawa Shipbuilding Yard, 1 (1,200); Ono Shipbuilding 2, (2,600); Kawasaki Dock, 5 (32,000); Mitsubishi Dock, 3 (14,050); Harima Dock 3 (13,000); Mitsui Shipbuilding Dept., 2 (11,600); Innoshima Dock, 4, (21,000); Mitsubushi Nagasaki Dock, 5 (45,220); Hakodate Shipbuilding, 1 (2,280); Uraga Dock, 1 (5,500); Shimada Shipbuilding, 1 (3,000); Nitta Shipbuilding, 1 (4,500); Tochigi Shipbuilding 1 (2,200).

Navy to the Rescue—To rescue the industry from the critical condition, the naval authorities have been prevailed upon to give to private yards a part of construction incidental to the new 8-8 program passed by the 44th (1921) Diet. Arrangements already made in this direction are as follows: Ishikawajima Dockyard, 2 destroyers; Asano and Yokohama Docks, 1 special service ship each; Uraga Dock, 2 destroyers and 1 cruiser; Osaka Iron Works, 2 special service ships; Fuji-Nagata Yard, 2 destroyers; Mitsubishi's Nagasaki Yard, 1 each of battleship, cruiser, 2nd class cruiser, and destroyer; Kawasaki Dock, 1 battleship and 2 each of destroyers and submarines.

Idle Ships.—Ships tied up in Japanese ports or even abroad steadily went on increasing from about the fall of 1920 to the spring of the New Year, but coming to May the situation became somewhat improved. In the preceding month the percentage of the idle tonnage amounted to about 8% of the total registered deadweight.

		No.	Tonnage tied up			No.	Tonnage tied up
September ..	1920	117	180,000	April	1921	165	243,000
February ..	1921	158	202,000	May	,,	111	198,000

German Ships Transferred

During 1920, 3 German ocean-liners, 25,399 gross-tons, were transferred to Japan according to the arrangement made in the Peace Treaty for "replacing ton for ton and class for class" of the merchantmen lost or damaged in the War. 4 more are to be delivered in the course of 1921.

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CHAPTER XX

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND UTILITY MODELS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By M. Nakamatsu, ex- Dir. of Patent Bureau, Mem. of Tokyo Barristers' Association and Patent Attorney

The Laws of Patents, Designs, Trademarks and Utility Models, with their latest amendment effected in 1909, practically cover the legislative measures that exist in Japan for the protection of industrial property. For trade names the only provisions that are in force for their protection are chapters Nos. 16-24 in the Commercial Code. These four laws are essentially worked on the system of examination. The application filed, for grant of patent rights or registration of trademarks, for instance, is rejected unless on due exmination it is deemed conformable to law. The applicant may bring action against this decision, and if the re-examination confirms the original judgment an appeal to the Supreme Court may be made, but only on the ground that the decision is contrary to law.

The treatment of designs and utility models is somewhat simpler. The examination, for instance, is one of degree and need not necessarily be directed to ascertain whether an identical or similar thing as that filed is already before the public. The decision after re-examination is final. All these four kinds oi industrial property are identical so far as their being protected by law as right of property, an infringement of which is visited with corporeal or pecuniary punishment as the case may be.

The duration of patent rights is fifteen years but may be extended by not less than three years and not more than ten, when for justifiable reason the right can not be properly exploited during the regular period. For an invention of military importance, special treatment may be accorded. In other words, when secrecy is required or other necessities exist, a patent right may be limited or may be expropriated by the Government, the patent may be revoked or the invention may be exploited by the Government. In such cases the Government grants suitable compensation to the patentee or othere persons concerned. Application for patent rights is open to foreigners whether of treaty or non-treaty countries, but such applicants must bear these points in mind:—

The Japanese language must be used in filing an application; Japanese translation must accompany the documents filed, while a foreigner not residing in Japan must employ an agent having either a domicile or residence in the country in applying for a license or registration. All this applies to patents, designs, trademarks and utility models.

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The patent rights, when not carried into effect in Japan after the lapse of three years from time of registration may be revoked, either at the request of the parties concerned or at the initiation of the authorities. Against this ruling the patentee is allowed to enter protest.

The Utility Model Law is the latest addition to the legislative measures for protecting industrial properties. It is based on the German gebrarmustel and was enacted in·1905

It may be noted that the protection of the industrial properties of foreign subjects dates from 1896, when treaty for that purpose was concluded and put in force between Japan and Germany. In 1899 Japan joined the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property passed in Paris in 1883.

PATENTS

The Laws of Patents, Designs, etc, were first elaborated in regular form in 1889, and were thoroughly revised in 1909.

Japan being a member of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, procedures as to grant of letters patent, registration of trade-marks and designs are practically identical to those in vogue in other countries joining the Convention.

Not patentable.—The following are not patentable :—

1.—Articles of food or drink or taste (Genus-mitted):

2.—Medicines or methods of compounding them ;

3.—Articles which are prejudicial to public order, moral or health.

Not New.—The following are not "new" : –

1.—Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor ;

2.—Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

Term. – The term for a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of its registry on the Patent Register, a supplementary expiring with its original.

Patent Fee.– The fee is ¥20 payable once for the first three years, ¥10 per annum next three years, ¥15. ¥20 and ¥25 yearly for other three respective three years. Fee for extension of the period is : —

1.	1st year to 3rd year, one time	¥150
2.	From 4th year to 6th year inclusive, annually ...	„ 70
3.	From 7th year to 10th year inclusive, annually ...	„100

Use of other's Patent. –When a patented invention can not be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another persons being used a trial may be requested in case the person refuses without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention can not be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right

Patentees in Remote Places.—For persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the Director of

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the Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend the periods prescribed for procedure to be taken *vis-a-vis* the Patent Office.

Duration of a Patent Right.—The period of duration of a patent right is fifteen years. However, when a patent right has been divided or when a right of patent of addition has become an independent patent right, the period of duration thereof is reckoned from the day following that on which the original patent right came into existence.

Inventor without Means.—For an inventor or his heir, who is deemed to be without means to pay the fee, the payment may be deferred for a period not exceeding two years or may be reduced or remitted.

Revocation.—A patent may be revoked when the patentee does not work or exploit his invention in the Empire within three years from the date of his letters-patent, or when he discontinues it for more than three years. A protest may be lodged against such revocation.

Appeal.—A person who objects to a judgment in a trial or a decision regarding the determination of rights, or a decision on re-examination, may appeal within sixty days from the date on which he has received such judgment or decision. Further he may object to a judgment on appeal and bring action in the Supreme Court within sixty days from the date on which he has received delivery of the judgment, when he deems that the judgment has contravened laws, ordinances or orders.

Punitive rules.—A person who has infringed the patent right of another person or imported articles which may infringe the patent right of another person is liable to penal servitude not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding one thousant *yen*,

DESIGNS

Subject Matters.—Any new forms, patterns colors, or their combinations which are applicable to articles of industry, may be registered, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, or those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

Secrecy of Designs.—Design may be kept secret pending the application and for period not exceeding three years from its registration.

Term.—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the day of its registry, that for similar design expiring with the original.

Fees.—The fee is at the rate of three *yen* for the first three years, two *yen* yearly from the fourth to the tenth year, in all *yen* 17. To register a similar design fee is one *yen*.

TRADE-MARKS

Object of Trade-mark.—A trade-mark may be registered in order to indicate that goods are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold as a business. A trade-mark to be registrable must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations, and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colors may be registered.

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Not registerable.—The following cannot be registered as trade-marks :-

1.—Those identical with or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest.

2.—Those which are indentical with or similar to the national flag, etc.

3.—Those injurious to public order or morality, or calculated to deceive the public.

4.—Those identical with or similar to the Red Cross, a prize medal, diploma of honor, etc.

5.—Those identical with or similar to marks already registered by another, or when intended to be applied to identical goods or to marks that have lost validity not more than one year before.

6.—Those containing a likeness, a personal name, etc. of another person ; title of a juridical person.

7.—The effect of a trade-mark right does not extend to persons who indicate by commonly used methods their personal or firm names, or the titles of their juridical persons or partnerships ; or the common names, places of production, grades, qualities, merits, uses, methods of manufacture, dates, quantities, forms or prices of their goods. This provision is not applicable when after registration of a trade-mark it is used in bad faith in association with the same personal name, etc.

When transferable.—A trade-mark right may be transferred only in case it is transferred together with the business ; it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the mark is used.

Cancelled.—It may be cancelled when, without proper reasons, the owner of trade-mark right has failed to use his trade-mark within the Empire for more than one year from the date of registration, or has discontinued for use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-marks of foreign countries are exception.

Term.—The term of the exclusive use of a trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark, already registered in another State, co-extends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years.

Fee.—The fee is 20 *yen* for each trade-mark or for renewal, and 10 *yen* for associated trade-marks.

DESIGN OF UTILITY MODELS

By the regulations enforced in July '05 a novel design of utility models in regard to shape, construction or combination may be registered on application as an industrial article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those with the registration of ordinary designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a design is three years. If any person desires to continue the exclusive use of his design after the expiration of the term, he is to send in beforehand an application for renewal together with the former certificate of registration.

The fee is at the rate of 15 *yen* per one article for which the registered designs are to be applied. This rate is to be doubled when the renewal of the exclusive use is applied for.

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STATISTICS

The number of applications filed with the Patent Office for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks and utility models, number of patents granted and of designs, etc. registerted during the past six years, are as follows:—

Registration of Patent Right

	Applications	Registered		Applications	Registered
1914-15	6,490	1,824	1917-18	6,482	1,448
1915-16	6,356	1,782	1918-19	7,384	1,639
1916-17	6,382	1,797	1919-20	9,883	2,015

Registration of Designs

	Applications	Registered		Applications	Registered
1914-15	3,868	2,037	1917-18	2,763	867
1915-16	3,662	1,663	1918-19	2,673	955
1916-17	3,109	1,479	1919-20	3,011	1,421

Registration of Trade-Marks

	Applications	Registered		Applications	Registered
1914-15	11,323	7,236	1917-18	16,482	6,907
1915-16	13,214	6,912	1918-19	19,561	8,991
1916-17	14,074	6,779	1919-20	26,092	11,564

Registration of Utility-Models

	Applications	Registered		Applications	Registered
1914-15	17,147	3,919	1917-18	13,618	2,725
1915-16	15,738	4,200	1918-19	14,045	2,737
1916-17	14,195	3,749	1919-20	18,543	3,584

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVENTIONS

The Society for the Encouragement of Inventions was organized in 1905, and in 1919 the Government announced to grant every year a certain amount of encouragement fund. In the same year gold medals specially designed were awarded to 19 inventors of merit. The Society is presided over by Baron Y. Sakatani.

The Patent Law Amended

The Patent Law was revised in the 44th Diet (1921) for the benefit of both inventors and the general public, and will be put to force in Jan. 1922. The present Bureau will then be reorganized, and its staff will be increased to double that at present.

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CHAPTER XXI

INSURANCE

PROGRESS AND SITUATION

Though insurance business after the European system dates from about 1881 in our country, it was with the promulgation in 1890 of the Commercial Code that regular provisions for control of insurance business were first enacted. In March, 1899 was put in force the present Code containing provisions about insurance contract, followed in 1900 by the law for insurance business and the control and supervision of such companies. According to the latter law, insurance business to be undertaken either as a joint stock company or under the "Mutual system" must have a capital of not less than ¥100,000 A revised law war enforced in 1913. Special regulations were enacted in 1900 for the supervision of foreign insurance companies transacting business in Japan.

Though Japan's insurance business is still below that in the West, it seems to have reached the limit of expansion, considered in connection with national wealth and insurance knowledge of the people For instance, during the 15 years ended 1917 the number of Life Assurance Companies increased from 34 with paid up capital of ¥2,757,900 to 40 with ¥15,100,000. The number of policies increased from 744,000 to 2,027,000. In the same period the corresponding figures for Fire and Marine Insurances were trebled as to number of companies and sextuple in the capital paid up. Among others Engine and Boiler, and Accident Insurances form each an independent business, but in general such businesses together with Transportation, Fidelity, Automobile and Burglary Insurances are carried on as subsidiary enterprises by either Fire or Marine Insurance business. Their benefit is being recognized by the general public only slowly. The phenomenal business activity which the European War has brought to Japan has had a highly beneficial effect on insurance business in general. The growth of Transportation Insurance was especially in evidence with the sudden expansion of railway traffic consequent to the shortage of bottom, while the activity of Engine and Boiler and Accident Insurances was largely due to the rapid development of industries. Burglary and Automobile Insurances are both of the latest origin, the policies as issued in March '18 amounting only to 434 covering ¥ 510,000, and to 37,000 covering ¥ 2,687,000 respectively.

MORTALITY RATE OF ASSURED IN JAPAN

Formerly the 17 Co.s' mortality table of England was generally adopted by Japanese life insurance companies for determining the rate of premiums. A reliable mortality table has lately been elaborated for the first time in Japan by Mr. S. Ebihara, export of the Meiji Life Ins. Co., who prepared the table as joint undertaking of his and two other iusurance Cos. The assured examined numbered 36.000. His data partially quoted

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below show that the conditions of mortality of assured in Japan is somewhat different from that in England as shown in the 17 Cos' table, and that it bears great resemblance to that of France.

The mortality rate of assured in Japan and England per 100,000 is shown below.

	England		Japan	
	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Number of cases	Number of deaths
10	100,000	3,364	100,000	2,665
15	96,636	3,368	97,335	3,645
20	93,268	3,433	93,690	4,016
25	89,835	3,543	89,674	3,297
30	82,292	3,711	86,377	3,103
35	82,581	3,898	83,274	3,355
40	78,653	4,218	79,919	4,239
45	74,435	4,918	75,680	5,956
50	69,517	6,048	69,724	7,763
55	63,469	7,466	61,961	9,823
60	55,973	9,219	52,138	12,049
65	46,754	10,917	40,089	11,803
70	35,837	11,737	28,286	11,780
75	24,100	10,810	16,506	9,390
80	13,290	7,813	7,110	5,090
85	5,417	4,098	2,020	1,725
90	1,319	1,230	295	280
95	89	85	15	14
98	4	3	1	1
99	1	1	—	—

TARIFF CONVENTION OF INSURANCE

The leading five fire iusurance companies of Japan, viz., Meiji, Nippon, Tokyo, Yokohama and Kyodo agreed among themselves in 1909 to discontinue undue competition in canvassing, chiefly warned by the heavy loss which they suffered in Aug. 1907 when 12,390 houses were burned down at Hakodate and the insurers had to pay the claim of *yen* 2,455,923 and at Osaka in July, 1909 when 11,368 houses were destroyed and *yen* 5,187,212 was paid. By mutual agreement they raised the rates, but it was not till Sept. 1918 that a new agreement providing a conventional premium rate was concluded. The negotiation had been unduly protracted, as the foreign cos' agents and new companies hesitated in joining the movement. The rate has been raised by 100 to 500 % so that the new tariff came quite as a surprise on the public. According to the agreement, the minimum rate in Tokyo ranges as follows:—

RATES IN TOKYO, %

	Wooden building	Fire-proof
1st class district	.30-.40	.20-.25
2nd „ „	.50-.70	.25-.30
3rd „ „	.60-1.00	.30-.45

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Continued		Wooden buildin:	Fire-proof
4th	„	1.00-1.5	.40-.60
5th	„	1.5-2.5	.60-1.00
6th	„	2.5-4.0	1.00-1.50

The tariff is not always observed very strictly, even at present more or less rebates being allowed.

STATISTICS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

The starting by Fire Cos. of various other insurance businesses, chiefly marine, is a new feature. The combination of Fire and Marine is now a rule. In 1816 the Nippon Fire started its marine service as additional job and many other Cos. have followed its example. At the same time the Nippon has opened its Burglary service, the first in Japan, the same Co. conducting Accident service for some years past. The war and the severance of business connection between the Alliance and the entente people have brought our insurers with British and other allied insurers into closer connetion. In the following statistics number of policies and amount thereof represent contracts existing at end of the year.

	Year ended March	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital *yen* 1,000	Reserves *yen* 1,000	Premiums *yen* 1,000	Claims paid *yen* 1,000	No. of policies in 1,000	Amount *yen* 1,000
Fire Insurance	1918	40	8,698	151,000	53,983	14,487	2,027	1,295,906
	1919	41	10,493	225,791	67,768	19,335	2,334	1,583,229
	1920	41	12,305	276,067	92,186	25,525	2,817	2,063,657
Life Insurance	1918	26	15,050	14,395	15,939	10,735	1,328	2,235,681
	1919	35	17,800	22,918	31,156	9,404	1,695	3,017,373
	1920	36	30,300	33,504	24,704	8,994	3,007	4,248,865
Marine Insurance	1918	22	23,065	43,938	87,112	41,055	81	278,911
	1919	32	30,315	59,250	137,819	63,915	120	515,510
	1920	34	30,065	69,286	34,261	14,919	262	724,054
Carriage	1918	9	—	329	350	63	7	205,588
	1919	16	—	535	616	131	8	25,689
	1920	20	—	797	881	206	11	62,019
Fidelity	1918	1	—	46	25	6	×1,989	1,762
	1919	1	—	52	30	9	×2,235	2,124
	1920	1	—	51	28	11	×2,253	2,262
Engine and Boiler	1918	1	125	16	33	—	×240	2,687
	1919	1	125	20	39	—	×327	3,194
	1920	1	125	24	46	—	×444	3,648
Conscription	1919	2	550	13	2,207	171	378	69,771
	1920	2	550	16	3,509	339	451	99,321
Accident	1918	3	500	100	312	90	15	30,856
	1919	3	500	251	510	162	15	38,342
	1920	3	500	227	356	178	15	39,392
Automobile	1918	1	—	268	265	215	37	2,687
	1919	1	—	296	306	231	41	10,836
	1920	1	—	540	382	174	44	23,027
Burglary	1919	1	—	20	×3,458	×301	×580	550
	1920	1	—	50	×4,064	×1,191	×590	699

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Leading Insurance Companies

Most of the minor insurance businesses other than life, marine and fire insurance form part of business of Japanese fire and other offices, the leading insurance companies being as follows:—

Year ended March 1920	Nominal Cap. or fund ¥1,000	Policies 1,000	Policies ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000
Meiji Life	500	208	167,243	2,628	6,699
Teikoku Life	1,000	266	202,679	2,821	7,940
Nippon	1,500	360	274,209	3,502	13,266
Taiyo Life	100	60	32,447	280	1,768
Kyodo Life	500	17	11,044	95	546
Yurin Life	300	138	71,223	990	3,357
Kyosai	300	126	89,414	1,273	3,731
Nippon Kyoritsu	1,000	27	18,451	157	881
Jinju Life	1,000	122	75,108	1,141	3,405
Kyoho Life	1,000	111	60,048	974	2,607
Nippon Education Life	300	31	8,674	128	354
Aikoku Life	300	145	70,835	1,148	2,928
Toyo Life	1,000	106	80,615	803	2,851
Daido Life	300	130	90,924	1,298	3,872
First Life	—	43	70,596	700	2,719
Chiyoda Life	—	105	138,670	2,180	5,588
Banzai Life	1,500	54	32,133	488	1,400
Nisshin Life	2,000	64	50,801	563	2,458
Yokohama Life	1,000	47	37,680	494	1,620
Hinode Life	400	17	15,605	257	986
Kokko Life	100	72	42,244	349	2,253
Fukuju Life	750	30	19,133	215	982
Nippon Fire	×10,000	—	143,243	—	—
Tokyo Fire	×10,000	—	763,160	—	—

THE STATE INSURANCE

The State insurance business project for the benefit of laborers was adopted by the Diet in '15-16 year session and was put in operation in October '16, the business to be taken in charge of the Post Offices throughout the country. There are only Endowment and Life Policies, the limit to extend from ¥20 to 250, and applicants from 12 to 60 of age will be accepted without medical examination. The Post Office will be granted as initial expense 9/1000 of the insurance amount and 12/1000 on account of canvassing. The number of the policies issued since the inauguration of the business up to April 1921, reached 2,436,970 or 44,308 per month on an average. In certain provinces where the business is most popular, 50 to 70 per 1,000 population had got themselves insured.

UTILIZATION OF THE FUNDS

Utilization of the funds at the disposal of the life and property insurance companies as in March 1918 is shown in the following table;—

Investment	Life Ins	Property Ins.
Advance on real estate	¥ 9,483,516	¥ 210,611
Advance to foundations	17,830,981	4,977,499
Advance on negotiable inst.	8,565,417	2,693,711

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Continued

Investment	Life ins.	Property ins.
Advance to civic corporations	9,946,553	248,894
Advance on ships	—	3,014,230
Others	5,761,647	1,107,033
Total	51,5E8,114	12,251,978

Negotiable instruments owned by the companies are as follows, in unit of yen :—

Kind	Life ins.	Property ins.
National bonds	¥ 15,772,909	¥ 8,632,153
Local bonds	6,139,748	1,696,929
Debenture bonds	26,263,039	5,571,697
Stocks	28,474,167	10,482,747
Others	12,019,261	3,983,225
Total	88,669,115	30,366,751

Investments made by the leading life and property insurance companies are shown below ;—

Life ins.			Property ins.		
Name	Advance	Neg. ins'ts	Name	Advance	Neg. inst's
Nippon	¥10,930,391	¥ 19,617,703	Tokyo marine	¥8,759.452	¥9,679,370
Meiji ...	6,419,843	9,907,659	Meiji fire	1,195,976	4,153,080
Teikoku ..	9,641.288	5,975,315	Tokyo „ ...	3,151	4,484,279
Chiyoda ..	5,454 212	5,684,506	Teikoku marine	237,500	2,790,781
Kyosai ...	1,528,150	9,174,017	Nippon marine	199,200	2,218,126
Chohei ...	912 468	5,697,823	Yokohama fire ...	390,660	1,745,008
Jinju ...	2,073,713	3,807,540	Nippon fire ...	—	1,258,453
Aikoku ..	5,329,163	1,823,256	Tomei fire... ...	—	1,139,019

Profit Affected by the Slump

Record breaking profit realised by both the life and fire insurance cos. gradually began to decline in the year 1918-19 on account of the increased expenditure consequent to the sharp rise in price of commodities, cost of convassing, etc. The economic depression in 1920 resulted in increased number of dissolutions on one hand, and decrease in new contracts by 20-30 per cent on the other. Between the latter half of 1920 and the first half of 1921, the increase of unpaid premiums often included in profit by some companies, stood conspicuous against the decline in profit, the two figures being respectively ¥284,000 (premiums unpaid) and ¥124,000 (profit) in case of Toyo Life; 209,000 and 130,400, Taisho Life; 488,000 and 25,000, Yurin Life; ¥76,000 and 39,000 Fuji Life; 170,000 and 152,000, Taiyo Life; 242,000 and 268,000, Kokko Life, etc. The amalgamation of smaller companies in scrapes by those of soun 'er basis are considered inevitable. At the same time it is feared that the greater part of shares will be absorbed by business magnates.

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FOREIGN INSURANCE IN JAPAN

	At end of year	No. of companies	Legal reserve *yen* 1,000	Premiums *yen* 1,000	Claims paid *yen* 1,000	No. of policies	Amount *yen* 1,000
Life Insurance	1916	4	15,182	3,489	865	26,055	58,959
	1917	4	17,089	4,075	1,060	28,223	68,589
	1918	4	19,032	3,092	1,647	30,212	78,698
Fire	1916	23	2,036	3,449	1,384	151,819	1,660,268
	1917	24	3,198	5,434	3,486	191,239	1,396,649
	1918	24	5,221	8,591	3,246	214,524	1,563,491
Marine	1916	13	1,799	3,025	1,825	10,391	52,160
	1917	13	3,612	5,940	5,127	13,236	63,738
	1918	13	4,349	4.593	2,739	11,906	61,545

N. B.—The real number of companies is 32, nine of them combining Fire and Marine businesses.

Control of Foreign Insurance Business

As a result of the New Insurance Law enforced in Feb. 1913 all foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan have to deposit with the Government a sum, in the case of life insurance organisations, equal to 12 per cent. of liability reserve funds, and in fire and marine ventures one-half of the premiums received during the business year. Some of the foreign life insurance companies doing business in Japan, rather than to deposit a sum which had grown about tenfold as much they had before, have ceased to issue new policies.

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CHAPTER XXII

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By The Hon. Juichi Soyeda

The banking system of Japan as it exists at present is based on the "Division of labor" principle mainly elaborated by Marquis Matsukata, Lord Keeper who has repeatedly filled the chair of Premier or the Minister of Finance. Briefly stated, there are five kinds of banks in Japan viewed in relation to the line of business respectively followed, namely A home trade, B foreign commerce, C industry, D agriculture & E colonization Under category A come first the Bank of Japan as the central organ and next ordinary banks, the latter comprising savings banks. For B. there is the Yokohama Specie Bank providing exchange facilities to exporters and importers. For C we have the industrial Bank of Japan (*Nippon Kōgyō Ginkō*) devoting itself chiefly to financing industry and importation of foreign capital. The central organ for D is the Hypothec Bank of Japan (*Nippon Kangyō Ginkō*) with the provincial Hypothec Banks (*Nōkō Ginkō*) as local institutions. Lastly come colonial banking organs, such as the Banks for Hokkaido, Taiwan and Chosen.

In contrast to ordinary and savings banks being under general Bank Acts, the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank and those under C, D and E, usually called 'Special banks," are each governed by special Acts. They enjoy special privileges, in return for which they are bound to perform certain obligations, and each has its own supervisory board of controllers.

It should be noted in this connection, however, that though originally created for special purposes, the line of demarkation separating the field of operation of those banks has lately tended to lose clear distinctness. Originally the ordinary banks of importance were founded in conformity with the provisions of the National Bank Act promulgated in 1872 on the pattern of the American system, and were privileged to issue bank notes. But with the creation of the Bank of Japan in 1882 the Government announced that the privilege would be reserved exclusively to this central organ, and that with the expiry of their charters the national banks should be deprived of their power of note issue. By February 1899 the last relic of the old banking system had disappeared, most of the national banks having in the meantime been converted into private banks.

Although the banking system of Japan thus seems to be nearly complete, much yet remains to be done in the way of encouragement on the one hand and of restriction on the other. Lack of proper organs for local and petty transactions is still keenly felt. The creation of peoples'

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and village banks and the encouragement of credit associations are matters well worth the attention of the authorities in the near future. A question requiring immediate attention is the stricter control of savings banks and other financial organs created for the avowed purpose of encouraging thrift among the middle and lower classes. Trust business must also be carefully looked after. So with *Mujin* and pawnbroking (both explained later. Ed J.Y.B.) some savings banks also require careful watching as regards their time deposit device of three or more years. This latter business, perhaps unique in Japan, consists in the banks and intending depositors signing a contract which binds the former to repay at the close of the term agreed upon an amount ranging from less than ¥10) to several thousands, while the depositors on their part promise to pay in a small fixed sum monthly. So popular and remunerative has this peculiar system of savings deposit become that almost all savings banks and ordinary banks of secondary grade have rapidly opened a time deposit department. In October 1914 savings banks doing this kind of business numbered more than 25?, ordinary banks 76 and others 96. The deposits of this nature often reach the unwieldy sum of more than ¥120,000,000. An unusually high rate of interest is offered to the depositors and it is in consequence necessay to invest the money in risky business. Some of these "banks" have recently been thrown into difficulties owing to hard times or even ordered to close.

In short, the progress which our banking system has made is highly creditable, considering the short time that has elapsed since it first came into operation. Yet there is still much to be done in order to increase its efficiency and promote sound growth. Among other things it is most urgent that the various acts and other well-meant banking legislation should be enforced both in letter and spirit, closer harmony and co-operation should be established between different banking organs, especially as regards the unification of rate of interest in different localities and undertakings. It must at the same time be admitted that for the real and sound development of our banking system improvements of a more fundamental nature should be introduced. In other words, the general public should be trained to a more thorough understanding of banking business, so that with better knowledge and experience they may properly utilize the facilities afforded by banks and financial institutions of this class, not only for their own benefit but also for those particular organs. The question may be carried still further, for it goes without saying that to place banking business on a firm and sound basis the sanctity of promise and credit should be strictly upheld, the habit of thrift and diligence fostered, and progress in trade and industry encouraged.

Japanese banker's business has become since the war more and more international, especially as regards China and U.S.A. This is shown in the creation within a year or two of the China-Japanese Bank (subscribed ¥10,000,000 between capitalists of the two countries), the increase of the East Asia Industrial Co.'s capital from ¥5 to 50 millions, the expansion of capital of the Japan Industrial Bank Formosan Bank, Korean Bank etc. and sanction given to the three to finance foreign undertakings, the creation of the Oriental Trust and Guarantee Co (Cap. ¥20,000,000) between Japanese and American capitalists, and so forth. During the 1918-19 year the Industrial Bank, Banks of Taiwan and Chosen made no small loans to China.

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Banking and Money Market in 1920-21

Never before in the history of her banking business did Japan experience such violent fluctuations as in 1920. The expansion of credit that had been proceeding at such accelerated speed met with a sudden check about the middle of March, and panic at once overtook the market, labouring under the depressing effect of a reaction ever since. Such was the inflation of credit that during the first three months companies newly created or old companies expanded represented no less than ¥2,782 millions, about 70% of the total in 1919.

The contrary movement of contraction of credit followed the inflation. Most of the banks were now bent upon recalling the loans which they had been only too eager to advance a few months before; the bubble companies began to burst, and even the older establishments with a comparatively sound basis had to struggle hard to keep themselves afloat, for their bankers turned deaf ears to their applications for credit. At this critical juncture the Government was induced, and by it the Bank of Japan, to extend a helping hand to those business establishments and interests to assist them to tide over the difficulty. By the end of April the loans advanced to them reached the record figure of ¥835 millions. At the same time, what with the recall of loans, the cessation of all new or expansion projects, and so forth, the funds on hand at the banks began to go on increasing, and this state of affairs, though somewhat relaxed, still continued in July. The vigilant attitude taken by the bankers was soon reflected on the movement of the rate of interest, for while long term loans, if ever they were made, commanded as much as 11% per annum, the rate on the daily balance of call loans stood at only about one third of that. Indeed call loans, import bills and first class trade bills were eagerly sought after by the bankers, this particular mode of investment being open to leading bankers only.

The embarrassed position in which our bankers found themselves may also be seen from the fact that domestic loans of diverse descriptions, such as regular National loans, Treasury Bills, and bank or company debentures, which were issued in quick succession were welcomed by them as a convenient means of easing their heavy holdings, and well they might have been satisfied with this mode of investment inasmuch as the rate offered by the needy companies issuing debentures amounted to a yield of over 10% per annum. The amount of such loans taken over during the year 1920 reached a total of ¥979 millions, consisting of 235 national loans, 395 million Special Exchequer Notes, 30 Treasury Bills, 195 bank and 124 company debentures. With applications for loans steadily falling, the condition of the Bank of Japan began to present a curious aspect, especially towards the end of November when the volume of loans made stood at under ¥200 million, or less than a quarter of the record attained in April. Naturally the excess issue covered by securities fell off till it disappeared altogether in July, while coming to Sept. the Bank found itself with a margin of ¥120 millions on its issue power. As shown in the figures given in this chapter, the volume of circulation, in consequence of diminishing loans, shrank, but not quite in proportion to the general trend of the economic market, especially in relation to the prices which, in spite of the general depression, refused to fall. For this abnormal feature the

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steady inflow of specie is responsible, the Bank finding it to its interest to issue notes which its increased specie holding allowed.

SPECIAL BANKS

Special banks number 53 viz. the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank of Japan, Provincial Hypothec Banks (46 in all), the Colonial Bank of Hokkaido, the Industrial Bank of Japan and the two Central Banks of Taiwan and Chosen.

The Bank of Japan.—Founded in 1882, capital 60,000,000 *yen* paid up. The bank issues convertible bank notes within the limit of 120,000,000 *yen* on the security of gold or silver coins and bullion, and of Government bonds or commercial bills of a reliable nature. It pays the tax of 1-20% for average monthly issue of note and that of 5 per cent. per annum for any excess issue.

Board of Directors.—Governor, Junnosuke Inouye; Vice-Gov., Seishiro Kimura; Directors, Eigo Fukai; Jiro Aso; Toyotaro Yuki.

Head Office.—Honryogai-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Branches.—Osaka, Nagoya, Moji, Hakodate, Kyoto, Kanazawa, Otaru Fukushima, Hiroshima, Niigata, Matsumoto, Akita, Matsuye, Kumamoto.

The Yokohama Specie Bank.—Founded in 1880 the Bank furnishes financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country, capital ¥100,000,000 of which mil. 74 paid up. The Bank gets its foreign bills of exchange rediscounted by the Bank of Japan to an amount not exceeding *yen* 20,000,000 a year at the rate of 2 per cent. In April 1919 it was decided to increase its capital to ¥100,000,000.

Board of Directors—President, Chuji Kajiwara; Vice-Pres., Shinakichi Suzuki; Directors, Masunosuke Odagiri, Nagatane Soma, Baron K. Iwasaki, K. Tatsumi, Y. Yamakawa, F. Watanabe, I. Matsukata, M. Mitsui, K. Kodama, K. Morimura, K. Takeuchi, S. Ichinomiya, T. Hozumi.

Head Office.—Minami Nakadori, Yokohama,

Branches.—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shimonoseki, Nagoya, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Batavia, Buenos Aires, Honolulu, Sydney, Bombay, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dairen, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Liaoyang, Tsinan, Kaiyuan, Hamburg, Vladivostok, Saigon, Manila, Sourabaya.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan.—Founded in 1817, the Bank furnishes long-period loans (within limit of 50 years) at a low rate of interest for improvement and development of agriculture and industry and to serve as a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprises on a larger scale throughout the whole country; cap. ¥40,000,000 paid up. The Bank is authorized, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid up capital. These debentures shall be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings and for each issue of deventures premiums of various amounts varying from five to one thousand *yen* are allotted to a certain number of debentures to be determined by drawings.

Bard of Directors.—Governor, Gentaro Simula; Vice-Gov., Usaburo Yanagiya; Directors; Naonosuke Kawakami; Keizaburo Kato; Issei Tsukuda.

Head Office.—Yamashita-cho, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

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Provincial Hypothec Banks (*Noko Ginko*).—These banks exist one in each prefecture to act as local organ of credit for agriculture and industry, each with a capital of two hundred thousand *yen* or upwards. The lines of business transacted by these banks are similar to those dealt with by the Hypothec Bank, only in a smaller scope.

The Colonial Bank of Hokkaido.—The Bank was established in 1900 for promoting colonization and exploitation of Hokkaido; capital ¥10,000,000 p.u. The Bank is authorized to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding five times its paid-up capital, though such debentures may not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalment The capital was increased to ¥10,000, in '17.

Board of Directors.—President and Managing-Director, Riyo Mizukoshi.

Directors; Wataru Majima, Ototake Nakata, Yone Hoshino.

Head Office.—Sapporo, Hokkaido.

The Industrial Bank of Japan.—Established in 1920, capital ¥30,504,000 paid up, of which more than ¥7,5000,00 is held by foreign capitalists. In 1918, in order to encourage foreign investment of Japanese the Government pledged to guarantee profits for investment made abroad, within the limit of ¥100,000,000. To make good the loss of about ¥7 millions by the fall of 4 & 5% Gov. bonds owned by it and the loans made to certain gold mines, the Bank borrowed ¥13,500,000 at cheap rate from the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank. The Bank enjoys the privilege of issuing debentures to an amount of ten times its paid up capital and to any amount for the purpose of public utility abroad.

Boad of Directors.—Governor, Kyucho Hijikata; Vice-Gov., Eijiro Ono.

Directors, Teizo Iwasa, Katsumi Yanaga, Kozo Matsumoto.

Head Office.—Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The Bank of Taiwan.—Est. 1897 capital ¥45,000,000 paid up, it enjoys privilege of issuing against the reserve of gold, silver coins or bullion bank notes convertible into gold *yen*, notes within ¥10,000,000 covered by Government bonds, Treasury bills, etc. Nominal capital was increased from ¥10,000,000 to ¥20,000,000 in 1916 and ¥60,000,000 in 1919.

Board of Directors.—President, Kojuro Nakagawa; Vice-Pres., Shunrokuro Mori; Directors, K. Morinaga, T. Ikeda, M. Ezaki, K. Hisamune, G. Kawasaki.

Head Office.—Taihoku, Formosa. Tokyo Branch: Eirakucho, Marunouchi.

The Bank of Chosen.—See Chap. on Chosen.

BANKING STATISTICS

Remarkable as has been the development our banking business made, it still occupies a level far below that attained in Europe and America. There are too many petty banks, there being at present as many as 2,100 banks approximately throughout the country. It is somewhat reassuring that the tendency toward amalgamation and expansion is perceptibly making head. From the outbreak of war till the end of 1918 banks that increased capital numbered 495 with the total increment of roughly ¥335,000,000. Amalgamation resulted in the creation of 56 banks and the dissolution of 64. The average amount of subscribed capital increased from about ¥430,000 at the beginning of the war to ¥620,000 at the end of 1918.

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Inquiries made by the Bankers' Association of Tokyo give these data as to recent development of banking business in which is included the Branch Office of the Bank of Chosen in Japan proper (amount of money in ¥1,000) :—

	December	No. of banks	No. of branches	Capital paid up	Reserve funds	Balance of deposits	Debenture outstanding
1915	Bank of Japan	1	12	37,500	30,225	244,973	—
	Special banks	51	67	135,083	54,813	323,680	43,745
	Ordinary banks	1,442	1,661	357,709	127,169	1,699,566	70,763
	Savings banks	657	1,509	120,944	42,432	528,93[illegible]	14,459
	Total	2,151	3,339	651,237	255,145	2,797,158	128,968
1916	Bank of Japan	1	11	37,500	31,245	380,201	—
	Special banks	51	77	139,387	61,827	491,904	151,552
	Ordinary banks	1,427	2,163	374,481	134,745	2,256,831	120,129
	Savings banks	554	1,480	126,139	45,796	687,539	19,293
	Total	2,143	3,731	677,508	273,613	3,816,476	290,954
1917	Bank of Japan	1	13	37,500	32,265	593,758	—
	Special banks	51	88	157,913	70,254	942,933	245,066
	Ordinary banks	1,398	2,221	436,996	142,248	3,233,914	168,384
	Savings banks	663	1,569	143,332	51,848	932,948	30,244
	Total	2,113	3,891	775,771	296,615	5,7 3,553	443,699
1918	Bank of Japan	1	14	37,500	33,285	991,537	—
	Special banks	51	109	183,124	79,361	1,216,993	610,350
	Ordinary banks	1,375	2,374	513,086	161,673	4,639,315	242,873
	Savings banks	661	1,684	165,338	58,873	1,288,529	41,118
	Total	2,088	4,181	899,048	333,193	8,136,375	894,351
1919	Bank of Japan	1	14	37,500	34,805	1,185,472	—
	Special banks	51	115	233,160	123,693	1,070,087	566,590
	Ordinary banks	1,344	2 563	717,156	173,648	5,744,097	492,062
	Savings banks	656	1,897	221,186	68,672	1,777,547	86,782
	Total	2,052	4,589	1,209,002	366,019	9,777,205	1,245,443

	(*Continued*)	Balance of loans	Deposits with others	Bonds shares etc. owned	Case account
1915	Bank of Japan	80,488	42,469	48,951	88,282
	Special banks	832,541	145,392	69, 96	34,4 3
	Ordinary banks	1,728,728	83,361	328,378	147,324
	Savings banks	437,671	96,388	130,788	32,321
	Total	3,079,428	367,612	572,614	302,362
1916	Bank of Japan	210,582	54,70[illegible]	36,723	98,890
	Special banks	1,000,923	169,858	103,410	44,077
	Ordinary banks	2,232,881	110,388	421,244	185,754
	Savings banks	514,231	133,047	185,714	38,482
	Total	3,958,617	468,001	747,091	367,203
1917	Bank of Japan	[illegible]94,195	41,380	34,534	143,149
	Special banks	1,379,600	300,546	138,391	59,513
	Ordinary banks	2,978,878	176,413	561,884	3 6,512
	Savings banks	669,775	200,654	238,468	50 784
	Total	5,322,448	718,948	973,281	569,959

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	(*Continued*)	Balance of loans	Deposits with others	Bonds shares etc. owned	Cash account
1918	Bank of Japan	468,709	44,527	32,00 :	204,836
	Special banks	998,841	446,694	282,449	81,332
	Ordinary banks	2,944,812	248,746	835,767	423,730
	Savings banks	814,891	263,999	296,469	69,280
	Total	5,227,254	1,003,966	1,446,687	779,178
1919	Bank of Japan	382,524	51,926	76,998	238,952
	Special banks	1,137,964	313,651	361,214	84,943
	Ordinary banks	3,949,206	187,699	847,979	585,697
	Savings banks	1,223,539	312,425	338,607	99,098
	Total	6,693,233	865,711	1,624,798	1,007,690

Loans Classified

Inquiries instituted by the Tokyo Clearing House as to the loans advanced by the banks throughout the country make the following record in ¥1,000:—

End of Dec.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Ordinary loans.. ..	1,274,292	1,737,383	2,408,253	3,512,891	4,516,260
Loans on immovables.	692,857	7 5,220	740,502	826,143	937,437

N.B.—Immovables loans of ordinary and savings banks for 1919 are estimated amount.

Loans on immovables have been returned as follows (in ¥1,000,000):—

	Hypothec Bk.	Loc. Hyp. Bks.	Hok. Col. Bk.	Ord. & Sav. Bks.
End of 1915	171	141	21	358
1916	166	151	19	388
1917	162	161	20	397
1918	169	178	27	451
1919	198	219	38	481

The striking increase of loans from the outbreak of the world's war reflects on the sudden expansion of Japan's economy, this increase being especially pronounced as regards the volume of security covered loans.

Liabilities of Banks (Dec. 31st 1919; in ¥1,000)

	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Hypothec Bank	* Prov. Hyp. Bks.	Colonial Bank	Bank of Taiwan
Capital, nominal ..	60,000	100,000	40,000	65,500	10,000	60,000
Reserve funds.. ..	34,805	28,'00	9,770	32,276	2,425	7,030
Notes, issued	1,555,101	15,154	—	—	—	49,654
Debenture loans ..	—	—	292,881	115,852	38,693	—
Deposits	1,185,474	518,724	9,730	67,186	37,484	319,672
Bills re-discounted.	—	136,067	—	—	—	—
Debts..	—	456,329	—	13	—	—
Bills payable	—	25,284	—	—	—	136,533
War bills..	—	2,123	—	—	—	—
Temporary debts ..	4,080	3,057	—	—	3,526	66,768
Branch accounts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net profits	5,613	23,082	2,053	6,983	6 9	3,696
Other accounts ..	151,918	157,762	9,265	110,956	1,737	206,231
Total	2,996,991	1,465,582	363,699	398,766	94,504	849,583

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(*Continued*)	Industrial Bank	Chosen Bank	* Ordinary banks	* Savings banks	Total	Total for 1918
Capital nominal.	50,000	40,000	772,222	258,686	1,456,408	1,202 566
Reserve funds ..	3,407	4 820	161,673	58,874	343,080	302,897
Notes issued ..	—	163,600	—	—	1,783,509	1,324,974
Debenture loans.	232,613	—	—	—	680,039	175,500
Deposits	44,976	194,301	4,639,315	948,389 ×340,140	7,965,251 ×340,140	6,252 210 ×259,275
Bills re-discounted	—	—	44,696	16,967	197,730	185,369
Debts..	16,218	15,003	242,873	41,128	771,564	754.121
Bills payable ..	300	53,176	—	—	215,293	14,907
War Bills ..	—	—	—	—	2,123	1,689
Temporary debts	146	7,991	253,893	59,391	398,852	236,201
Branch account	—	31,773	842,454	265,898	1,140,125	767,083
Net profits ..	4,100	2,876	77,382	21,317	147,741	103,078
Other account..	55,748	76,527	194,422	24,601	989,166	681,024
Total	407,508	590,067	7,228,931	2,035,391	16,431,022	12,660,885

×="Savings" account.
* =At the end of Dec. 1918.

ASSETS OF BANKS (Dec. 31st 1919; in ¥1,000)

	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Hypothec Bank	*Provincial Hyp. Bks.	Colonial Bank	Bank of Taiwan
Specie	237,752	347	312	1,343	4,369	22,084
Bullions	714 343	10,882	—	—	—	15,503
Loans	382,524	252,106	281,772	186,533	49,765	113,109
Bills discountable.	355,544	73,531	5,748	1,708	21,951	214,391
Bills bought	—	583,111	—	—	—	144,863
Documentary bills.	—	—	—	20,056	4,680	9,018
Bonds, shares, etc.	76,998	150,936	13,043	66,971	4,602	73,531
Deposits..	51,926	100,927	21,403	3,256	2,876	16,890
Land, building, etc.	2,235	4,181	602	—	1,256	5,014
Inter-bank loans..	1,005,118	—	26,518	—	2,629	11,138
Branch accounts..	—	—	3,876	9,990	256	—
Capital unpaid ..	22,500	—	—	—	1,256	22,535
Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts ..	148,051	289,561	10,425	108,909	863	201,507
Total	2,996,991	1,465,582	363,699	398,766	94,504	849,583

Continued	Industrial Bank	Chosen Bank	*Ordinary Banks	*Savings Banks	Total	Total for 1918
Specie	3,389	51,107	423,730	69,280	813,713	706,242
Bullions..	—	24 758	—	—	765,486	525.436
Loans	81,631	145 990	2,944,812	814,891	5,253,133	4,254,213
Bills discountable.	87,547	203,441	1,128,196	118,890	2,210,947	1,453,319
Bills bought	7,150	14,723	—	—	749,847	708,976
Documentary bills.	—	41,491	73,931	18,719	147,839	78 143
Bonds, shares, etc..	55,970	21,911	835,767	296,469	1,549,283	1,111,461
Deposits	100,571	7,120	248,746	263,999	881,420	857,740
Land, building, etc.	842	4,865	72,008	25,037	119,296	101,443
Inter-bank loans..	3,788	7,478	192,295	49,580	1,298,544	1,009,036

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Continued

Branch accounts ..	44,090	—	816,044	262,456	1,126,722	782,348
Capital unpaid ..	15,000	55	259,136	93,348	423,829	875,964
Loss	—	—	6,045	2,140	8,185	70,710
Other accounts ..	7,530	67,128	228,222	20,582	1,082,778	625,894
Total	407,508	590,067	7,228,931	2,035,391	16,431,022	12,660,885

* =At the end Dec. 1918.

Leading Ordinary and Savings Banks

(As existing at the end of 1920; in ¥1,000)

Name of Bank	Paid-up	Reserve	Deposits	Loans
Tokyo				
1st Bank	29,525	25,000	153,509	169,885
3rd Bank	15,000	9,000	74,721	80,372
15th Bank	49,750	17,412	138,588	133,765
81th Bank	7,325	2,250	335,393	13,098
84th Bank	1,800	573	360,364	10,586
100th Bank	13,750	6,994	733,086	66,059
Tanaka Ginko, Partn. unltd..	1,000	456	2,035	2,238
Mitsubishi Bank..	30,000	3,450	141,994	141,321
Mitsui Ginko	60,000	24,200	174,972	134,968
Yasuda Ginko	17,500	9,400	107,955	120,016
Kawasaki Ginko	10,000	1,750	94,951	97,307
Teikoku Shogyo Ginko	4,000	1,050	7,019	9,922
Tokai Ginko	6,500	1,800	30,660	30,170
Nakai Ginko	5,000	—	32,739	41,786
Meiji Shogyo Ginko	7,400	1,160	35,002	38,923
Kojimachi Ginko	750	318	5,741	5,301
Kanda Ginko	5,000	500	1,727	18,139
Imamura Ginko	700	300	3,509	5,250
Morimura Ginko	1,000	830	14,376	14,672
Toyokuni Ginko	7,500	1,095	30,170	38,284
Murai Ginko	5,000	1,600	29,859	38,646
Owariya Ginko	800	335	12,334	10,014
Nishiwaki Ginko	1,000	—	5,758	10,705
Asano Chūya Ginko	6,250	393	19,169	22,943
Osaka				
34th Ginko	31,250	8,806	193,678	163,962
130th Bank	10,000	2,600	101,351	102,351
Yamaguchi Ginko	15,000	2,200	181,222	138,555
Sumitomo Ginko	40,000	14,200	351,441	300,151
Konoike Ginko	10,000	10,000	52,489	42,505
Omi Ginko	18,750	2,970	132,939	112,090
Osaka Jitsugyo Ginko	750	290	3,163	3,460
Kawakami Ginko	500	50	5,434	3,824
Kajima Ginko	15,000	2,300	127,644	94,925
Toraya Ginko	1,000	51	1,438	1,528
Bishu Ginko	2,000	5 0	16,315	16,674
Osaka Savings Bank	2,000	1,700	48,482	15,418
Setsuyo Ginko	5,500	150	15,848	1,968
Fujita Ginko	5,125	1,695	71,505	63,613
51st Bank	1,500	490	7,461	8,468
Izumi Savings Bank	1,000	496	9,021	3,702

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Name of Bank	Paid-up	Reserves	Deposits	Loans
Terada Ginko	875	50	1,438	1,528
Fujimoto Bill-broker Bank ..	2,000	1,145	4,117	72,446
Kyoto				
Kyoto Ginko	2,000	500	18,040	13,266
Nagoya				
Nagoya Ginko	10,250	4,100	85,644	60,839
Ito Ginko	1,000	830	9,282	7,854
Aichi Ginko	7,000	2,650	87,181	50,930
Meiji Ginko	10,440	1,785	69,085	60,496
Murase Ginko	325	426	19,692	10,864
Yokohama				
2nd Bank	1,500	2,300	14,278	24,594
Yokohama 74th Bank	5,000	—	37,714	58,330
Hiranuma Ginko	750	175	2,516	2,747
Soda Ginko	1,000	650	25,925	23,856
Yokohama Wakao Ginko ..	500	173	3,890	466
Yokohama Jitsugyo Ginko ..	875	160	4,778	3,705
Watanabe Ginko	2,000	293	6,370	7,967
Kobe				
63th Bank	3,500	513	30,862	27,914
Nippon Shogyo Ginko	5,000	810	34,576	33,097
Kishimoto Ginko	1,000	730	17,740	13,476
Kobe Okazaki Ginko	12,500	2,600	21,733	33,448

MONETARY ORGANS FOR POORER CLASSES

Banking organs for poorer classes are still sadly inadequate in Japan. There are no people's banks, and at present, besides the ancient institutions of pawnbroking and *Mujin-kai*, the only banking facilities available for the masses are postal savings banks and credit corporations.

PAWNBROKINGS

According to the inquiries of the Home Office, the number of licensed pawnbrokers existing in Japan proper are as follows:—

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
29,345	28,551	28,647	28,646	27,700

The term of deposit differs from 3 to 6 months, according to articles, and the rate of interest charged ranges between the two extremes of 48% and 20% as converted into a yearly rate.

Pawnbroking.—The pawnbrokers numbered 28,647 at the end of 1918. The general situation of the business may be gathered from the following statistics:—

	No. of pawns accepted (1000)	Money advanced (*yen* 1000)	No. of pawns redeemed (1000)	Money repaid (*yen* 1000)	Pawns forfeited (*yen* 1000)
1915	55,331	83,266	38,102	65,478	11,535
1916	46,199	82,941	35,598	69,872	8,362
1917	46,673	83,132	32,522	69,939	13,937
1918	41,389	116,750	33,885	102,103	9,251

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MUJIN-KAI

It was orginally a mutual help association that was organized for various purposes. As existing at present the members of a *mujin-kai* by which title this kind of association is now generally known, have to bring at each meeting a certain amount of fixed subscription. They then determine by drawing a number or members to be allowed to carry the money collected at each meeting, and these are continued till the whole of the members get their turn. This primitive help contrivance had been very much abused lately, being too often made a means of fraud by unscrupulous "promoter," resulting in the enforcement of a revised regulation on Nov. 1st, '16. The fund of a *mujin-kai* as existing in money must not fall below ¥15,000 or 30,000 in other form of assets. A *mujin-kai* may not engage in any other additional business without license. At the end of 1920, these pseudo-banks, conducting the business or supplying fund for these *Mujin-kai* numbered 203 representing ¥10,317,000 nominal.

SAVINGS BANKS, ETC.

The capitals and deposits of the postal savings and ordinary savings banks and of credit corporations amount to about ¥350,000,000, and this may be considered as constituting the scope of banking facilities for the poorer classes. The credit corporations number 389, but the funds they have at their disposal do not exceed ¥4,600,000. Moreover as the interest charged is as high as 15% they do not confer much benefit to those for whose sake they have been created.

RATE OF INTEREST

THE BANK OF JAPAN

	Rate of loans (*sen*)		Rate of discount (*sen*)		Commercial bill (*sen*)			
Dec. 31st	On Government bonds	On other securities	On Government bonds	On other securities	Rate of bill discounted in Tokyo	Rate of bill discounted out Tokyo	Rate on overdrafts (*sen*)	Interest on fixed deposits one year %
1918..	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.80	2.10	3.00
1919..	2.20	2.40	2.20	2.40	2.20	2.20	2.50	3.00
1920..	2.00	2.40	2.20	2.40	2.20	2.20	2.50	3.00

N.B. "Sen" means interest per ¥100 on daily balance. Thus 1 sen a day amounts to 3.65% a year. Year-end is busiest season in the year.

ASSOCIATED BANKS, TOKYO

	Rate of loans (*sen*)			Rate of discounts (*sen*)			Rate on overdrafts (*sen*)		
Dec. 31st	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
1918..	3.29	1.10	2.12	3.00	1.50	1.94	2.80	1.60	2.03
1919..	3.50	1.64	2.42	3.20	1.50	2.54	3.00	1.50	2.48
1920..	3.60	1.50	2.93	4.00	1.50	2.81	3.60	1.50	2.97

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(Continued)	Interest on current account (sen) High	Low	Average	Interest on fixed deposits (per cent) One year	6 months	3 months
1918 ..	1.50	0.50	0.84	5.68	5.49	5.29
1919 ..	2.10	0.50	0.88	5.90	5.68	5.59
1920 ..	2.46	0.50	1.05	6.72	6.59	6.29

Associated Banks, Osaka

Dec. 31st	Rate on loans (sen) High	Low	Average	Rate on discounts (sen) High	Low	Average	Rate on overdrafts (sen) High	Low	Average
1918..	2.30	1.70	1.85	1.90	1.60	1.70	2.35	1.70	1.25
1919..	2.50	2.10	2.35	2.70	2.30	2.40	2.80	2.30	2.50
1920..	3.20	2.50	2.70	3.10	1.90	2.50	3.20	2.50	2.80

(Continued)	Interest on current account (sen) High	Low	Average	Interest on fixed deposits (per cent) One year	6 months	3 months
1918 ..	0.80	0.60	0.75	6.20	5.50	6.00
1919 ..	0.80	0.60	0.75	6.20	5.50	6.00
1920 ..	0.90	0.60	0.80	6.80	6.00	6.30

Average Rate in Japan Proper

Dec 31st.	Rate on loans (sen) High	Low	Average	Rate on discounts (sen) High	Low	Average	Rate on overdrafts (sen) High	Low	Average
1918 ..	1.10 ×	0.71 ×	0.83 ×	2.65	1.87	2.19	2.79	2.03	2.36
1919 ..	1.08 ×	0.79 ×	0.93 ×	2.94	2.28	2.61	3.00	2.31	2.62
1920 *	1.25	0.93	1.10	3.43	2.88	3.18	3.46	2.80	3.15

Continued	Interest on current account (sen) High	Low	Average	Interest on fixed deposits (per cent) One year	6 months	3 months
1918 ..	1.04	0.71	0.82	5.90	4.90	5.40
1919 ..	1.15	0.79	0.90	6.40	5.30	5.80
1920 ..	1.29	0.95	1.07	7.10	5.90	6.50

Note—× =on bond. * =at the end of June.

Rate on Real estate

According to the inquiries of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the average rate of interest on immovables in 1919 was 10.32% or 10.12% excluding Okinawa and Hokkaido. These figures are below those of the preceding year by 0.14%, and 0.08% respectively, indicating the lowest rate of interest during the last eight years.

Figures for the last few years are given below:—

	1917	1918	1919	1920
Average rate throughout Japan	11.20%	10.46%	10.32%	11.41%
Average, Okinawa & Hokkaido excluded..	10.87	10.20	10,12	11.18

BILL BROKING BUSINESS

As most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper sphere of their business, they are not so willing to furnish call money to bill brokers. They generally do so only when they have surplus funds remaining idle on their hands. The broking business therefore does not yet possess in Japan a sufficiently congenial atmosphere for its sound development.

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The first broking house made its appearance in Japan in September, 1899, in Tokyo, and the second in May, 1912, in Osaka. At present the houses that are undertaking it either exclusively or in combination with other business number over thirty. Of these three in Tokyo, four in Osaka, and one each in Kobe and Nagoya, are relatively more important than the others.

THE TRUST BUSINESS

The Trust Laws not yet existing the business is still in a primitive state. "Trust cos." number some one thousand throughout the country, with the authorized capital of about ¥180 mil. of which ¥30 are paid up, but those that are undertaking regular trust business, as is generally understood, are only 18 with subscribed capital of ¥87 1/2 and paid up ¥27 3/4. Of the number leading cos. are as follows :— Nichi-bei (Japanese-American) Shintaku, s. ¥ 50 mil., p. u. 12 1/2; Naigai Shintaku, Osaka, s. 6 mil., p. u. 2.65; Tokyo S., s. 3, p. u. 2.357; Tokyo Kogyo S., s. 5, p. u. 1 1/4; Teikoku Shogyo S. (Tokyo), s. 3, p, u. 3/4; Kobe S., s. 3, p. u. 1 1/2; Oda S. s. 3, p. u. 2 2/5. These generally attend to the financing of undertakings, flotation of loans or debentures on behalf of industrial and other companies that are in need of fund, but the business engaged in by most of the so-called trust companies can hardly be distinguished from stock brokers or bankers.

Debentures on Mortgage of Tangible Property.—This special kind of trust business is undertaken by banks with paid up capital of not less than 1 mil. under special license of the authorities. These banks issue debentures on mortgage of factories and similar tangible property and play far more important part in financing industrial undertakings than the so-called trust cos., and of course have larger capital than the other. In 1920 four special banks and 16 ordinary banks with the aggregate capital of ¥451,700,000 were conducting this trust business, and as returned at the end of 1919 they stood sponsors for ¥ over 101 mil. debentures of which some ¥94 remained unredeemed.

CLEARING HOUSES

Tokyo Clearing House.—The Tokyo Clearing House commenced its business at the end of 1877. More or less good result was realized, but the subsequent development of banking business has necessitated the form as it now stands. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-house in Europe and America.

Osaka Clearing House.—Founded in 1879 the Osaka Clearing House is the first of the clearing houses established in our country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it took the lead in introducing the clearing house facilities.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Shimonoseki-Moji, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Hakodate, Otaru, Sapporo and Fukuoka have clearing-houses of their own, the last only a few years since.

Volume of Clearing House Business in Japan

According to the Tokyo Bankers' Association the volume of clearing business in Japan is as shown below :—

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Places	Amount Cleared 1917	1918	1919	1920
Tokyo	12,854,889	22,376,387	35,097,131	32,691,459
Osaka	10,847,575	17,800,399	23,515,651	24,427,547
Kyoto	732,620	1,069,234	1,712,196	6,386,967
Yokohama ..	2,236,699	2,940,277	4,528,241	1,797,698
Kobe	3,599,496	6,576,096	7,209,437	3,821,553
Nagoya	773,381	1,266,773	2,416,260	2,423,120
Hiroshima ..	59,387	113,303	187,783	185,473
Shimonoseki-Moji	245,680	440,046	871,990	843,428
Kanazawa	51,546	83,427	142,661	140,617
Hakodate	128,948	197,779	255,694	235,262
Otaru	204,270	359,842	467,642	403,323
Total incl. others.	31,734,520	53,197,553	76,404,539	73,713,952

CURRENCY SYSTEM

Coinage

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie. That reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 *fun* of pure gold (1.574 grams) and to be denominated one *yen*,
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 *yen* (4.1666 grams) coins, 10 *yen* (8.3333 grams) coins, and 20 *yen* (16.6665 grams) coins.
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 *sen* (2.0250 grams) pieces, 20 *sen* (4.0500 grams) pieces, and 50 *sen* (10.1250 grams) pieces.
4. Other subsidiary coins, i. e. 5 *sen* nickel (1.14 *momme*) pieces, 1 *sen* (1 *nomme*) pieces, 5 *rin* (0.53 *momme*). 2 *sen* and 1 *rin* pieces, issued before to continue in circulation as before.
5. The regulation fineness of the coins is as under:—

Gold coins, 900 gold and 100 copper,
Silver „ { 50 *sen* and 20 *sen* coins, 800 silver and 200 copper.
{ 10 *sen* coins, 720 silver and 280 copper.
Nickel „ 250 nickel and 750 silver.
Copper „ 950 copper and 40 tin in and 10 zinc.

N.B.—Gold coins are of ½ fineness compared with these coined before.

The Convertible Note System

The law as first issued in 1884 provided that the notes would be convertible into silver, but with the adoption of gold mono-metallism in 1897 the notes became convertible into gold, as it is to-day. According to the law the Bank of Japan is to keep as conversion reserve gold and silver specie and bullion equivalent in amount to the notes issued, the silver coins and bullion not to exceed one quarter of the total reserve. The Banks may issue notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the

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security of Government bonds, Treasury bills, and other reliable papers; also against such negotiable securities the Bank, subject to the permission of the Government, may further issue notes, when such excess issue is deemed necessary, the Bank to pay at the rate not less than 5% a year on such issue. The denominations of notes are ¥ 1, ¥ 5, ¥ 10, ¥ 20, ¥ 50, ¥ 100, ¥ 200, but in practice ¥ 50 and ¥ 200 notes are yet non-existent.

The convertible system practically identical with that in Japan Proper is also in force in Formosa where the additional issue against the reliable securities is limited to ¥ 10,000,000 and the tax at the same rate is payable on the excess issue.

Amount of Coins and Paper Currency in Circulation (in ¥ 1,000)

Dec.	Gold coins	Silver coins	Nickel coins	Copper coins	Total	Bank notes	Grand total
1916.. ..	46,126	117,120	9,074	9,077	181,400	601,22	782,024
1917.. ..	53 653	125,646	9 372	9 175	197,846	* 19,825 907,699	1 125,371
1918.. ..	46,921	139 708	9,843	10,356	206,829	* 91,210 1,214,919	1 542,959
1919.. ..	59,711	128,312	12,007	12 560	212,570	* 145,300 1,728,712	2 086 (02
1920 × ..	61,070	126,689	13,299	13,308	214,367	* 162,290 1, 1 ,8 8	1,892,505

Note:—* representing petit notes issued by the Government.
× at the end of April.

Coinage in Japan at the end of 1919 (¥)

Classification	Coinage since establishment of Mint	Cancelled coins	Net export	Reserve in Bank of Japan	Coins in Circulation
Old gold Coins	141,156,224	17,846,734	114,344,794	1,315,106	7,649,590
New gold ,,	814,987,740	4,550	515,363,978	247,558,330	52,060,932
Silver ,,	215,539,314	62,734,998	5,411,811	19,080,560	128,312,046
Nickel ,,	12,150,849	137,562	6,450	—	12,006,837
Copper ,,	4,591,400	80	22,571	—	4,568,749
Other coppers	14,254,048	3,789,775	2,472,726	—	7,991,547
Total ..	1,202,679,576	84,513,548	637,622,330	267,953,996	212,589,701

Bulletins of the Bank of Japan (¥ 1,000)

At the end of Dec.	Notes issued	Specie reserve (Gold coin & bullion)	Government bonds	Government securities	Treasury bill	Other securities	Commercial bills	Total	Excess Issue of note
1915..	430,138	248,417	19,080	22,000	6,333	119,795	14,511	181,720	61,720
1916..	601,224	410,519	15,330	22,000	—	153,405	—	190,705	70,705
1917..	831,371	649,618	18,900	22,000	—	181,753	—	181,753	61,753
1918..	1,144,739	712,925	18,600	22,000	—	337,891	53,352	413,813	211,813
1919..	1,555,101	951,976	48,445	22,000	—	252,241	280,439	603,124	483, 24

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FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN

The branches in Japan of foreign banks numbered at the end of 1917 eleven (3 savings, 8 ordinary) in all with paid-up capital ¥6,775,000 a marked diminution compared with the corresponding term of 1913, i.e. twelve banks with ¥7,127,600 paid up.

According to nationality of their head offices they are :—

Location	British	French	Russian	American	German
Tokyo	—	1	—	—	—
Yokohama	2	—	1	1	1
Kobe	2	—	—	1	1
Nagasaki	1	—	—	—	—

The business situation of the 11 foreign banks in recent years is as below: (in ¥1,000).

	Capital	Deposits	Loans	Net profits
1918	6,495	294,732	112,974	2,627
1919	6,495	540,643	211,376	4,646

N. B. In 1920 two branches of foreign banks were established in Yokohama.

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CHAPTER XXIII

THE ARMY, NAVY AND AVIATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Special Position Occupied by the Military and the Naval

As stated in the Chapter on Politics the Ministers of War and of the Navy occupy special position in the executive system of Japan. They are placed direct under the Emperor who, theoretically, appoints them at his own pleasure and independent of the general Cabinet organization. The positions are still reserved exclusively for Generals and Admirals on active service. The Chiefs of the Military and Naval Staff Offices are also under direct control of the Emperor instead of being subordinate to the respective Ministers. The Organization of the two Headquarters provides that they take charge of affairs relating to national defence and general strategy, and their chiefs are also appointed by the Emperor at his own pleasure. All matters relative to national defence or strategy as decided by these chiefs are first submitted to the Emperor as Supreme Commander of national forces and with his approval are conveyed to the respective Ministers of State for execution. The transcendental position which either chief, especially that of the Army Headquarters, occupies over the respective Ministers, and similar privilege which the latter two also enjoy vis-a-vis the Cabinet, naturally invest these four with almost absolute power in deciding upon questions of national defence and strategy. It is chiefly owing to this peculiar condition in the appointment of the two Ministers and Chiefs that very often Japanese diplomacy looks as if it is guided by two independent heads each acting in its own way and not rarely quite contradictory with each other. With the Prussian prototype, on which the Headquarters were modelled, no more, some earnestly argue that the system ought to be speadily reorganized.

Relative Position of Army and Navy

Till the time of the Russo-Japanese war the Army held the position of supreme importance as compared with the Fleet. In the organization of the Imperial Headquarters on the occasion of the Japan-China war, for instance, the Chief of the Central Staff, a General in the Army, controlled the two wings of national defence. In the Imperial Headquarters organized at the times of the Russo-Japanese war, the Chiefs of the two services were for the first time placed on equal status as to power, they being placed under the direct control of the Emperor. Since then, so far as regards the expansion is

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concerned the Fleet has stood far ahead over the Army in the amount voted by the Imperial Diet.

National Defence Program

Upon the restoration of peace after the Russo-Japanese war. Prince Yamagata memorialized the Throne, suggesting that the Army should be increased to twenty-five Divisions in the future, namely, in the first term to nineteen Divisions and in the second term to twenty-five Divisions, while the Navy should be expanded to two Squadrons, each consisting of at least eight superior battleships, and of some cruiser squadrons, torpedo flotillas and reserve squadrons. The project was sanctioned by his late Majesty, and the then Saionji Cabinet promised that the scheme would be carried out as far as the State finances allowed. This is said to be the reason why the military authorities so stoutly maintained till recently the necessity of carrying out the scheme of the Divisional increase.

In the elaboration of this expansion scheme the Ministry of the day and the Diet were not consulted, for the command of the Army and Navy, whether in time of peace or of war, is reserved for the Emperor's prerogative. Even the appointment of the War and Naval Ministers is left to his sole will and therefore placed beyond the change of Cabinet. This practice, however, seems to have undergone modification since the advent of the present reign. Be that as it may, when the question of money comes in the thing assumes quite a different aspect. Any expansion scheme must pass the approval of a Cabinet council and further of the Diet. Neither can the Minister of Finance conscientiously endorse expansion program when the condition of national treasury does not admit it and of course in such case it is out of the question for the Diet to approve it. The two Division increase measure that had repeatedly occasioned Cabinet changes was at last adopted by the Diet in its 36th session and further this standing problem has been partially disposed of by the Terauchi Cabinet.

Object of Expansion and Imaginary Enemy

The object of expansion of national armament is primarily to guard our interest in Manchuria and China, and next to be prepared against a possible emergency with an imaginary foe In Manchuria, Japan has come to understanding with Russia, but the constant troubles in China and the grave danger that has been constantly menacing her stability calls upon Japan to be well prepared for any serious development that may break out any time there.

SECTION I.—THE ARMY

For about seven centuries till the abolition of feudalism in 1868, military service was an exclusive privilege of *samurai*. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial régime and, in consequence, the complete overhauling of national organizations, social, political and so forth, that privilege was converted into burdensome duty of conscription service to which sons and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan had adopted the Western system, that of nation in arms. Of the Generals who rendered most distinguished service in thus organiz-

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ing the military system of Japan, the names of Marshal Yamagata and the late Marshal Oyama and General Prince Katsura stand out prominent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of this memorable tour of inspection the military organiration of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time so far as the military affairs were concerned and included the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and the late Prince Katsura. It was by the late General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part, that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand, General Katsura did much to improve the administrative side of the service. In acclimatising the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser of Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

New National Defence Program.—The National Defence program that had long been a pending problem, as noted above, was at last brought into existence with the approval of the 1917-18 session of the Diet. The program covers the two branches of the service involving the outlay of roughly ¥350 millions and ¥185½ millions for the Fleet (8 year program) and the Army respectively. Added to the prescribed Program the Naval outlay totals ¥584 millions counting from 1917-18 year. The Army is to receive a thorough remodelling, taught by past experience and by the world's war. The program covers 18 years beginning 1918, though it is believed in some quarters that the authorities intend to complete it in six years. This Army estimates consist of ¥55,860,000 on extraordinary account and ¥184,600,000 on ordinary account. Among other things it is intended to create two Divisions.

The first in importance among the various items of change is to reorganize a Division on 3 regiment basis and to abolish the brigade. The lessons of the European war and the result of a trial manœuver near Tokyo in the fall of 1917 on 3 regiment unit basis have led the authorities to adopt the new unit. An Army corps will consist of two divisions totalling six regiments. Excluding the Guards Division Japan will have shortly 24 Divisions which reorganized on the 3 regiment basis will form 32 Divisions or 16 Army Corps.

The other items on the reorganization program are mountain and field batteries each of 3 units of 4 guns; the expansion of cavalry, commissariat, engineering, communications, automobile, aviation corps, etc,

The military authorities are believed to have a far more ambitious projects in their pockets, though for the time-being, they will have to be contented with 22 Divisions, at the same time considerably strengthening Artillery arm. 41 Army Corps, about 1 million bayonets on war footing is their program. A certain Japanese General is credited with the remark that for securing tranquility and undisturbed prosperity of Japan and the Far East, the immense expense which the ambitious scheme demands will after all prove a cheap price paid for it. "Had England possessed," he is reported to have said, "20 Divisions on peace standing, or what amount to the same thing, had Germany expanded her Army into one of more formidable strength, the worlds' catastrophe might

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have been avoided. Such preparedness would have been sufficient to dete resort to arms."

Organization of the Army

A division is generally composed of 2 brigades of infantry, 1 regiment each of cavalry and artillery, 1 battalion each of engineers and army service. A regiment of infantry consists of 4 battalions, each 600 men, while a regiment of cavalry is composed of 3 or 4 squadrons, each 100 sabres. A regiment of field artillery consists of 6 batteries, each of 4 guns, while a battalion of engineers consists of 3 companies, each of 300 men, and that of army service of 300 men. There are also independent corps, as shown in the table of army distribution given in this chapter.

Peace-Footing and Expenditure

Policy of secrecy and aloofness in military affairs has been much relaxed in deference to the spirit of the times. In the 1919-20 Diet Lt.-General Tanaka, War Minister, for the first time took the public into confidence as to the number of officers and rank and file on peace-footing, the figures being as follows for 1919-20;—Officers including higher civilians, 16,045, non-commissioned officers including *hannin* civilians, 28,369; private, 228,317; total, 272,731; horses, 44,987.

Average annual expenditure per capita in rank and file is as follows in Japan Proper:--

Sergeant-major, ¥339.151; sergent ¥261.214; corporal, ¥201.214; superior private, ¥155.827; 1st and 2nd private, ¥151.147.

Expansion of Military Arsenals

The European War has dictated to the Government the necessity of expanding military arsenals. The Tokyo Arsenal, for instance, will treble its producing capacity on the completion of the expansion work now in progress at its branch works as the Firearm factory at Jujo, Oji, Magazines at Itabashi, Meguro, and Iwabuchi, all near Tokyo. The Atsuta (Nagoya) Branch is to be reorganized to chiefly devote itself to motor manufacturing. The expansion program includes the establishment of an arsenal near Seoul.

THE ARMY EDUCATION

Military education is organized as follows:—(1) The Local Military Preparatory Schools located at Sendai, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, and Kumamoto are the lowest rudder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers. (2) The Central Military Preparatory School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates from the above mentioned schools. (3) The Cadets' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Central Military Preparatory School and other candidates. (4) The Staff College gives the finishing polish to lieutenants and captains of promising ability, and gives necessary training so as to qualify them to become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with the Army. These are: The Artillery and Engineering

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School for sub-lieutenants of the respective corps to receive necessary training; The Infantry School to instruct captains and lieutenants in tactics, etc.; The Toyama Military School to give non-commissioned officers from two to seven months' training in tactics, shooting, fencing, etc. and also to train the Military band; The Riding School to give eleven months' training to cadets of cavalry; and the Military Fort Artillery Shooting School, Field Artillery Shooting School, Gunnery Mechanic School, Paymaster School, and Veterinary Surgery School to give respective lessons. The Army Engineering School to be established in Dec. '19 in Matsudo, Chiba-ken, will include two courses; (A) for training subalterns and (B) for non-commissioned officers.

STATISTICS (Dec. 1918)

	Staff	Students	Graduates	No. admitted
Staff College	56	191	60	70
Art. & Eng. School	54	264	240	248
Infantry School	69	72	170	157
Toyama Gakko	90	264	560	528
Riding School	45	110	119	111
Field Art. Shooting School	50	50	83	79
Fort Art. Shooting School..	35	53	81	82
Cadets' School	231	970	632	478
Central Mil. Prep. School..	108	714	316	332
Local Mil. Prep. School ..	127	752	231	252
Gun. Mech. School	22	358	371	377
Paymaster School..	42	143	69	95
Surgery School	14	80	145	146
Vet. Surg. School	14	54	100	104

DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL CORPS

As a result of actual experience learned by the 1904-5 and the world's war, special corps has been expanded or reorganized. The development is specially conspicuous in (1) Siege Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain and Machine Gun batteries, and (3) Communication Corps, (4) Aviation, etc.

Siege Artillery.—This is the new term adopted for the Fortress Artillery in the old system. The Fortress Artillery was formerly stationed at the Forts existing at various strategic places, as Bay of Tokyo, Shimonoseki, and others, and as originally intended, its function was exclusively defensive, and therefore it was not expected to possess power of mobility which aggressive operations require. But twice within the recent period, in the Japan-China War and the 1904-5 War, the Fortress corps was compelled by circumstances to temporarily convert itself into Siege Artillery. The new terminological change, therefore, may be said as bringing the thing up to date. At the same time some marked innovation has been adopted for this branch of the service as, for instance, the unification of organization of artillery corps in strength, whereas in the former Fortress Artillery the strength of a regiment or a battalion was different in a different fortress. Next, to strengthen the efficiency and mobile power of Siege Artillery Corps, lighter guns were attached, to be made use of when quick work is required. The creation of Siege Battery involves,

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as a matter of course, the use of horses to drag the guns, and these have been provided. The Siege Artillery Corps consists as follows according to the new system:—

Under Control of Brigade Headquarters at Yokosuka

Tokyo Bay	two regiments	with horses	
Yura (Kii-Awaji Strait)	„	„	„ „
Hakodate	one battalion	without horses	
Aki-Bingo Strait	„	„	„ „
Maizuru	„	„	„ „

Under Control of Brigade Headquarters at Shimonoseki

Shimonoseki	two regiments	with horses	
Hiroshima	one regiment	„	„
Saseho	one battalion	without horses	
Nagasaki	„	„	„ „
Tsushima	„	„	„ „

Besides the above, one battalion each is stationed at Port Arthur and Chinhai Gulf, on the south-eastern coast of Korea at the bottom of which lies Masampho, the latter to be made a naval station a few years afterward.

Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery.—The authorities have decided to supersede the existing 6-gun battery system with one of 4-guns. The complete realization of this scheme is estimated to require between ¥50 & ¥60 millions, and the authorities have therefore decided to content themselves with a partial reorganization of Mountain artillery only as 4 year continuing work beginning with 1917. The non-existence of the 1917-8 Budget has delayed the program. Upon its completion the existing 3-battalion artillery at Sendai, Okayama and Kurume will be enlarged to 3-regiment strength.

The Field Artillery Brigade was formerly composed of three regiments, but it has been decided to reduce the unit of one Brigade to two regiments, and to increase the number of Brigades from two to three. The three Brigades are stationed as follows:—

1st Brigade ...	13th and 14th	Regiments ...	at Setagaya,	near Tokyo.
2nd „ ...	15th and 16th	„ ...	„ Konodai	„ „
3rd „ ...	17th and 18th	„ ...	„ Shimoshizu	„ „

Reorganization of Machine-Guns.—With the approval of the Diet (1917 session), the Government decided to reorganize Infantry Machine-guns. The new plan is to form ten batteries every year, till every infantry regiment will be provided with a battery in ten years beginning with 1917.

Mounted Machine-guns are also in course of formation, to be gradually extended for distribution to all the Cavalry Brigades. In the 1918-19 fiscal year, only four such corps are to be created at a sum of ¥15,600 for the four Brigades at Narashino, Toyohashi and Morioka. Each battery will consist of four guns.

Motor-car Corps and Subsidy.—Though created several years ago as a special unit of the Service Corps, Motor-car Corps is still primitive,

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chiefly from financial reason. In May 1918, law for granting bounty to motors strong enough for purposes of transportation in time of need was enacted. Rate of bounty allowed to such motor-cars is as follows:—

	Capacity of motor-car	For construction	Extra allowable	For purchase	For maintenance
(a)	over 1 English ton... ...	¥1,500	¥500	¥1,000	¥300
(b)	over 1.5 Eng. ton	2,000	500	1,000	390
(c)	over 1 Eng. ton	1,500	375	750	200
(d)	over 1.5 Eng. ton	2,000	375	750	200

It is said that at present there will be only ten cars or so throughout the land qualified to receive the bounty.

N.B.—(a) and (b) are goods-waggons and (b) and (c) included those whose bodies can easily be reconstructed into waggons.

Telegraphic Regiment.—The Telegraphic Corps at Nakano were much expanded and reorganized in 1919 into an independent regiment.

Military Aviation Battalions.—(Vide Section on Aviation).

CONSCRIPTION

The conscription system, first elaborated in 1873, requires that all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 years old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of 1904-5 War that call did not extend beyond a portion of those on the depot service. The service is divided into active service, reserve service, and depot service, and extends 17 year 4 months beginning with full 20 years of age. For the first time two year system was adopted in 1907 for foot soldiers later to be extended to other arms. The reserve service extends 4 years 4 months and the depot service 10 years. The depot service formerly extend only 5, but the period has been doubled by the amendment effected in Sept. 1904.

Exemption from the Service.—The only exemption allowed in the service is for an only son of a parent of over 60 years old who is judged incompetent to support himself without the help of the son. However, postponement of the period of service is made in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of Middle School. The boys, according to the regulations revised in 1919-20 Diet and to come into force in 1920, are alike subject to conscription examination when they reach the age, but the period of service can be postponed till 25 years of age for students studying at schools with terms extending over 3 years, 26 for those at schools with terms of 5 years or over, and 27 for those at the Imp. Univ., post-graduate course of the Tokyo Commercial School, and those at schools with terms of over 6 years. This postponement is also applicable at those staying abroad, except in near Asiatic countries, and as young men who have passed the age of 37 under this special clause are enrolled in the Territorial Army list, one who goes over to America or Europe and remains there till that age is passed is practically exempted from the

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military service. On the other hand, a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once in the service without the favor of chance of exemption incidental to the drawing of lot, as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponement clause, or when he reaches the above ages. The alternative to avoid going through the regular service is to go through the one-year volunteer service which must also be applied for as soon as his eligibility has been ascertained.

One-year Volunteer.—Candidates must possess scholarship at least equal to graduates of the Middle School. After one year's service they are enrolled in the reserve with the rank of non-commissioned officer. They are, required to pay the expense of the barracks, ¥100. The volunteers are required to serve 3 months each in the two years following before they are enrolled in the Territorial Army.

One-year Service for Teachers.—Six week service created for the benefit of graduates of local normal schools intending to be primary school teachers, has been extended to one year since 1921. They are made to go through regular training of ordinary soldiers and on examination may get commission. They are not required to pay the barrack expenses and at the same time receive no allowances while in service.

Lads of conscript age.—These are classified into five grades in examination, as, A, B1, B2, C, D, E, the % in 1919 being respectively 24.8; 13.6; 29.2; 27.6; 0.35; 0.13.

Lads liable to conscription number roughly half a million a year to which is to be added over 100,000 postponed cases brought over from the preceding year. Of the total those who are to be left unexamined from various causes number a little under 110,000 a year grouped as follows for 1919: postponed as students 49,852; postponed as sojourners abroad 32,236; whereabouts unknown 15,760; postponed from sickness, etc. 5,200; from criminal causes 3,639; absentees from unknown causes 3,065; postponed from family condition, or disqualified from criminal causes 372. Then those who were convicted of evasion of the service in 1919 totalled 285, and those suspected of it 1,498.

A, B and C are enrolled, the first two in the active service (B1 is called chiefly as draft) and of the last two in the Terriorial army, D is exempted and E postponed temporarily under certain circumstances.

Stature and sick rate, which is heaviest in regard to trachoma and venereal diseases, make the following %:—

	Above 5.6 *shaku*	5.3–5.6 *shaku*	5.0–5.3 *shaku*	Under 5.0 *shaku*	Trachoma	Ven'al
1917	2.49	32.81	53.62	11.08	16.5	2.5
1918	2.58	33.13	53.34	10.95	15.3	2.2
1919	2.82	34.28	72.72	10.18	14.9	2.2

The ratio of illiteracy was 5.8% in 1908, 5 in '09, 4.3 in '10 and 5.8 in '11, but it was reduced to 2% in 1917.

Desertions.—Cases of desertion are reported to be on an increase. In 1916, for instance, 956 cases were dealt with by the Gendarmes. Of the number 93% represented privates and the balance young officers. Those who were actually convicted numbered 258 and the rest who

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returned within the legal limit of time, 6 days in peace time and 3 in war, were subjected to lighter punishment. It is said that those who deserted from dislike of the service formed over 38%.

Conscripts and Their Leave of Absence

In order to meet the convenience of the families of conscripts the military authorities have decided to adopt a new departure. According to this conscripts may return home to assist the business of their families at a convenient period, staying for the number of days representing their leave, but in no case for more than a fortnight. The proposal was carried into effect in 1919.

Allowances and Supplies to Privates

With the extra addition of 30 to 50% in view of rise in prices to salaries for all those in civil and military service, the monthly allowances to non-commissioned officers and privates have been increased, the rate in the fiscal 1919-20 year being:—sergeant-major, ¥22.50-29.70; sergeant, 11.70-19.35; corporal, ¥6.97-8.50; superior private ¥2.99-3.51; private ¥2.34, all these including special allowances. The privates, in spite of strict prohibition, are too often compelled to apply for remittance from home.

Military Allowances on Contract System

Allowances to troops are allowed on contract plan as regards the 5 items of food, clothing, encampment-utensils, barrack necessities and horse allowances. The allowances are fixed as below:—

Food.—6 *go.* (1 quart) of rice a day for a soldier, beside some money allowance for side-dishes. The money allowances were increased both in 1918 and 1920 by 50 and 30 per cent. respectively and they stand in Tokyo, for instance, at 16 sen per diem.

Clothing.—From *yen* 27 to *yen* 34 a year for each foot soldier, *yen* 31 to 37 for Cavalry, *yen* 30 to 36 for Artillery, *yen* 28 to 34 for Engineering and *yen* 29 to 35 for Commissariats.

Encampment utensils and Barrack necessities.—There are 26 grades ranging from the lowest of *yen* 4.64 a month for the utensils and *yen* 6.76 for the others and to the maximum of over *yen* 138 and *yen* 106.58 respectively.

Horse allowance.—Barley, hay and straw constitute fodder. Per head rates per day are, 1 *kwan* of hay or straw and from 1.4 *kwan* to 1 *kwan* of barley, according to the services; 36 to 55 *sen* per month for hoofing and 25 *sen* a year for hair-cutting.

The Marshals' & Admirals' Office

The Marshals and Admirals' Office was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. Present members are:—

Marshal Prince Yamagata; Admiral of Fleet Count Togo; Marshal Viscount Hasegawa; Marshal Count Oku; Marshal H.I.H. Prince Fushimi; Admiral of Fleet Vis. Inouye; Marshal Viscount Kawamura; H.I.H. General Prince Kan-in; Marshal Vis. Uyehara.

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The Supreme Council of War

This is a special office created on the eve of the outbreak of 1904-5 War, and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members consist of those of above Office, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of the General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board, all of whom are *ex officio* members, and also those specially nominated to the office. At present the specially nominated members of the Council are;

Adm. Baron Dewa; Gen. Oseko; Adm. Fujii; Gen. Baron S. Nakamura; General Akiyama; Gen. Nidahara; Gen. Matsukawa; Adm. Yoshimatsu; H.I.H. Adm. Prince Higashi-Fushimi.

Promotion & Age-Limit of Officers on Active Service

Rules for promotion of military officers in service in time of peace are as follows, this limit being reduced to ½ in time of war :—

2 years each from Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant and from the latter to Captain, 4 years to Major, 3 years to Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 years each to Colonel and next to Major-General, 3 years to Lieutenant-General. The promotion to full General and next to Marshal is left to the will of the Emperor.

Age-limit in the active service is,—for Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant 45, Captain 48, Major 50, Lieutenant-Colonel 53, Colonel 55, Major-General 58, Lieutenant-General 62, General 65, and no limit for Marshal.

Opening the Door of the Service

To induce non-commissioned officers to remain in the service, the military authorities devised in 1920 a special system by which the special sergeant-major of capability will be promoted to a subaltern after a short education, to be elevated according to merit to a higher post, even, to the supreme Marshalship. On the other hand, to reinforce the Army with erudite officers, the graduates of universities at science or engineering can now be appointed by the Appointment Regulations of Technical Officers as gazetted in August 1919 to Engineering or Artillery Lieutenants after 6 months' cadetship, while those graduated from the medical and agricultural colleges are likewise qualified to become Surgeon and Veterinary Lieutenants respectively.

Distribution of the Standing Army

Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters.		Garrison of corps
Imperial Body Guard Division (Tokyo)	Infantry	Guard Brig. 1 : Tokyo..	Guard Regs. 1, 2 — Tokyo.
		Guard Brig. 2 : Tokyo..	Guard Regs. 3, 4 — Tokyo.
	Cavalry Brig. 1 : Narashino ..		Guard Reg. .., Regs. 13, 14 .. — Narashino.
	Field Artillery Brig. 1 : Tokyo.		Guard Reg., .., Regs. 13, 14 .. — Tokyo.
	Engineer Guard Bat.; Commissariat Guard Bat.; Guard Band		— Tokyo.

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Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters.			Garrison or corps
1st Division (Tokyo)	Infantry	Brig. 1 : Tokyo	Reg. 49	Kofu.
			Reg. 1	Tokyo.
		Brig. 2 : Tokyo	Reg. 3	Tokyo.
			Reg. 57	Sakura.
	Cavalry Brig. 2 : Narashino		Regs. 15, 16	Narashino.
	Field Art.	Brig. 2 : Konodai	Reg. 1	Tokyo.
			Regs. 15, 16	Konodai.
		Brig. 3 : Shimoshizu	Reg. 17	Konodai.
			Reg. 18	Shimoshizu.
	Siege Artillery Brig. 1 : Yokosuka		Regs. 1, 2	Yokohama.
	Eng. Bat. 1 ; Commissarint Bat. 1			Tokyo.
2nd Division (Sendai)	Infantry	Brig. 3 : Sendai	Reg. 29	Sendai.
			Reg. 65	Wakamatsu.
		Brig. 25 : Yamagata	Reg. 32	Yamagata.
			Reg. 4	
	Caval. Reg. 2 ; Field Art. Reg. 2 ; Mountain Art. Reg. 1 ; Eng. Bat. 2 ; Comt. Bat. 2			Sendai.
3rd Division (Nagoya)	Infantry	Brig. 5 : Nagoya	Reg. 6	Nagoya.
			Reg. 68	Gifu.
		Brig. 30 : Tsu	Reg. 51	Tsu.
			Reg. 33	
	Caval. Reg. 3 ; Field Art. Reg. 3 ; Eng. Bat. 3 ; Comt. Bat. 3 ; Band 3			Nagoya.
4th Division (Osaka)	Infantry	Brig. 7 : Osaka	Reg. 8	Osaka.
			Reg. 70	Sasayama.
		Brig. 32 : Wakayama	Reg. 61	Wakayama.
			Reg. 37	
	Caval. Reg. 4 ; Field Art. Reg. 4 ; Comt. Bat. 4 ; Band 4			Osaka.
	Engineer Bat. 4			Takatsuki.
	Siege Artillery Reg. 3 (Yura Strait)			Fukuyama and Yura.
5th Division (Hiroshima)	Infantry	Brig 9 : Hiroshima	Reg. 11	Hiroshima.
			Reg. 22	Matsuyama.
		Brig. 21 : Yamaguchi	Reg. 42	Yamaguchi.
			Reg. 71	
	Caval. Reg. 5 ; Field Reg. 5 ; Eng. Bat. 5 ; Comt. Bat. 5 ; Siege Art. Reg. 4			Hiroshima.
	Siege Art. Bat. of Geiyo Strait			Tadanoumi.
6th Division (Kumamoto)	Infantry	Brig. 11 : Kumamoto	Regs. 13, 21	Kumamoto.
			Okinawa Guards Bat.	Okinawa.
		Brig. 36 : Kagoshima	Reg. 45	Kagoshima.
			Reg. 64	Miyakonojo
	Caval, Reg. 6 ; Field Art. Reg. 6 ; Eng. Bat. 6 ; Comt. Bat. 6			Kumamoto
7th Division (Asahigawa)	Infantry	Brig. 13 : Asahigawa	Reg. 25	Sapporo.
			Reg. 26	Asahigawa.
		Brig. 14 : Asahigawa	Reg. 27, 28	Asahigawa.
	Caval. Reg. 7 ; Field Art. Reg. 7 ; Eng. Bat. 7 ; Comt. Bat. 7			Asahigawa.
	Siege Art. Bat. of Hakodate			Hakodate.

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Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters.			Garrison or corps
8th Division (Hirosaki)	Infantry	Brig. 4: Hirosaki	Reg. 5	Aomori.
			Reg. 31	Hirosaki.
		Brig. 16: Akita	Reg. 17	Akita.
			Reg. 52	Hirosaki.
	Field Art. Reg. 8; Comt. Bat. 8			Hirosaki.
	Cavalry Brig. 3: Morioka		Reg. 8	Morioka.
			Reg. 23, 24	Morioka.
	Eng. Ba. 8			Morioka.
9th Division (Kanazawa)	Infantry	Brig. 6: Kanazawa.	Reg. 7	Kanazawa.
			Reg. 36	Sabaye.
		Brig. 31: Toyama.	Reg. 69	Toyama.
			Reg. 35	Kanazawa
	Caval. Reg. 9; Field Art. Reg. 9; Eng. Bat. 9; Comt. Bat. 9			Kanazawa
10th Division (Himeji)	Infantry	Brig. 8: Himeji	Reg. 10	Himeji.
			Reg. 40	Tottori.
		Brig. 20: Fukuchiyama.	Reg. 20	Fukuchiyama.
			Reg. 39	Himeji.
	Caval. Reg. 10; Field Art. 10; Comt. Bat. 10			Himeji.
	Eng. Bat. 10			Fukuchiyama.
	Siege Art. Bat. of Maizuru			Maizuru.
11th Division (Zentsuji)	Infantry	Brig. 10: Tokushima	Reg. 12	Marugame.
			Reg. 62	Tokushima.
		Brig. 22: Zentsuji	Reg. 44	Kochi.
			Reg. 43	Zentsuji
	Caval Reg. 11; Field Art. Reg. 11; Eng. Bat. 11: Comt. Bat. 11			Zentsuji
12th Division (Kokura)	Infantry	Brig. 12: Kokura	Reg. 47	Kokura.
			Reg. 72	Oita.
		Brig. 35: Fukuoka.	Reg. 24	Fukuoka.
			Reg. 14	Kokura.
	Caval. Reg. 12; Field Art. Reg. 12; Eng. Bat. 12; Comt. Bat. 12			Kokura.
	Siege Art.	Brig. 2: Shimonoseki	Regs. 5, 6	Shimonoseki.
		Bat. of Tsushima Is.		Keichi.
	Infantry Bat. of Tsushima Guards at Keichi			Izuhara.
13th Division (Takata)	Infantry	Brig. 15; Shibata	Reg. 16	Shibata.
			Reg. 30	Muramatsu.
		Brig. 26; Takata	Reg 50	Matsumoto.
			Reg. 88	Takata
	Caval. Reg. 17; Field Art. Reg. 19; Comt. Bat. 13			Takata
	Eng. Bat. 13			Ojiya.
14th Division (Utsunomiya)	Infantry	Brig. 27: Mito	Reg. 2	Mito.
			Reg. 59	Utsunomiya.
		Brig. 28: Utsunomiya	Reg. 15	Takasaki.
			Reg. 66	Utsunomiya.
	Caval. Reg. 18; Field Art. Reg. 20; Comt. Bat. 14			Utsunomiya.
	Eng. Bat. 14			Mito.

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Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters.			Garrison of corps
15th Division (Toyohashi)	Infantry	Brig 17: Toyohashi	Regs. 18, 60	Toyohashi.
		Brig. 29. Shizuoka	Reg. 34	Shizuoka.
			Reg. 67	Hamamatsu
	Caval. Brig. 4: Toyohashi		Regs. 19, 25, 26	Toyohashi.
	Field Art. Reg. 21; Eng. Bat. 15; Comt. Bat. 15			
16th Division (Kyoto)	Infantry	Brig. 18: Tsuruga	Reg. 9	Otsu.
			Reg. 19	Tsuruga.
		Brig. 19: Kyoto	Reg. 53	Nara.
			Reg. 38	
	Caval Reg. 20; Field Art. Reg. 22; Eng. Bat. 16; Comt. Bat. 16			Kyoto.
17th Division (Okayama)	Infantry	Brig. 34: Matsuye	Reg. 21	Hamada.
			Reg. 63	Matsuye.
		Brig. 33: Okayama	Reg. 41	Fukuyama.
			Reg. 54	
	Caval. Reg. 21; Field Art. Reg. 23: Eng. Bat. 17; Comt. Bat. 17; Mountain Art. Bat. 2			Okayama.
18th Division (Kurume)	Infantry	Brig. 23; Omura	Reg. 46	Omura.
			Reg. 55	Saga.
		Brig. 24: Kurume	Regs. 48, 56	
	Caval. Reg. 22; Field Art. Reg. 24; Mountain Art. Bat. 3; Eng. Bat. 18; Comt. Bat. 18			Kurume.
	Siege Artillery	Bat. of Saseho		Saseho.
		Bat. of Nagasaki		Nagasaki.
19th Division (Ranan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 37; Ranan	Reg. 73	Ranan.
			Reg. 74	Kankyo.
		Brig. 18: Kainei	Reg. 75	Kainei.
			Reg. 76	Ranan.
	Caval. Reg. 27; Field Art. Reg. 25			Ranan.
	Eng. Bat. 19			Kainei.
20th Division (Ryuzan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 39: Heijo	Reg. 77	Heijo.
			Reg. 78	Ryuzan.
		Brig. 40: Ryuzan	Reg. 79	Ryuzan.
			Reg. 80	Taikyu.
	Caval. Reg. 28; Field Art. Reg. 26; Eng. Bat. 20			Ryuzan.
	Siege Art. Bat. of Chinhai Bay			Masan.

NOTE. - Figures show numbers of brigades or regiments, etc.; names of the headquarters are given either after colon or dot.

SECTION II.—THE NAVY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Ancient Time.—Absence of stimulus at first and then the enforcement of seclusion policy during the Tokugawa period, caused the maritime and naval affairs of Japan to remain in a comparatively insignificant state. The only noteworthy instances of naval operations deserving mention are a seafighting at Danno-ura between the two clans of Genji and Heike in the 12th century, next the encounters at the time of Hideyoshi between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast when our fleet was rather hard pressed by a Korean Admiral. So far as bold maritime

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adventurers are concerned the predatory visit of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been for more important in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks were used to sail for commercial purpose to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.

The Restoration.—With the advent of the era of Meiji the isolation policy was abandoned, and urged by circumstances, even the Tokugawa Shogunate was obliged to purchase a number of warships. The Prince of Satusma and Tosa also purchased several. These warships formed the nucleus of the Imperial Navy, which in 1871 consisted of 17 warships with the aggregate tonnage of only 6,000.

Foreign Advisers.—Both prior to and after the Restoration, the Japanese Navy had foreign advisers and tutors, mostly English. The late Adm. Sir R. Tracey was the first foreign adviser in Japan, and then came about '73 Adm. Douglas with several assistants under him. Rear-Adm. John Ingles who occupied a similar position and retired a few years before the Japan-China war was the last foreign adviser the Japanese Navy had.

THE EXPANSION PROGRAM

The project to build a new fleet of about 500,000 tonnage has long been a cherished one, the first line fleet of 8 battleships and 8 armored cruisers to form the backbone of the fleet. It constituted a serious stumbling block for successive administrations, for placed between the equally urgent demands of the War Office and the Navy for their respective expansion schemes, since 1910 one Cabinet after another has fallen In June 1914 a temporizing measure to commence building 3 battleships was adopted. The declaration of war against Germany in Aug. 1914 was taken advantage of by the Okuma Cabinet to get approved the building of 20 destroyers, at the cost of ¥ 19,500,000.

Meanwhile, the Naval authorities were persuaded, from financial reason, to postpone the program till more favorable time and to content themselves for the present with building 4 dreadnaughts and some light cruisers and submarines. This, called 8-4 unit program, was adopted in the ordinary session (15-16) of the Diet. The Government included in the Budgets only the 1st year outlay of ¥45,000,000 out of the total of ¥354,000,000. In the 1918-19 Diet the project to complete the 8 battleships and 6 dreadnaughts program was passed as 6 year continuing work and roughly ¥350 millions were voted as fund to build 2 dreadnaughts, 3 cruisers, and 75 destroyers, submarines, etc. so that, including the appropriations previously made piecemeal, the total naval estimate set apart comes to ¥584 millions beginning with the 1918-19 year.

The lesson learned from the world war has persuaded the authorities to modify the original plan of construction. The battleships (32,000 displacement, 23 knots. 12 14-in. guns in the original program) were altered to 40,000 ton level with 16-in. guns and greater speed, while the dreadnaughts (27,500 tons, 25 knots, 12 14-in. guns in the original program) were to be redesigned to those of 35,000 type, 16-in. guns and greater speed.

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The 8-8 Scheme on Hand

There is reason to believe that the authorities have an ambitious project in hand, that of two "8-4" schemes including 16 battleships, 8 battle cruisers, etc., all in the first line. From financial considerations it has been decided, as Adm. Kato, Naval Minister declared in 41st session of the Diet, to put up with an "8-8" project as a modification of the original 8-6 scheme scheduled and to complete it by 1923, reserving the two "8-4" schemes to some near future.

The new plan is spread over 8 years beginning with 1920-21 and is to be completed by 1927. It proposes to build 4 battleships to replace the Fuso, Yamashiro, Ise, and Hyuga which enter upon the second period of their age in 1923-26; 4 battle-cruisers, 2 to replace the Haruna and Kirishima which reach their second period in 1923, and the other two as additional forces, besides a number of cruisers, destroyers, submarines, etc., to match. These when added to the 4 battleships and 4 battle-cruisers actually building or going to be built under the scheme already approved by the Diet, will complete the 8-8 scheme. The Naval force in the first line will total at the end of 1927 as follows:—8 battleships; 8 battle-cruisers; 23 cruisers; 77 destroyers; 80 submarines; 5 river gun-boats; 22 special ships.

Expenditure:—The total expenditures to be appropriated are estimated at ¥751,900,000 over and above the ¥408,000,000 already included in the 8-6 scheme that is spread over till 1923 and now in course of execution. There are also various necessary equipments to be attended to on land and sea involving ¥154,200,000, and ¥28,070,000 coming under the previous arrangements. All these are distributed as follows:—¥250,000,000 for 1921-22; ¥237,295,000 for '22-23; ¥198,729,000 for '23-24; ¥137,154,000 for '24-25; ¥116,463,000 for '25-26; ¥116,499,000 for '26-27; ¥116,681,000 for '27-28.

Minister of the Navy Defends Expansion

The Navy Department issued in April 1921 a statement in regard to the 8-8 program, embodying an interview given by Admiral Kato, the Minister of Navy, the Tokyo correspondent of the Associated Press of America. It was in substance as follows:—

Japan possessed a six-six unit fleet, or an eight-six unit fleet already at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. The financial conditions after the Russo-Japanese War, obliged the Navy to be contented with an eight-four unit, and subsequently with an eight-six unit fleet, before the present eight-eight unit scheme was completed.

This the Japanese Naval authorities consider the most moderate naval scheme for this Island Empire, the minimum capable of being constructed and maintained by it and adequate for the effective defence of this land against all possible future complications in the Far East. In formulating the 8 unit fleet, the Japanese Navy had no imaginary enemy in view. The Imperial Japanese Government has joined the League of Nations, and has expressed itself in favor of the proposed armament restriction. The Japanese authorities, however, do not for a moment believe that it behooves the Japanese navy, which is comparatively in an inferior position, for the present to offer either to restrict the armament construction or to scale

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pown her plan already formulated. "Japan is nevertheless prepared to carry out the limitation of armaments to a certain extent in case any reliable agreement is concluded among the leading Powers for the restriction of armaments. Japan does not want to insist on the maintenance of her eight-eight fleet under all circumstances."

NAVAL EDUCATION

There are for educational institutions, the Naval Staff College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, Mechanic School, Naval Cadet Academy, the Naval Engineering Academy, Paymaster School and the Surgery School, all throughly recast after the European War.

The Naval Staff College

The students admitted into this highest institution in the service are graded into five; namely, 1. A grade, 2 B grade, 3. Special course, 4. Engineering, and 5. Elective courses. The complement of students has been considerably increased, from 30 in the old system to 90 for ordinary officer students and from 15 to 25 for engineer-students.

Students of A grade are intended for staff officers and future commanders, and candidates must either be Lieutenants who have finished the Gunnery or Torpedo School or Navigation of the Special course at the College, or Commanders or other Lieutenants who have served afloat for at least two years. Applicants have to undergo the admission examination. Students of B grade are to receive special education in Gunnery, Torpedo or Navigation and only Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who are judged to possess required qualification are admitted on examination. In the Special course, which is divided into Navigation and Engineering, applicants for the former must be Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who finished the ordinary Navigation, while those for the latter must be Engineer-Commanders or Lieutenants who completed the ordinary naval Engineering course. Candidates for the Engineering course must be Engineer-Lieutenants who possess qualification similar to that of candidates for B grade. The Engineering course students receive higher educatiou in their speciality. To the Elective course are admitted on the recommandation of the faculty of the Naval Staff College and with the approval of the Minister of the Navy, deck officers, Engineer Captains or Commanders, Construction officers, Hydrographers, etc., also Lieutenants or Engineer Lieutenants of at least three years on active service, all these to pursue their respective specialities.

The Gunnery and the Torpedo School

The two establishments, which were formerly training institutes, have been elevated to regular schools. They both admit officers and non-commissioned officers and men, and the courses are classified into Ordinary, Higher and Special grades. The term of study varies from 4 to 6 months. The Ordinary course receives Sub-Lieutenant and Midshipmen who have attended active service for at least one year; the Higher course receives junior officers who have gone through the B grade course of the Naval Staff College, and the Special course takes, either on recommendetion or examination, deck officer, junior officers and petty officers who are required or desire to finish training either gunnery or torpedo practice. At the same time special course subdivided into Ordinary and Higher grades is establish-

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ed for petty officers and men. Those who are admitted to the former are under obligation to remain in the service for three years after the expiration of the regular terms, while for the latter this obligation term is four years. Graduates of the Government Nautical College are also admitted for training in gunnery.

The Mechanic School

This is a new institution intended to give both to junior engineers and artificers training in various subjects of naval mechanical engineering and mechanical sciences and practices. It is subdivided into 6 different branches, as operation of engines (ordinary and higher), electricity, carpentry, etc. Artificers of warrant officer rank and ordinary artificers who are admitted to the school are under obligation to give three to four years' extra service after the expiration of the ordinary term. The term of study is six months for officer-students and one month to one and a half years for artificer-students, according to the subject.

The Naval Cadets' Academy

This is the only institution for giving education to young men who aspire to become officers. The term lasts four years, including one year of practical training on distant voyage. Originally established in Tokyo, it was removed to the present site on Edajima, near Kure Admiralty, more than 10 years ago.

The Naval Engineering Academy

As a collateral institution to the above the present school educates aspirants who wish to become Naval Engineers, the term of study being the same as in the other. It is situated at Yokosuka.

Statistics 1918 (Dec.)

	Staff	Students	Graduates	No. admitted
Naval Staff College ..	92	147	173	127
Naval Cadets' Academy	67	491	124	195
Naval Eng. Academy..	98	1,023	1,485	1,518
Surgery School	31	69	125	138
Paymaster School.. ..	40	64	20	23
Gunnery School	74	1,039	1,595	1,692
Torpedo School	102	832	1,288	1,411

VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription, the former almost always supplying large numbers of men than the other, as the authorities prefer from evident reasons volunteers to conscripts. The active service lasts four years and the reserve seven years.

	Conscripts	Volunteers	Total
1913	2,145	3,112	5,257
1914	4,501	3,637	8,138
1915	5,176	5,231	10,407
1916	5,381	5,590	10,971
1917	2,870	4,265	7,135
1918	5,636	6,163	11,799

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CLASSICATION OF THE FLEET

According to the newly arranged classification in 1912 the ships are subdivided into:—(1) Battleships; (2) Battleship-cruisers; (3) 1st class cruisers (displacement over 7,000 tons); (4) 2nd class cruisers (displacement under 7,000 tons; (5) 1st class coast defence (displacement over 7,000 tons); (6) 2nd class coast defence (displacement under 7,000 tons); (7) 1st class gunboats (displacament over 800 tons); (8) 2nd class gunboats displacement under 800 tons); (9) 1st class destroyers (displacement over 1,000 tons); (10) 2nd class destroyers (displacement over 1,000 tons); (10) 2nd class destroyers (displacement 600-1,000 tons); (11) 3rd class destroyers (displacement under 600 tons); (12) 1st class torpedo boats displacement over 120 tons); (13) 2nd class torpedo-boats (displacement under 120 tons).

Organization of the Fleet

The new Fleet Organization Regulation issued in Dec. 1914 is based on the principle of placing on the first line eight battleships of superdreadnaught type, but this ideal formation cannot be realized until after the completion of the four super-dreadnaughts of the Fuso type to be effected three or four years hence.

NAVAL DOCKYARDS AND ARCHITECTURE

These exist at the four Admiralties of Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo and Maizuru. They all possess dry docks for accommodating large warships. The first two are each provided with two cradles, one each being qualified to undertake dreadnaughts, but the other to have only one each for building small cruisers and destroyers. Port Arthur possesses a dry dock. The Mitsubishi Shipyards at Nagasaki and the Kawasaki Yards at Kobe have each a capacity of building a superdreadnaught of 40,000.

Other Docks.—Besides these two private docks there are six others, including the Uraga, Fuji-Nagata, Asano and Yokosuka Docks, Osaka Iron Works and Mitsu-bishi's Branch Yard at Kobe, all of which are approved by the Navy and are at present busily engaged in the construction of warships on the 8-8 program.

Naval Architecture

The first warship built in Japan was the *Seiki* of 370 tons launched at Yokosuka in 1875. Till 1903 the largest warship constructed at home was the cruiser *Hashidate* of 4,228 tons. The improvement effected since that time is demonstrated by the building of the battleships *Kurama* (14,600 tons) and *Satsuma* (19,300 tons) in 1909. The launching in Oct. at Yokosuka of the *Kawachi* (20,800 tons), the 1st dreadnaught attempted at home, mark another stage in the progress of naval architecture in Japan.

Japan and Types of Warships

Japan has contributed something to the progress of naval construction of the world. It was Japan that first placed on her cruisers heavy guns for battelships and constructed torpedo-destroyers of far larger displacement than was previouss known among the naval experts of

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the world. The efficiency of these "abnormal cruisers" and "torpedo-boats" for practical purposes was sufficiently demonstrated in the Japan-China and the later wars.

Japan and Battleship-cruisers

The six armored cruisers designed by Japan, the *Asama*, *Tokiwa*, etc., several years before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war when their efficiency was significantly demonstrated, were a noteworthy departure in their being equipped by large calibre guns and armored by the Harvey steel. This innovation was carried still further in the *Tsukuba*, the first battle-cruiser in the world, the keel of which was hurriedly laid at Kure in June 1904. There was no model to follow while the mechanical equipments at the command of the authorities were adequate. To their great credit they completed this task despite of innumerable difficulties that turned up at every progress they made. She equaled a battleship in the power of main guns, and furnished a new type of cruisers that have been adopted by England and other powers.

Some idea of the progress made since then may be gathered from the successful launching of the *Kurama* (14,600 tons) in 1907 and of the *Hiyei* (27,500 tons) in 1912, both at the Yokosuka Dock. It is claimed that Japan has furnished another new design to the world by the construction of the latter, especially in the power of her main guns and speed. In Dec. 1920 the keels for the *Akagi* and *Amagi*, (41,000 tons each) included in the 8-6 which was expanded later to the 8-8 program, were laid at the Kure and Yokosuka Docks almost simultaneously. They are expected to be completed by June 1922. Their main armaments will be 8 18-inch guns. The work on the two other sister ships, *Atago* and *Takao* will soon be started by the Kobe Kawasaki Dock and Mitsubishi's Nagasaki Dock.

The New Superdreadnaughts

The *Nagato* and *Mutsu* (33,800 tons each), forming part of the 8-8 scheme were respectively undertaken in 1917 at Kure and Yokosuka and launched in Nov. 1919 and May 1920. The lesson of the European War was utilized in their engines and armament. The *Tosa* and *Kaga* (39,000 tons each) the keels for which were laid respectively in Feb. and July 1920 at the Mitsubishi Nagasaki Yard and Kawasaki Kobe Yard, are to be completed by the end of 1921. The *Kii* and *Owari* which from the main strength of the 8-8 fleet, will be put to the grids in the course of the 1922 fiscal year, the former at Yokosuka after launching of the *Amagi* and the latter at Kure after the *Akagi*.

Submarines

At the end of 1920 the Arsenals at Kure, Yokosuka and Sasebo had respectively on stocks 6 submarines while 5 each were being built at the Kawasaki Dock at Kobe and Mitsubishi's Nagasaki Dock. At present the Navy possesses about 20 submarines, this number to increase to 80 with the completion of the 8-6 scheme in 1923 and further to 120 in 1927 when the 8-8 fleet will come to exist.

Submarine School.—With the approval of the 43rd Diet (1920), a school was established at Kure in 1921 for training submarine officers and men.

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Latest Record in Rapid Work; Building of Destroyers

The building of ten destroyers in seven months ending April 1915 was a new record, so far as the rapidity of work is concerned, for at least twice that time was required before in building a destroyer at home. Such rapid work became possible owing to the necessary material being supplied at home, that is, armor-plates at the Government Steel-works, guns at the Kure Arsenal and Muroran Steel Foundry, and torpedoes and tropedo-tubes at the Naval Arsenals. The ten destroyers in question all bear the names of trees, as *Kusunoki* (camphor), *Umé* (plum-tree), and so on. They were built two each at the Mitsubishi and the Kawasaki Yard, one each at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, and Maizuru, and also at the Osaka Iron Works and Uraga Shipbuilding Yard. The construction of eight additional destroyers and two submarines was provided for in the Naval appropriation passed by the Diet in the 36th session. Of the eight one half was of larger size of 1000 ton displacement (2) built in England), the total outlay for the whole number being ¥13,676,916. The keels were laid in 1916. As also the case as regards the two submarines, for which ¥3,850,000 has been set apart, they displace 800 tons each.

Supply of Building Materials at Home

Japan is almost self-dependent as regards materials for war implements. Armor plates, rails, etc. are now turned out to the extent of about 190,000 tons a year at the Imperial Iron Works at Yawata, Kyushu. The armor plates are also produced at the Naval Yard belonging to the Kure Admiralty. The Minister of the Navy explained in the 31st session of the Diet that in resisting the penetration of heaviest projectiles the plates made at Kure proved even better, according to the test carried out by the authorities, than the productions of the leading steel foundries in the world. The Imperial Iron Works supplies its steel plates to both private shipyards and the Navy, and with the expansion of its scope, with ¥2,400,000 voted by the 36th session of the Diet, to be carried out as continuing work spread over three years, 60,000 tons of plates of greater thickness will be produced in a year. In 1908 a steel works was established at Muroran, Hokkaido. (capital *yen* 10,000) as a joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamships Co. and Armstrong and Vickers, with the countenance of the Navy. It is devoted to casting guns and some commercial products.

In wood teak from Siam and Oregon pines are used for decks, while foreign oaks, maples, etc. are used for decorative parts. Japanese "Zelkowa" oaks, etc. are also used for the latter purpose.

PERSONNEL OF THE ACTIVE SERVICE

Differing from the system followed in England the Japanese Admiralty organizes its staff of combatants on the plan of filling with officers of the active service the necessary complement at the outset of an emergency. This is the reason why our Navy is apparently over-staffed compared with that of England. The English fleet, which totals about 2,330,000 tons has the staff of combatants, from midshipmen to fleet admirals, numbering 3,111. The corresponding figures for our fleet are

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650,000 and 2,190 respectively. Reduced to per ton rate the British fleet has 1.35 officers against 3.42 of Japan.

Naval Officers' Promotion

Promotion by selection is the rule in our Navy. Candidates for special promotion are selected at the conference of the Admirals' Council. The time-limit for promotion is reduced to one half in time of war.

Midshipmen.—Graduates of the Naval Cadets' School are given about 8 months' practical exercise is in a training ship, and then commissioned on board warships in the active service.

2nd Sub-Lieutenants.—Midshipmen who have had over a year's practical exercise.

1st Sub-Lieutenants.—2nd Sub-Lieutenants who have been in the service and 1st Sub-Lieutenants are given lessons in Torpedo and Gunnery, each about 4 months.

Lieutenants.—1st Sub-Lieutenants of over 18 months in the service. Selected 1st Sub-Lieutenants and full Lieutenants are admitted into the junior course of the Naval College, Gunnery School or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

Lieut.-Commanders.—Lieutenants of over 5 years in service. Selected Lieutenants and Lieut.-Commanders who have been two years in the service on the sea admitted into the senior course of the Naval College, about one and half years.

Commanders.—Lieut.-Commanders of over two years in the service. Officers below Captain in rank may be admitted into the special course of the Gunnery or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

Captains.—Commanders of over two years in the service. Officers below Captain in rank may be ordered to enter or at their own desire admitted into the special course of the Naval College for about one year, to study some special art of their own choice or that officially assigned.

Rear-Admirals.—Captains of over three years in the service.

Vice-Admirals.—Rear-Admirals of over three years in the service.

Admirals.—Vice-Admirals who have seen many actual services or of special merits are promoted by Imperial order.

Encouragement to Warrant Officers

According to the Naval Officers' Appointment Regulations revised in March, 1920, the warrant officer of meritorious active service of no less than 5 years or who has finished the special courses of the Cadets' school, Naval Eng. or Paymasters' School may be commissioned and gradually promoted to Lieut.-Commander or to even higher ranks, instead of being limited to Lieutenantship as previously regulated. The age-limit of the Special Service Officers, as they are called, is longer than in the case of ordinary officers, that of Lieut., for instance, being 50 against 43 for ordinary or engineering Lieut., and 44 for non-combatant Lieut., as Surgeon, Paymaster, etc.

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Age Limit of Officers in Active Service

Fleet Admiral	No limit
Admiral	Beblow 65
Non-Combatant Vice-Admiral	„ 62
Vice-Admiral	„ 60
Non-Combatant Rear-Admiral	„ 58
Rear-Admiral	„ 56
Architect Captain or equivalent	„ 54
Captain or equivalent	„ 52
Engineer Commander or equivalent	„ 50
Commander or equivalent, and 1st class Warrant Officer or equivalent	„ 47
Lieut.-Commander or equivalent	„ 45
Lieutenant or equivalent	„ 43
Engineer 1st Sub-Lieutenant or equivalent	„ 40
1st and 2nd Sub-Lieutenant or equivalent	„ 38

N. B.—1st class warrant officer or equivalent of over 6 years in the service may be promoted to 1st Lieutenant or equivalent.

Officers and Blue Jackets on Active Service

Numbers of naval officers and blue jackets on active service were as follows at the end of 1918:—

Admirals to Rear Admirals and ranking officers, 110; Captains to Lieutenant-Commanders and ranking officers, 1,619; Lieutenants to 2nd Sub-Lieutenants and ranking officers 3,085 Midshipmen 193; 1st class warrant officers etc., 1,574; Warrant officers etc., 13,042; Blue jackets 47,998; Cadets at schools 743; total 68,364.

THE IMPERIAL FLEET

Battleships

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tube	Armor at water line (inches)	Main ar'ment
Shikishima	14,580	400	1898	18.0	5	9	12″(4); 6″(14)
Asahi	14,765	400	1899	18.0	4	9	12″(4); 6″(14)
Mikasa	15,362	400	1900	18.0	4	9	12″(4); 6″(14)
Hizen	12,700	374	1900	18.0	6	9	12″(4); 6″(12)
Katori	15,950	420	1905	1.80	5	9	12″(4); 10″(4)
Kashima	16,400	425	1905	18.8	5	9	12″(4); 10″(4)
Satsuma	19,350	482	1906	18 6	5	9	12″(4); 10″(12)
Aki	19,800	482	1907	20.0	5	9	12″(4); 10″(12)
Settsu	20,800	479	1910	20.5	5	—	12″(12); 6″(10)
Fuso	30,600	673	1914	22.0	6	12	14″(12); 6″(16)
Yamashiro	30,600	673	1915	22.0	6	12	14″(12) 6″(16)
Ise	30,600	673	1916	22.0	6	12	14″(12); 5.5″(20)
Hyuga	31,260	683	1917	23.0	—	12	14″(10); 5.5″(20)
Nagato	32,800	—	1919	23.0	—	12	16″(8); 5.5″(22)
Mutsu	38,800	660	1920	23 0	8	12	16″(8); 5.5″(20)
Battlship-Cruisers							
Ikoma	13,750	440	1906	20.0	5	7	12″(4); 6″(12)
Kurama	14.600	450	1906	21.0	5	7	12″(4); 8″(8)
Ibuki	14,600	450	1907	22.0	5	7	12″(4); 8″(8)

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Continued Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tube	Armor at water line (inches)	Main ar'ment
Hiyei	27,500	704	1912	25 0	8	—	14″(8); 6″(16)
Kongo	27,500	704	1912	25.0	8	—	14″(8); 6″(16)
Kirishima	27,500	•704	1913	27.5	8	—	14″(8); 6″(16)
Haruna...	.. 27,500	704	1913	27.5	8	—	14′ (8); 6″(16)
First Class Cruisers							
Asama ...	... 9,885	408	1898	20.1	5	7	8″(4); 6″(6)
Tokiwa	... 9,885	408	1898	20.0	5	7	8″(4); 6″(6)
Yakumo	... 9,735	407	1899	20.0	5	7	8″(4); 6″(12)
Azuma .	... 9,426	431	1899	20.0	5	6	8″(4); 6″(12)
Iwate ...	... 9,826	400	1900	20.0	4	7	8″(4); 6″(14)
Izumo ...	... 9,826	430	189 ·	20.0	4	7	8″(4); 6″(14)
Kasuga	... 7,700	344	1902	20.0	4	6	10″(1 ; 8″(2); 6″(14)
Nisshin	... 7,700	344	1903	20.0	4	6	8″(4); 6″(14)
Aso ...	... 7,800	443	1900	21.0	2	3	8″(2); 6″(8)
Second Class Cruisers							
Chitose...	... 4,792	305	1898	22.5	4	4½	8″(2)
Tsugaru	6,630	413	1899	20.0	6	3	6″(8)
Tone ...	... 4,100	400	1908	23.0	—	3	6″(12)
Chikuma	... 4,950	--	1911	26.0	—	—	6″(8)
Hirato...	... 4,950	—	1911	26.0	—	—	6″,(8)
Yahagi ...	... 4,950	—	1911	26,0	—	—	6″(8)
Suma ...	... 2,700	306	1895	20.0	2	2	6″(2)
Akashi ...	... 2,800	295	1897	20.0	2	2	6″(2)
Niitaka...	... 3,420	335	1901	20.0	—	2½	6″(6)
Tsushima	.. 3,420	235	1901	20.0	—	2½	6″(6)
Tatsuta	.. 3,500	—	1918	31.0	—	—	5″(4)
Tenryu	.. 3,500	—	1918	31.0	—	—	5″(4)
Kuma ..	.. 3,500	—	1919	33.0	—	—	5″(7)
Tama ..	.. 5,500	—	1920	33.0	—	—	5″(7)
Kitagami	.. 5.500	—	1920	33.0	—	—	5″(7)
Oi.. ..	.. 5,500	—	1920	33.0	—	—	5″(7)
First Class Coast Defence Ships							
Fuji ..	..12,649	374	1896	18.0	5	6	12″(4); 6″(10)
Iwami	..13,516	367	1902	18.0	4	4	12″(4); 8″(6)
Suwo..	..12,674	401	1900	19.0	5	4	10″(4); 6″(10)

Second Class Coast Defence Ships

Name	Displacement(to)	Sepde	When launched	Armament
Okinoshima	.. 4,126	16	1899	10″(3)
Hashidate	... 4,278	16	1891	12″(6)
Chiyo a ...	... 2,439	17	1890	4″(7)
Akitsushima	3,172	19	1896	6″(4)
Manahu ...	.. 3,916	21	1901	3″(2)

Name	Displacement ton)	Speed	When launched	Armament
Karasaki	..10,500	18	1900	3″(1)
Yamato	.. 1,502	13	1885	3″(4)
Musashi	.. 1,502	13	1885	3″(4)
Komabashi	... 1,230	—	1913	3″(3)
Wakamiya	... 7,600	—	1901	3″(2)

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First Class Gunboats

Chihaya	.. 1,263	273	1990	21.0	5	—	4″(7)
Mogami	.. 1,350	316	1908	23.0	—	2½	4″(7)
Yodo ..	.. 1,250	300	1907	22.0	—	2½	4″(7)

Second Class Gunboats

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched	Nominal speed	Main ar'ment
Uji	.. 620	'03	13.0	3″(4)
Sumida	126	'06	13.0	6″(2)
Fushimi	180	'06	13.0	6″(2)
Toba	.. 250	'11	15.0	3″(7)
Saga	.. 785	'12	15.0	4″(7)

First Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

Name	Displacement ton	When launched
Kawakaze..	.. 1,300	1915
Amatsukaze	.. 1,227	1916
Isokaze ..	.. 1,227	1916
Hamakaze	.. 1,227	1916
Tokitsukaze	.. 1,227	1916
Umikaze ..	.. 1,150	1916
Yamakaze	.. 1,150	1916
Urakaze ..	.. 955	1916
Tanikaze ..	.. 1,300	1918
Minekaze ..	.. 1,345	1919
Sawakaze	.. 1,345	1919
Okikaze ..	.. 1,345	1919
Shimakaze	.. 1,345	1920
Yakaze ..	.. 1,345	1920
Hakaze ..	.. 1,345	1920
Nadakaze	.. 1,345	1920

Second Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

Name	Displacement ton	When launched
Sakura ..	.. 600	1911
Tachibana..	.. 600	1912
Matsu..	.. 665	1915
Kashiwa ..	.. 665	1915
Kaba	.. 665	1915
Sakaki ..	.. 665	1915
Kusunoki ..	.. 665	1915
Ume	.. 665	1915
Katsura ..	.. 665	1915
Kiri	.. 665	1915
Kashi	.. 835	1916
Hinoki ..	.. 835	1916
Momo ..	.. 835	1916
Yanagi ..	.. 835	1917
Kayede ..	.. 665	1915
Sugi	.. 665	1915
Nire	.. 800	1919
Enoki	.. 835	1918
Keyaki ..	.. 835	1918
Maki	.. 835	1917
Tsubaki ..	.. 835	1918
Kuwa	.. 835	1918
Nara	.. 835	1918
Kaya	.. 850	1919
Momi	.. 850	1917
Take	.. 850	1919
Nashi	.. 850	1919
Kaki	.. 850	1919
Kuri	.. 850	1920

Third Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

	Displacement ton	When laun'ed	Speed knot	Torpedo tube
Shiranuhi	326	1899	30	2
Kagero	..326	1899	30	2
Usukumo	326	1900	30	2
Akebono	..345	1899	31	2
Oboro	..345	1899	31	2
Shirakumo	333	1901	30	2
Asashio	..333	1902	30	2
Murasame	381	1902	29	1
Asagiri	..381	1903	29	1
Wakaba	..381	1905	22	2

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	Displacement ton	When laun'ed	Speed knot	Torpedo tube
Harukaze	381	1905	29	2
Oikaze	381	1906	29	2
Shiratsuyu	381	1905	29	2
Hatsuyuki	381	1906	29	2
Shigure	381	1906	29	2
Yudachi	381	1905	29	2
Hibiki	381	1906	29	2
Shirayuki	381	1905	29	2
Hatsuharu	381	1906	29	2
Hayakaze	381	1906	29	2
Ariake	381	1904	29	2
Fubuki	381	1905	29	2
Arare	381	1905	29	2
Ushio	381	1905	29	2
Hatsushimo	381	1905	29	2
Kamikaze	381	1905	29	2
Yayoi	381	1905	29	2
Nenohi	381	1905	29	2
Kisaragi	381	1905	29	2
Yamahiko	240	1900	27	2
Asakaze	381	1905	29	2
Yugure	381	1905	29	2
Mikazuki	381	1906	29	2
Nowaki	381	1906	29	2
Yanagi	381	1905	29	2
Uzuki	381	1906	29	2
Minatsuki	381	1906	29	2
Natsukaze	381	1906	29	2
Matsukaze	381	1906	29	2
Kikuzuki	381	1907	29	2
Uranami	381	1907	29	2
Isonami	381	1908	29	2
Ayanami	381	1909	29	2

1st Class Torpedo-Boats

	Displacement tons	When launched
Shirataka	127	1899
Kasasagi	152	1900
Manazuru	152	1900
Chidori	152	1900
Kari	152	1900
Aotaka	152	1903
Hato	152	1903
Tsubame	152	1903
Hibari	152	1903
Kiji	152	1903
Sagi	152	1903
Uzura	152	1904
Kamome	152	1904
Hashidaka	152	1903

2nd Class Torpedo-Boats

Name	Displacement tons
No. 67	89
No. 68	89
No. 70	89
No. 71	89
No. 72	89
No. 73	89
No. 74	89
No. 75	89

The Standing Fleets

The standing fleets in Oct. 1920 were as follows (subject to change) :—

The first fleet (Yokosuka)

Fuso, Ise, Hyuga, Satsuma, Katori, Aki, with flotillas of the 2nd class destroyers besides torpedoes and submarines.

The Second Fleet (Kure)

Kongo, Hiyei, Haruna, with two combined flotillas of the 1st and 2nd class destroyers.

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The Third Fleet (Sasebo)
Kurama, Ibuki, Shikishima, with the 3rd class destroyer flotillas, besides flying corps and submarine flotillas.

NOTE.--Besides some form the training squadron for naval cadets or serve as gunnery training ship, while others have temporarily been put on reserve list or dispatched to the South Seas, China, etc. as independent squadrons. One cruiser is attached to Port Arthur Station.

SECTION III.—AVIATION

MILITARY AVIATION

Two officers who were trained in France and returned home 1911 were the first airmen in Japan. There were two others in 1912 and three more in 1913. Since then military training courses have been started at Tokorozawa, near Tokyo and Kagamigahara, in Gifuken, and every year a number of young flight officers are turned out.

The arrival of two American aviators in 1916 and their display of wonderful trick performances, especially by the young aviator Art Smith, was quite a revelation to the public who had become ashamed if not disgusted with the disgracefully backward state of our aviation. For these failures the motors, spoiled by abuse from consideration of economy and at best developing the maximum horse power of only 75 were responsible; the defective meteorological observation of upper atmospheric current was also partly at fault.

The question of improving the service having been keenly brought home, the authorities appropriated for the 1916-7 year the sum of ¥600,000, as against the ¥400,000 in the preceding year, it having been decided to constract between 30 and 40 flying machines during the year. In the 40th session (1918) the Diet voted a sum of ¥1,540,000 for the expansion of Military Aviation corps including the establishment of two new flying battalions. The allotment has been largely increased of late.

Aviation Battalions.—The Military Aviation Corps, created in 1915 at Tokorozawa, as a component part of the engineering corps, was reorganized and elevated to independent battalions. The military air service consists of four flying battalions, one each at Tokorozawa, Kagamigahara (Gifu-ken), Yokkaichi (Shiga-ken), and Tachiarai (Fukuoka-ken).

The latest addition is an aviation battalion at Heijo (Pingyang), Korea, where grounds and necessary equipments were completed in 1921 at the outlay of ¥2,500,000. The battalion will be brought to full strength by the end of 1923. It is expected to prove highly efficient in guarding over the frontiers and keeping order in the Peninsula.

Expansion of Military Aviation.—With a view to facilitating the proposed expansion of Military Aviation in 1919, a new Aviation Bureau was created in the Army Dept. and an Aviation Section in the Military Education Board. A Military Aviation School was first opened in January, 1919-20 to give training in the first year to about 100 students

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including both commissioned and noncommissioned officers. A few civilians were also admitted and were qualified in July, 1921.

In 1917 the Army ordered from Europe several 125 h.p. biplanes of the latest type, and next many powerful machines have since been ordered from France, England, and U.S., etc. By the end of 1920 the Army air force consisted of over 600 flying machines. These with more others to be produced at home, will form 10 flying battalions in near future.

An interesting fact in this connection is the dispatch in Aug. '18 of an aeronautical mission to the Italian front. It consisted of 22 officers (1 died there), and over 70 artisans. They returned home in Aug. '19. Equally noteworthy thing is the arrival in Feb. '19 of some 60 French army aviators including 17 officers headed by Col. Faure, through the kind offices and courtesy of the French Government for the purpose of giving training to the Japanese soldier birdmen. Their arrival has marked a new era in the benighted development of our aviation.

NAVAL AVIATION

Naval aviation in Japan dates from 1912 when our officers trained in France and America returned home. It was not long before that a training ground was established at Oppama near Yokosuka and experimental course was started in real earnest.

From 1912 till 1917, however, a small sum of ¥3–400,000 was yearly disbursed, to increase in 1918 to ¥1 million and to ¥2 millions in 1919, the total to aggregate ¥5,8000,000 in ten years. In 1920 the Naval Aviation program including 280 machines, to be completed by the 1922–23 fiscal year, was passed by the 43rd Diet.

At present the Yokosuka and Sasebo Naval Stations are each provided with 1 flying corps, but on the completion of the above program it will be increased to 5 corps each. The Kure and Maizuru Stations will also be respectively furnished with 4 and 1 corps by 1923. On May 29, 1921 the reorganization of the Naval Aviation Corps was gazetted as a preparatory step for the expansion program, and the training school at Oppama has begun to admit a few civilians; this is also the case with the Army Aviation School.

In May 1921, 20 British airmen were engaged by the Navy as instructors.

CIVILIAN AVIATION

Aviation by civilians is still a thing of future in Japan. There are some 20 airmen who have got training, most of them abroad, and eight of whom have been allowed to join the French military aviation service. With a few exceptions the rest may yet be said leading the life of martyrs. With no regular income or support they can hardly maintain themselves as aviators, for they have no machines good enough for public performance, the machines being poor things of only 50 or 60 h.p. that have become a

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byword from repeated failures. Some of the airmen have been obliged, therefore, to turn chuffeurs as means of livelihood. And yet Japanese are believed well qualified to make daring navigators of the air. Mr. Osaki, Dr. Kishi (oculist), Major Isobe, and Baron Shigeno (both in France) Mr. M. Goto, and Mr. Y. Sato are prominent civilian aviators. Mr. S. Tamai who opened a school in Tokyo was killed in 1917.

Aviation Association

The Imperial Aviation Association.—Is the first organization created in Japan and was incorporated in 1914. So earnestly has the business been pushed by the active Committee that already the roll of members number over 5,000. The fund at its disposal is however very scarce, and the Association is prevented from organizing work on any decent scale. One thing noteworthy in this connection is the two donations made by a certain American gentleman who entertains great hope for Japanese aviation.

The Emperor has also granted ¥ 500,000 to the Society. The Mitsui and Mitsubishi companies have since each contributed ¥ 100,000 to the funds and the Furukawa and Okura companies ¥ 50,000 each. Further subscriptions are being received, and the Society hopes to raise ¥ 3,000,000 by public subscription. To supervise the financial affairs of the Society, an Auditing Committee, consisting of Baron Shibusawa, Baron Okura, Baron Nakashima, and Mr. Wada, has been appointed. In 1918 a tract of land was bought in Etchujima, Tokyo where an aerodrome is now in course of construction. Mr. Masao Goto, an aviator belonging to the Association succeeded in April 1918 in a non-stop flight from Tokorozawa to Osaka and established long distance flight record in Japan, covering 300 miles in 6.20 hours. The Association is presided over by H.H. Prince, Kuni, Patron, while Marquis Okuma and Baron Sakatani act as President and Vice-President respectively. Add. Mitsubishi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. In June 1919 the Association was formally admitted to the International Aviation Convention.

In June 1918, the **National Aviation Society** was united with the Association. The Society created in Dec. 15 by Lt.-Gen. Gaishi Nagaoka (ret.) with the assistance of some forty prominent men and scientists interested in aviatian. The General is now a Vice-President.

Dr. Kishi's Aviation School.—Of the Aviation Schools established and maintained by private individuals, Dr. Kishi's institution is most noteworthy. An oculist by profession he abandoned it to devote himself to the training of aviators and the improvement of aircraft. His school is situated on the river Arakawa, Tokyo Prefecture, and covers an area of 50,000 tsubo including a workshop together with various equipments. It was opened in April 1918. Lieut T. Inouye (ret.) is the chief instructor.

Aviation at University.—In 1916 the chair of aviation was created in the Imperial University of Tokyo, appropriating the sum of ¥60,000 for the purpose.

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Victims of Avitaion

Since Lts. Kimura and Tokuda first fell victims to aviation in this country in 1913, over 50 airmen including 20 military, 16 naval, 8 civilians, besides 3 killed in the European battle-fields were killed up to July 1921, mostly owing to collapse of machines. Gales peculiar to Japanese topography are attributed to be the chief cause in most cases.

Encouragfment of Flight Officers

For the benefit of flight officers and families a special regulation was put in force in 1918 entitling them to pensions equal to those who are killed or wounded in battle. Further in Aug. 1919 the Imp. Bounty Regulation for birdmen came into force proving for special allowance of ¥10,000, ¥5,000 and ¥3,000 respectively to the families of a flight officer killed on duty, a non-commissioned officer and a private. Besides, disabled officers and men are granted allowance.

Aviation Activity in 1920–21

During the period in question aerial activity was much in evidence, various flying contests being carried out. The following were noteworthy among them.

Civilian Aviators' Meeting was held on Aug. 2 1920, under the auspices of the Imp. Aviation Association, in which Mr. S.E. Kirby, the young English aviator and Mr. Sanman the passenger lost their lives in the altitude flight owing to the collapse of the machine. **The Naval Flying** was carried out on Nov. 7 between Oppama and Maizuru with Yokkaichi as its intermediate stopping place. Then on Nov. 21 the **Aerial Mail Flight** was first tried in Osaka. In the first day three civilian aviators flew from Osaka to Zentsuji, (Shikoku), on the 2nd day, from Zentsuji to Kurume (Kyushu). Mr. Ishibashi carried the first prize. **In the Military Flight** held on April 16, 1921, one of the 5 participants, all sergeant-majors, fell victim to the defective machine. The **Yokosuka-Shiogama-Muroran Naval Flight** took place on May 16 and 17. Hours recorded by the quickest of the hydro-planes used were 11. 30, covering 450 miles. In the return flight the hours were shortened to 9.30 by Sub.-Lt. Kawaguchi. On May 21, the **Second Civilian Aviators' Meeting** was held at Susaki, Tokyo in which 9 machines took part. Mr. Nobuo Takahashi, the first-prize winner at the speed contest covered 18 K.M. in 8′ 48″. Then on June 4 a trial flight was made between Tokorozawa and Asahigawa (Hokkaido), 850 K.M. in distance, with the Salsmon Nos. 637 and 110 military machines of Japanese make, 250 h.p. each. Lt.-Higuchi piloting the former left Tokorozawa 6.40 a.m. reached the destination straight in 6 hrs. 15 min. The other machine piloted by Sergeant-Major Yoda that left at 7.00 a.m. reached Asahigawa at 4.30 p.m. after landing at Hakodate to get a fresh supply of gasoline. **A new record of looping** was set at the Kagamigahara military Aero-drome on June 5 by Lt. Kawaida, who in the course of 130 minutes looped the loop 456 times against the record of 405 times established by Captain Ozeki on May 17. The ban on trick-flying by military and naval aviators has lately been removed.

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CHAPTER XXIV

DIPLOMACY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Sentaro Kemuriyama, Professor of Diplomacy,
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The year 1894-5 may be said to mark a turning point in the modern history of Japanese diplomacy. The Japan-China War, arising out of the rival claims of both countries on Korea, put to the test the relative strength of the two Asiatic countries. In this tussle between the small island state of Japan and the grand, old Empire of China, the latter miserably broke down. This was a surprising revelation to the Occidental Powers, the dotage of China on the one hand and on the other the rising ascendancy of the Japanese nation. Viewed in this light, the Japan-China War was not only a struggle for hegemony between the two Oriental nations, but it may even be put down as event of far reaching influence upon the trend of the history of the whole world.

There was another circumstance which made the years of 1891-5 conspicuous in Japan's modern history. It was in these years that after repeated failures Japan finally succeeded in revising the humiliating treaties with the Powers, giving effect to the abolition of the anomalous system of Consular jurisdiction which had long been a sore point with the nation.

With this achievement Japan was entitled for the first time to associate herself with the senior Occidental Powers on a footing of equality and to participate with them in all that concerned Far Eastern problems. It may be noted in this relation that the Meiji Government had three outstanding foreign questions transferred to them from the preceding Tokugawa Shoganate,—i.e. (1) the determination of frontiers, (2) the revision of treaties, and (3) the Korean problem. The frontier questions comprised perennial disputes with Russia over the territory of Karafuto (Saghalien) in the north, and in the south the jurisdiction of the Bonin Islands, the Loo Choo Islands, and Taiwan (Formosa). As regards the Saghalien question, the several negotiations conducted thereabout with the Russian Government from before the downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate failed to bring about a definite settlement, the island being nominally left as a territory under the joint authority of Japan and Russia. The Loo Choo Islands, too, had long remained in a similar anomalous state, forming a bone of contention between Japan and China.

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The Saghalien question was finally solved by exchanging the island for the Kuriles, while almost simultaneously an open proclamation was issued deciding the jurisdiction of the Bonin Islands. With regard to the Loo Choo Islands and Formosa, serious complications arose with the Peking Government in 1874 on account of the landing of a punitive Japanese force on the latter island which had generally been regarded as an outside territory of China. Eventually, however, Japan agreed to withdraw her expeditionary troops from the island, but at the same time took prompt steps to effect once and for all the annexation of the Loo Choo Islands.

By 1879 all the outstanding frontier questions were brought to a settlement, and this enabled the Meiji Government to devote their undivided energies to the solution of treaty revision.

The Korean problem was after all resolvable to this, namely, whether Japan should regain her hold on the Asiatic Continent. It should be remembered that Japan and Chosen (Korea) are closely bound together not only by geographical relations, but by ties of tradition and blood. In ancient times, the southern part of the Peninsula had practically been under the sway of Japan, but with the growing predominance of the influence of China there, Japan had to abandon her claims upon the land in view of the trouble and expense entailed by frequent expeditions sent across the seas. Even the two expeditions undertaken by no less a personage than Toyotomi Hideyoshi failed to recover Japan's domination in the Peninsula.

Down to 1875 Chosen remained under the suzerainty of China, and in that year Japan approached Chosen and obliged her to conclude a treaty as an independent kingdom. In time the Court of Chosen was practically split up into two factions, Pro-Japanese and Pro-Chinese, and the intrigues between them became more frequent than ever, culminating in the imbroglios at Seoul in 1882 and 1884 which practically constituted a prelude to the outbreak of the Japan-China War.

The close of the war found Japan in the ascendant over the Peninsula, but in her haste to reap the fruits of victory, she miserably blundered, and gave room to Russia to step in and assume a dominant rule of the Court. Thus were sown the germs of conflict with Russia breaking out to war in 1904-5, which, as is well known, ended in victory for Japan.

It will be seen that it was at the cost of two disastrous international wars that Japan finally succeeded in securing predominance in the Chosen Peninsula. The case was, however, different with China, which is too big a country to fall under the exclusive dominance of one or two Powers.

While Japan was forced to retrocede the Liaotung Peninsula under pressure of the joint intervention of Russia, France and Germany, and, indeed, to give up, for the time being, her ambitions in the direction of territory on the Continent, the three Powers, taking advantage of their intervention, began to pursue a daring and aggressive policy toward the helpless Empire, imperilling the balance of power in the Far East. Fortunately England stood aloof from the concerted action of the three Powers. She even contrived a counter move, especially to guard her sphere of interest against the southern expansion of the Muscovite Empire. Her endeavor in this direction gave birth to the historic event of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The conclusion of this alliance came upon the whole world as a

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surprise and doubtless deserves a chapter in the history of modern diplomacy especially when it is considered that Japan had so far been generally regarded as a contemptible upstart in the East.

It is interesting to note *en passant*, that Japan's admission into the comity of civilized nations was not due to any convention concluded among the Powers, as in the case of certain Protestant or Mohammedan countries in Europe; neither was it attributable to such peculiar circumstance as those that entitled some states of the new World to participate in the concert of European Powers in the capacity of their dependencies or colonial states. It was solely through the strennous efforts of her own that she has acquired for herself her present position among the Powers,—an achievement little short of a miracle, indeed, for an Oriental nation of alien race and religion which had for centuries been following a path of civilization quite independent of the general trend in the Occident.

Just as she did in the introduction of Occidental civilization in its various aspects, Japan has exhibited her characteristic assimilability in adopting divers institutions of Europe relative to international law. Thus, only a few years after the Restoration of 1868 when the Franco-Prussian War broke out, she lost no time in declaring her neutrality in a manner perfect down to the minutest details, and, indeed she went the length of preventing as a matter of right due to her neutrality the French warship *Linois* from opening fire against a Prussian merchant ship in the port of Nagasaki. Then the appropriate measure she took as regards the *S. S. Maria Luz*, a Peruvian slave-trading vessel, was no less creditable.

In 1877 and 1879 she joined the International Postal Union and Telegraph Union, and in 1886 took part in the Geneva Convention of the Red Cross Association, while she became a party to the Declaration of Paris in 1857.

In the two great international wars as well as on the occasion of the Boxer trouble in North China, Japan's army and navy won the well-merited admiration of all for their faithful observation of the accepted rules of war. All things taken together, it is not to be wondered at that England was induced to depart from her traditional policy of 'splendid isolation' and to join hands with the island Empire in the Eastern Seas.

Lastly, Japan's participation in the great war, the capture of the German fortress at Tsingtau, China, the occupation of German possessions in the South Seas and the effective expulsion of the remnant of her commerce-raiding cruisers, has, it may be noted, been simply acturated by her sincere intention to maintain general peace in the Pacific to which she is pledged by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

TREATY WITH U. S. A.

Concluded at Washington, Feb. 21, 1911.

ART. I.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same

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terms as native subjects or citizens, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subject or citizens.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive, in the territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to native subjects or citizens, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the native subjects or citizens.

They shall, however, be exempt in the territories of the other from compulsory military service either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

ART. II.—The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories and shops of the subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for nationals.

ART. III.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents in all ports, cities and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Deputy Consuls and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall, on condition of reciprocity, have the right to exercise the functions and to enjoy the exemptions and immunities which are or may hereafter be granted to the consular officers of the same rank of the most favored nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorization may in its discretion cancel the same on communicating the reasons for which it is thought proper to do so.

ART IV.—There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigations. The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties, equally with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, subject always to the laws of the country to which they thus come.

ART. V.—The import duties on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, upon importation into the territories of the other, shall henceforth be regulated either by treaty between the two countries or by the internal legislation of each.

Neither Contracting Party shall impose any other or higher duties or

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charges on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed by either country on the importation or exportation of any article from or to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the like article imported from or exported to any other country. The last provision is not, however, applicable to prohibitions or restrictions maintained or imposed as sanitary measures or for purposes of protecting animals and useful plants.

ART. VI.—The subject or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other exemption from all transit duties and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects or citizens in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities and drawbacks.

ART. VII.—Limited-liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party and domiciled in the territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

The foregoing stipulation has no bearing upon the question whether a company or association organized in one of the two countries will or will not be permitted to transact its business or industry in the other, this permission remaining always subject to the laws and regulations enacted or established in the respective countries or in any part thereof.

ART. VIII.—All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of either High Contracting Party from foreign countries in national vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in vessels of the other Contracting Party, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever of denomination than if such articles were imported in national vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come direct from the place of origin or from any other foreign place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese vessels or in vessels of the United States, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of the other Party or of any third Power.

ART. IX.—In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports of the territories of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in these respects the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ART. X.—Merchant vessels navigating under the flag of Japan or that of the United States and carrying the paper required by their national laws to prove their nationality shall in the United States and in Japan be deemed to be vessels of Japan or of the United States, respectively.

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ART. XI.—No duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of the territories of either country upon the vessels of the other, which shall not equally, under the same condition, be imposed on national vessels in general, or on vessels of the most favored nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

ART. XII.—Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties, whether belonging to the State or subsidized by it for the purpose, shall enjoy in the ports of the territories of the other, the same facilities, privileges and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favored nation.

ART. XIII.—The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and the United States, respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects or citizens of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favored-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

A vessel of one of the Contracting Parties, laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports of entry in the territories of the other, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one of the said ports, and, continuing her voyage to the other port or ports of destination, there discharge the remainder of her cargo, subject always to the laws, tariffs and customs regulations of the country of destination; and, in like manner and under the same reservation, the vessels of one of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to load at several ports of the other for the same outward voyage.

ART. XIV.—Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favor or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on the same or equivalent conditions, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ART. XV.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native subjects or citizens in regard to patents, trademarks and designs, upon fulfilment of the formations prescribed by law.

ART. XVI.—The present Treaty shall, from the date on which it enters into operation, supersede the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation dated the 22nd day of November, 1894; and from the same date the last named Treaty shall cease to be binding.

ART. XVII.—The present Treaty shall enter into operation on the 17th of July, 1911, and shall remain in force twelve years or until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the Treaty.

In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to

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the other six months before the expiration of the said period of twelve years of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either Party shall have given such notice.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

(The 1st Agreement, concluded Jan. 30th 1902; The 2nd, Aug. 12, 1905)
The Alliance Treaty (3rd), concluded July 13th, 1911

PREAMBLE

The Government of Japan and the Government of Great Britain having in view of the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of the 12th August-1902, and believing that the revision of that Agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the Agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said Agreement, namely:—

A—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

B—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

C.—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India and the defence of their special interests in the said regions:—

ART. I,—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard these menaced rights and interests.

ART. II.—If by reason of an unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either of the High Contracting Parties should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other High Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. III.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangement with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

ART. IV.—Should either of the High Contracting Parties conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall impose upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such arbitration treaty is in force.

ART. V.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in circumstances entered into in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to

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be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the High Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and frankly upon all questions of mutual interests.

ART. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date. In case either of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years its intention of termination, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if when the date fixed for its expiration arrives either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto,* continue until peace is concluded. **etc.**

THE CALIFORNIA QUESTION (An Expose)

In May, 1913, an "Alien Land Act" was enacted by California legislature with the object of prohibiting the ownership of real property by aliens ineligible to American citizenship. The Japanese being regarded in America as belonging to this class of aliens, the intent of this legislation was to disqualify them from owing farming lands, although the law did not so specify it. In reality, its enactment was a culmination of the anti-Japanese movement in the western states of America, in which California played a most conspicuous role.

In brief, the law provided: All aliens eligible to American citizenship might acquire, possess, enjoy, transmit and inherit real property, in California, in the same manner as citizens of the United States. (Section 1). But aliens ineligible to American citizenship could neither own nor enjoy real property, and could, moreover, lease lands for agricultural purposes only for a term not exceeding three years. (Sec. 2). The provision of the section two was to be applied to any company, association or corporation of which a majority of the members were aliens ineligible to citizenship, or in which a majority of the issued capital stock was owned by such aliens. (Sec. 3). Whenever it appeared that any heir or devisee was prevented to take real property by reason of the provisions of this act, the court should order a sale of said property and distribute the proceeds to such heir or devisee. (Sec. 4). Any real property acquired in violation of said provisions should escheat to, and become the property of, the State of California. (Sec. 5).

Thus, the Land Act proved to be an apparent case of discrimination; for it withheld from one class of aliens, on account of race, what it gave to another. To wit: it not only deprived the Japanese of the right to own real property, but also limited to three years their right to lease lands for agricultural purposes.

While the bill, so designed to curtail the vested rights of the Japanese, had still remained with the law-making body of California, the Japanese Ambassador to America called the attention of the Federal authorities to the injustice of subjecting them to discriminatory legislation and requested their friendly intercession with the State of California, to which both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan readily gave their consent. But, for some political reasons, the bill became a law in spite of the wishes of the Federal Government.

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Thereupon the Japanese Ambassador lodged a formal protest with the former as regards the law; and latterly, negotiated with Mr. Bryan for an agreement purporting to protect the Japanese lawfully in America. In the meantime, however, a change occurred in the Japanese Government, and the new Cabinet, deeming it inadvisable to conclude the agreement in the form contemplated by its predecessor, discontinued the negotiations, and resumed instead the attitude of protests towards the Alien Land Act.

On the other hand, some of the prominent California politicians, who were not satisfied with the legislation in question, steadily kept at their agitation to impose further disabilities upon the Japanese farmers. President Wilson had succeeded, indeed, in calling a halt during the Paris Conference, but these men were prone to disregard international comity in the attempts to attain their end. They formed, or supported, the "Japanese Exclusion League of California," sponsored, and campaigned for, a movement to appeal to the people directly for the passage of a more stringent law in the matter of land tenure.

The initiative measure thus submitted to the electors by the Japanese Exclusion League was passed on the 2nd of November, 1920, and became operative on December 9th.

This law, in addition to re-enacting the provisions of 1913, (1) entirely takes away the right of the Japanese to lease lands for agricultural purposes, and provides that (2) no alien ineligible to American citizenship, and no company, association or corporation of which a majority of members are such aliens, or in which a majority of the issued capital stock is owned by them, may be appointed guardian of a minor respecting the real property owned by him. The effect of the latter clause, not to speak of the harsh character of the former, is to deprive the minors of Japanese descent, who are American citizens by the fact of their birth, of the benefit of their parents' guardianship over the pieces of lands they may happen to possess.

The Governments of America and Japan have, in consequence, once more undertaken the task of solving the questions raised in this manner. The Japanese Ambassador to America, Baron K. Shidehara, and the American Ambassador to Japan, Mr. R. H. Morris, who happened to be at Washington on leave, have been authorized to exchange their views for this purpose, and came to an agreeement on the following two points: (1) the necessity of concluding a treaty in order to meet the discrimination against the Japanese; (2) the exclusion of the existing Gentleman's Agreement from this treaty so as to leave it in its original form.

The Gentleman's Agreement mentioned above is called from the fact that Japan engaged herself vis-a-vis America voluntarily to restrict the Japanese emigration to the United States.

The outcome of the conversations now carried on at Washington remains to be seen. While there are certain minor points yet to be taken up, the substance of the treaty proposed accordingly, is to mutually accord the citizens or subjects of the parties to it the rights accorded other aliens in regard to the exercise of industries, occupations or other pursuits of life, and in regard to the ownership and enjoyment of real property.

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The Franco-Japanese Agreement (1907)

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of the French Republic, animated by the desire to strengthen the relations of amity existing between them and to remove from those relations all cause of misunderstanding for the future, have decided to conclude the following Arrangement.

The Governments of Japan and France, being agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal treatment in that country for the commerce and subjects or citizens of all nations, and having a special interest to have the order and pacific state of things preserved especially in the regions of the Chinese Empire adjacent to the territories where they have the rights of sovereignty, protection or occupation, engage to support each other for assuring the peace and security in those regions, with a view to maintain the respective situation and the territorial rights of the two High Contracting Parties on the Continent of Asia.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned: His Excellency Monsieur Kurino, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the President of the French Republic, and His Excellency Monsieur Stephen Pichon, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs, authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Arrangement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, the 10th of June 1907.

(L. S.) S. Kurino
(L. S.) S. Pichon

The Americo-Japanese Understanding

Note from the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State

"Japanese Embassy,
Washington, Nov. 30, 1908.

"Sir:—

"The exchange of views between us, which has taken place at the several interviews which I have recently had the honor of holding with you, has shown that Japan and the United States holding important outlying insular posssesions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, the Governments of the two countries are animated by a common aim, policy and intention in that region.

"Believing that a frank avowal of that aim, policy and intention would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good neighourhood which have immemorially existed between Japan and the United States, but would materially contribute to the preservation of the general peace, the Imperial Government have authorized me to present to you an outline of their understanding of that common aim, policy and intention:

"1. It is the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean;

"2. The policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China;

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"3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region:

"4. They also determined to preserve the common interests of all Powers in China, by supporting, by all pacific means at their disposal, the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire;

"Should any event occur threatening the *status quo* as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

"If the foregoing outline accords with the view of the Government of the United States, I shall be gratified to receive your confirmation.

"I take etc., etc., etc.

K. TAKAHIRA."

Note from the Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador

"Department ot State,
Washington, November 30, 1908.

"Excellency;

"I have the honor to acknowlege the receipt of your Note to-day, setting forth the result of the exchange of views between us in our recent interviews, defining the understanding of the two Governments in regard to their policy in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

"It is a pleasure to inform you that this expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the Government of the United States as appropriate to the happy relations of the two countries and the occasion for a concise, mutual affirmation of that accordant policy respecting the Far East, which the two Governments have so frequently declared in the past.

"I am happy to be able to confirm to Your Excellency, on behalf of the United States, the declaration of the two Governments embodied in the follwing words:"

Here follows a declaration identical to that given by Baron Takahira under the signature of Mr. Elihu Root.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONCERNING CHINA (1917)

On Nov. 8 there were made public simultaneously at Tokyo and Washington diplomatic documents in the form of Notes exchanged between Viscount Ishii, Japan's Special Envoy, and Robert Lansing, American Secretary of State, with regard to China. Secretary Lansing's Note is reprinted below, that of Viscount Ishii being merely a confirmation.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO VISCOUNT ISHII

"Washington, November, 2, 1917.

"Excellency:

"I have the honor to communicate herein my understanding of the agreement reached by us in our recent conversations touching the questions of mutual interest to our Governments relating to the Republic of China.

"In order to silence mischievous reports that have from time to time

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been circulated, it is believed by us that a public announcement once more of the desires and intentions shared by our two Governments with regard to China is advisable.

"The Governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries, and consequently the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous.

"The territorial sovereignty of China, nevertheless, remains unimpaired and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the Imperial Japanese Government that while geographical position gives Japan such special interests they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other Powers.

"The Governments of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China and they declare furthermore that they always adhere to the principle of the so-called "open door" or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

"Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any Government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China.

"I shall be glad to have Your Excellency confirm this understanding of the agreement reached by us.

"Accept, Excellency, etc. etc. etc.

"ROBERT LANSING."

The Arbitration Treaty with U.S.A.

(Promulgated first on 12th Sept., 1908; renewed on 23rd May, 1914)

ART. I.—Differences which may arise at a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two Contracting Parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th July. 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honour, of the two Contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third Parties.

ART. II.—In each individual case the High Contracting Parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special Agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the Powers of the Arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the Arbitral and the several stages of the procedure; It is understood that such special agreements will be made on the part of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Such agreements shall be binding only when confirmed by the two Governments by an exchange of Notes.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall remain in force for the period of five years from the exchange of the ratifications.

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ART. IV.—The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Washington, in duplicate, etc. etc.

[L. S.] (Signed) K. TAKAHIRA, [S. S.] Signed ELIHU ROOT.

FRANCO-JAPANESE DECLARATION CONCERNING INDO-CHINA

The two Governments of Japan and France, while reserving the negotiations for the conclusion of a Convention of Commerce in regard to the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, agree as follows:—

The treatment of the most favoured nation shall be accorded to the officers and subjects of Japan in French Indo-China in all that concerns their persons and the protection of their property, and the same treatment shall be applied to the subjects and protégés of French Indo-China in the Empire of Japan until the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between Japan and France on the 4th of August, 1896.

Paris, the 10th of June, 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.
(L. S.) S. PICHON.

JAPAN-CANADIAN MEMORANDUM CONCERNING JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS

The outbreak of anti-Japanese agitation in British Columbia in 1907 resulted in the exchange of the following letters between the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Canadian Minister of Labour who expressly came over to Japan in November '07 on behalf of the Canadian Government.

British Embassy, 23/12/07.

To H. E. Count HAYASHI, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that since my arrival in Tokyo, I have had several interviews at the Imperial Foreign Office with reference to the subject of Japanese immigrants entering Canada, and I understand that the Imperial Japanese Government is not able to accede to my wishes in the matter of limiting the number of the above immigrants. I am therefore persuaded, in the sequel of negotiation, that it is quite unneccessary for me to further dispute the fact that the Canadian Government's desire can not be acceded to. Nevertheless in the course of the aforesaid friendly interviews, I have received evidence that the Japanese Government entertains a sincere wish that effective measures should be taken to avert the recurrence of disturbance in British Columbia, and I gather that, for the purpose of promoting that object the Imperial Government entertains the intention of voluntarily imposing restrictions within proper limits. Such being the case, I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will give some public assurance as to the existence of such intention on the part of the Imperial Government, previously to my return from my mission. The Canadian Government has always desired that the friendly relation existing between the two

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countries should be maintained, and I am fully persuaded that the Imperial Government is earnestly solicitous about a solution of the difficult situation in British Columbia, which I have had the honour to explain.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) RUDOLF LEMIEUX.

Foreign Office, Tokyo, 23/12/07.

To the Honourable R. LEMIEUX, &c.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that the existing Treaty between Canada and Japan absolutely guarantees to Japanese subjects full liberty to enter, travel and reside in any part whatsoever of the Dominion of Canada. Nevertheless it is not the wish of the Imperial Government to insist upon complete enjoyment of the rights and privileges secured by this Treaty when special circumstances arise in Canada to interfere with the implementing of the same. In accordance with this spirit and in consideration of recent occurrences in Canada, the Imperial Government has resolved to adopt effective measures for limiting emigration to Canada. In order to carry out that purpose, and comply with the wishes of the Canadian Government so far as the intentions of the Empire permit, the Imperial Government intends to give the matter profound consideration in pursuance of the state of local affairs in Canada. Although, as Your Excellency states in your despatch, I am unable to express agreement with some of the propositions advanced by you on behalf of the Canadian Government, I am persuaded from what you say that you credit the intention of the Imperial Government to spare no effort which may promote the friendship existing between the two countries, and to increase and strengthen their amicable relations. Further, I am persuaded that the full interchange of views which has taken place between us on this occasion will largely contribute to that desirable result, and I can not thank you too much for the unreserved and courteous explanations you have given me as to the attitude and wishes of Your Excellency's Government.

I take this opportunity, &c.,

(Signed) HAYASHI TADASU.

RECIPROCAL PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY IN CHINA

For the reciprocal protection of industrial property in China which has not yet joined the International Convention, special agreements have been concluded between Japan and various Western Powers as follows:—

U. S. A.	6th Aug., 1908	12th Aug., 1908
France	——	19th May., 1911
Russia	23rd June, 1911	4th Mar., 1913

Similar arrangements have since been made with England, Germany and Sweden.

JAPAN'S NEW RAILWAY CONCESSION IN MANCHURIA

In Oct. 1913 China entered into agreement with Japan for the construction of four railway lines in Manchuria with funds to be supplied by Japan. These lines are as follows:—

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1. **Hsupingchieh-Taonanfu Line.** - (241 miles). The traffic from Hsupinchieh to Chengchiatun is being carried on daily by over fifty carts. This fact alone will give an idea of the volume of goods and passenger traffic over this section. Farther west of Chengchiatun up to Taonanfu the work of reclaiming waste lands in the estates of several Mongolian princes such as T'aerhhhan, South Kuoerhlossu, Tushlhtu, and Chasakutu, is in progress with enterprise and vigor rarely seen among Mongolians. The valley of the Taroerh River running through Taonan Prefecture is compartively fertile.

2. **Changchun-Taonan Line.**—(150 miles). This route passes through small marts like Pachiatzu, Fulungchuan, Chaglingtsu, and Chichingtzu, but it is expected to take six or seven working years before it will be placed on a paying basis.

3. **Taonanfu-Jehol Line.** - (The exact distance not ascertainable). There are two routes leading from Jehol to Eastern Mongolia, one running to Chenchiatun along the West Liao and the other reaching Taonanfu along the southern foot of the Hingan Ranges. The latter route traverses a far more fertile country than the former and is preferable as a railway route.

4. **Kaiyuan-Hailungcheng Line.**—(130 miles). The Eastern Hill District, through which the proposed line is to run is held as the richest granary of South Manchuria, containing such towns as Taolu, Takata, Tatuchuan, Shanghengtzu, etc.

The funds, chiefly to be supplied by the South Manchuria Railway, are said to be ¥30,000,000 or 50,000,000 and subject to the following conditions: (1) Interest, 5.3 %; (2) security, railways; (3) the terms of redemption to be 50 years and the railways to be purchasable by the Chinese Government after the lapse of 30 years from the constructions; (4) chief engineer and materials to be supplied by the creditor country; (5) managers to be appointed by the two countries. Concerning the immediate and prospective value of the lines Mr. Shirani, Chief of the Civil Administration of the Kwantung Government-General, is quoted to have remarked to this effect:—

The line that connects Hsupingchieh with Taonanfu via Paokumen and Chengchiatun may prove fairly remunerative at once, as it passes through many distributing centres of commodities, and districts that are comparatively well cultivated and populous. The line going to Hailungcheng is also placed in a similarly advantageous condition. The prospect for the other two lines is not so favorable, and at least years must elapse after the construction before they can yield a sufficient return. To the west of where these four lines are to run lies the vast unexploited region of Mongolia, whose economic development will prove a good source of receipts both to passenger and freight traffic. The population within the limits of the four lines numbers between 20 and 30 millions but the region can easily support double this number. The farming as at present pursued is so rough that each family occupies on an average 25 to 35 acres.

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THE SINO-JAPANESE TREATIES

(Gazetted on June 9th, 1915)

At the meeting in the Palace on 7th June, 1915 of the Privy Council, the terms of the treaties between China and Japan were approved, and later presented to H. I. M. the Emperor. His Majesty gave Imperial sanction to the terms thereof, on the 8th June, at the Foreign Office, the treaties between the two countries regarding Kiaochou, Manchuria and East Inner Mongolia, were duly ratified by Minister Liu, representing the Republic of China, as Minister Plenipotentiary, and Baron Kato Minister of Foreign Affairs, representing Japan, also as Minister Plenipotentiary.

We give below in full the treaties, as signed concerning Kiaochou, Manchuria and East Inner Mongolia.

Treaty Respecting the Province of Shantung

(Signed at Peking, May 25th, 1915)

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, being desirous to maintain the general peace of the Far East and to further strengthen the relations of amity and good neighbourhood existing between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose and to that end have named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Mr. Eki Hioki, Jushii, Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of China: and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, Mr. Lu-Cheng-hsiang, Tsung-Ching, First Class of the Order of Chin-Ho, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full Powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I. The Chinese Government engage to recognize all matters that may be agreed upon between the Japanese Government and the German Government respecting the disposition of all the rights, interests and concessions, which, in virtue of treaties or otherwise, Germany possesses *vis-a-via* China in relation to the Province of Shantung.

Article II. The Chinese Government engage that, in case they undertake the construction of a railway connecting Chefoo or Lungkou with the Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway, they shall, in the event of Germany's surrendering her right of providing capital for the Chefoo-Weihsien railway line, enter into negotiations with Japanese capitalists for the purpose of financing the said undertaking.

Article III. The Chinese Government engage to open, of their own accord, as early as possible, suitable cities and towns in the Province of Shantung for the residence and trade of foreigners.

Article IV. The present Treaty shall take effect on the day of its signature.

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The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty Emperor of Japan and by His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, and the ratifications thereof be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty made in duplicate, in Japanese and in Chinese, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Peking the 25th day of the 5th month of the 4th year of Taisho, corresponding to the 25th day of the 5th month of the 4th year of the inauguration of the Republic of China.

(signed EKI HIOKI. (seal)
&c., &c., &c.,
(signed) LU CHENG-HSIENG. (seal)
&c., &c., &c.,

Treaty Respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia

(Signed at Peking, May 25, 1915)

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, being desirous to develop the economic relations of the two countries in the regions of South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose and to that end have named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Mr. Eki Hioki, Jushii, Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of China; and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, Mr Zu Cheng-hsieng, Tsung-Ching, First Class of the Order of Chia-Ho, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full Powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I. The High Contracting Parties mutually agree to extend the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen, and the term relating to the South Manchurian Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway, to a period of ninty-nine years respectively.

Article II. The subjects of Japan shall be permitted in South Manchuria to lease land necessary either for erecting buildings, various commercial and industrial uses or for agricultural purposes.

Article III. The subjects of Japan shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in South Manchuria and to carry on business of various kinds -- commercial, industrial and otherwise.

Article IV. The Government of China shall permit joint undertakings in Eastern Inner Mongolia, of the subjects of Japan and citizens of China, in agriculture and industries auxiliary thereto.

Article V. With respects to the three preceding Articles the subjects of Japan shall produce before the local authorities the passport duly issued for the purpose of registration, and shall also submit themselves to the police laws and regulations and taxes of China.

In civil and criminal suits, the Japanese consular officer, where a Japanese subject is the defendant, and the Chinese official, where a Chinese citizen is the defendant, shall respectively try and decide the

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case, both the Japanese consular officer and Chinese official being permitted each to send his agent to attend the trial of the other to watch the proceedings; provided that in civil suits arising out of land disputes between Japanese subjects and Chinese citizens, the cases shall be tried and decided by the joint tribunal composed of the properly authorized officials of the two countries in accordance with the laws and local usages of China.

In the future when the judicial system in the said regions shall have been completely reformed, all civil and criminal suits involving Japanese subjects shall be wholly tried and decided by the law-courts of China.

Article VI. The Government of China engage to open of their own accord, as early as possible suitable cities and towns in Eastern Inner Mongolia, for the residence and trade of foreigners.

Article VII. The Government of China agree to a speedy fundamental revision of various agreements and contracts relating to the Kirin-Changchun Railway on the basis of the terms embodied in railway loan agreements which China has heretofore entered into with various foreign capitalists.

If, in future, the Chinese Government grant to foreign capitalists, in matters that relate to railway loans, more advantageous terms than those in the various existing railway loan agreements, the above-mentioned Kirin Changchun Railway Loan Agreement shall, if so desired by Japan, be further revised.

Article VIII. Except as otherwise provided in this Treaty, all existing treaties between Japan and China with respect to Manchuria shall remain in force.

Article IX. The present Treaty shall take effect on the day of its signature.

Documents in Connection with the Treaties

A number of Official Notes were exchanged on May 25th, 1915, between the Representatives of the two countries, some of them being as follows:—

No Lease or Alienation of Shantung:—

The Chinese Government will never lease or alienate, under any designation whatever, to any foreign Power any territory within or along the coast of the Province of Shantung or any island lying near the said coasts.

Lease of Port Arthur & Dairen:—

I have the honour to state that respecting the stipulation of Art. I of Treaty relating to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, extension of the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen shall expire in the eighty-sixth year of the Republic, that is to say, in the year 1997 of the Christian Era. The date for reversion to China of the South Manchuria Railway shall fall due in the ninety-first year of the Republic, that is to say, the year 2002 of the Christian Era, and the clause in Art XII of the original Chinese Eastern Railway Agreement, providing that the Chinese Government may take over the Railway after years from the day on which it is opened for traffic, is hereby declared null and void. The term with respect to the Antung-Mukden Railway

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shall expire in the ninety-sixth year of the Republic, that is to say, the year 2007 of the Christian Era.

Grant of Working Mines :—

I have the honour to state that when the undermentioned mines in South Manchuria (exclusive of those mining lots which have already been prospected or worked) have at an early date been examined and selected by Japanese subjects, permission to prospect or work such mines will be granted by the Chinese Government: but until the Mining Law becomes definitely operative, the practice at present in force shall be followed.

PROVINCE OF FENGTIEN

Locality	District	Mineral
Niu Hsiu Tai	Pen-hsi	Coal
Tien Shih Fu Kou	Pen-hsi	„
Shan Sung Kang	Hai-lung	„
Tieh Ch'ang	T'ung-hua	„
Nuan Ti T'ang	Chin	„
An Shan Chan region	From Liao-yang to Penhsi	Iron

PROVINCE OF KIRIN

(Southern Portion)

Sha sung Kang	Ho-lung	Coal and Iron
Kang Yao	Kirin	Coal
Chiu P'i Kou	Hua-tien	Gold

Foreign Capital for Chinese Railways in South Manchuria :—

The Chinese Government will, when it is proposed in future to build railways is South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, employ Chinese capital for the purpose, and if foreign capital should be required, they will negotiate first with Japanese capitalists for a loan ; and further, when the Chinese Government propose to raise a loan abroad on the security of the taxes of the above-mentioned regions (excluding, however, the salt gabelle and customs duties which are already made securities for the loans of the Chinese Central Government), they will first consult Japanese capitalists.

Preference of Japanese Instructors in South Manchuria :—

If, in future, the Chinese Government desire to employ foreign advisers and instructors on political, financial, military and police affairs in South Manchuria, preference will be given to Japanese.

Lease in South Manchuria & East Inner Mongolia : —

I have the honor to state that it is understood that the term "lease" mentioned in Art. II. of the Treaty respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, includes leases for a long term up to thirty years and unconditionally renewable.

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Police & Taxation Regulations in South Manchuria :—

I have the honour to state that in regard to the police law and regulations and taxation, to which Japanese subjects are to submit according to the stipulations of Art. V of the Treaty respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, the Chinese authorities should consult the Japanese consular officer before they are carried into effect, I avail, etc.

Japanese Capitalists & Han-Yeh-Ping Co. :—

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that in view of the very close relations subsisting between Japanese capitalists and the Han-Yeh-Ping Company the Chinese Government engage to approve the agreement that may be concluded in future between the Company and Japanese capitalists for its joint undertaking, and not to confiscate it, to nationalise it without the consent of the Japanese capitalists, or to permit it to contract any foreign loan other than Japanese.

Foreign Shipyard, Coaling-station etc. in Fukien :—

In reply to your Excellency's note of to-day's date, I have the honour to make the declaration that the Chinese Government will in no case permit a foreign Power to build a shipyard, military coaling-station, naval station, or any other military establishment, nor do they intend to build the above-mentioned establishments with foreign capital.

Disposition of Kiaochou Bay on Restoration of Peace : —

In the name of the Imperial Government, I have the honour to make the following declaration to your Excellency's Government :—

If, upon the conclusion of the present war, the Japanese Government should be given an absolutely free disposal of the leased territory of Kiaochou Bay, they will return the said territory to China, subject to the following conditions : —

1. Opening of the whole of Kiaochou as commercial port ;
2. Establishment of Japanese settlement in the locality to be designated by the Japanese Government ;
3. Establishment, if desired by the Powers, of an international settlement ;
4. Arrangements to be made, before the return of the said territory is effected, between the Japanese and Chinese Governments, with respect to the disposal of German public establishments and properties and with regard to the other conditions and procedures.

THE NEW CHINESE CONSORTIUM AGREEMENT

(Signed on Oct 15, 1920 by Representatives of British, French, Japanese and American groups)

This agreement, which was proposed by Mr. T. Lamont, of the J. P. Morgan & Co., was at first objected to by the Japanese Government who feared that its operation may have the effect of jeopardizing Japan's vital interests in Manchuria and Mongolia and of affecting the efficiency and economic value of the railways already laid or about to be laid in those regions with Japanese loans and therefore starving the South Manchuria Railway by frustrating its feeder-plan. This difficulty was

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a last removed through the efforts of the bankers forming the Japanese group who pointed out that the fear entertained was covered by Art. 2 of the Agreement and argued that the matter should better be left to the good-faith of America and other ally. The full official text runs as follows :—

An agreement made the fifteenth day of October, 1920, between the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, having its office at 9 Gracechurch Street in the City of London (hereinafter called "the Hongkong Bank") of the first part,

The Banque de L'Indo-Chine having its office at 15 bis Rue Laffite, Paris (hereinafter called "the French Bank") of the second part,

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited having its office at Yokohama in Japan (hereinafter called "the Japanese Bank") of the third part, and,

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., Messrs. Kuhn Loeb & Co., the National Bank, New York, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston and the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago (hereinafter called "the American Managers") acting as to the United Kingdom by Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell & Co., of 22 Old Broad Street in the city of London and as to France by Messrs. Morgan Harjes & Co. of Paris of the fourth part,

Whereas the Hongkong Bank, the French Bank, the Japanese Bank and the American Managers are acting for the purposes of this agreement as the representatives of the British, French, Japanese and American groups respectively,

And whereas the British, French, Japanese, and American groups were formed with the object of negotiating and carrying out Chinese loan business,

And whereas their respective governments have undertaken to give their complete support to their respective national groups the parties hereto in all operations undertaken pursuant to the agreement hereinafter contained and have further undertaken that in the event of competition in the obtaining of any specific loan contract the collective support of the diplomatic representatives in Peking of the four governments will be assured to the parties hereto for the purpose of obtaining such contract,

And whereas the said national groups are of the opinion that the interests of the Chinese people can in existing circumstances best be served by the co-operative action of the various banking groups representing the investment interests of their respective countries in procuring for Chinese government the capital necessary for a program of economic reconstruction and improved communications,

And whereas with these objects in view the respective national groups are prepared to participate on equal terms in such undertakings as may be calculated to assist China in the establishment of her great public utilities and to these ends to welcome the co-operation of Chinese capital.

Now it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows :—

1. Each group reserves to itself the right of increasing or reducing the number of its own members but so that any member of a group

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dropping out shall remain bound by the restrictive provisions hereof and any member of a group coming in shall become subject to the restrictive provisions hereof and so that no group shall (without the consent of the others) be entitled to admit into its group a new member who is not of its nationality and domiciled in its market. The admission of any new group shall be determined by the parties hereto subject to the approval of their respective governments.

2. This agreement relates to existing and future loan agreements which involve the issue for subscription by the public of loans to the Chinese Government or to Chinese Government departments or to provinces of China or to companies or corporations owned or controlled by or on behalf of the Chinese Government or any Chinese provincial Government or to any party if the transaction in question is guaranteed by the Chinese Govenment or Chinese provincial Government but does not relate to agreements for loans to be floated in China. Existing agreements relating to industrial undertakings upon which it can be shown that substantial progress has been made may be omitted from the scope of this agreement.

3. The existing agreements and any future loan agreements to which this agreement relates and any business arising out of such agreements respectively shall be dealt with by the said groups in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

4. This agreement is made on the principle of complete equality in every respect between the parties hereto and each of the parties hereto shall take an equal share in all operations and sign all contracts and shall bear an equal share of all charges in connexion with any business (except stamp duties and any charges of and in connection with the realization by the parties hereto in their respective markets of their shares in the operations) and the parties hereto shall conclude all contracts with equal rights and obligations as between themselves and each party shall have the same rights, privileges, prerogatives, advantages, responsibilities, and obligations of every sort and kind. Accordingly preliminary advances on account of or in connection with business to which this agreement relates shall be borne by each of the parties hereto in equal shares and each of the parties hereto shall be entitled to participate equally in the existing agreements and will offer to the other parties hereto an equal participation with itself in any future loan business falling within the scope of this agreement. Should one or more of the parties hereto decline a participation in the existing agreements or any of them or in any such future loan business as aforesaid the party or parties accepting a participation therein shall be free to undertake the same but shall issue on its or their markets only.

5. All contracts shall so far as possible be made so as not to impose joint liability on the parties hereto but each of the parties hereto shall severally liquidate its own engagements or liablities. The parties hereto will so far as possible come to an understanding with regard to the realization of the operations but so that such realization in whatever manner this may take place shall be for the separate benefit of each of the parties hereto as regards their respective participations therein and so that each of the parties

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hereto shall be entitled to realize its participation in the operations only in its own market it being understood that the issues in the respective markets are to be made at substantial parity.

6. Any one or more of the parties hereto who shall have accepted its or their participation in any business hereunder shall be entitled by notice in writing to call upon the other or others of the parties hereto who propose to issue their own respective participations to issue for the account of the party or parties giving such notice or notices either all or one-half of the amount which may constitute the participation of the party or parties giving such notice or notices and the party of parties so called upon shall issue the said amount or amounts (hereinafter called "the residuary participation") specified in such notice or notices, upon and subject to the terms and conditions following, viz.:—

(1) Such notice or notices must be received by the other or others of the parties hereto before the execution of the final agreement for the issue of the loan or (in the case of an issue of a part only of the loan) of so much thereof as the parties hereto may from time to time agree to issue.

(2) The party or parties to whom such notice or notices shall have been given shall be entitled to decide among themselves and without reference to the party or parties giving such notice or notices as to which one or more of them shall issue the Residuary Participation but in default of any such decision they shall issue the same equally between them.

(3) In issuing the residuary participation no distinction shall be made between the residuary participation and the amount or amounts issued on its or their own account by the party or parties issuing the residuary participation which shall in all respects be subject to the conditions of the respective syndicates which may be formed for the purpose of effecting the issue.

(4) Each of the parties issuing the residuary participation shall be entitled to decide for itself and without reference to the party or parties giving such notice or notices as to what expenses shall be incurred in relation to the issue of the total amount issued by such party.

(5) The party or parties issuing the residuary participation shall be entitled between them to charge the party or parties giving such notice or notices with a commission of not exceeding 1½ per cent. on the nominal amount of the residuary participation and also with a *pro rata* share of the total expenses which the issuing party or parties may in their sole discretion incur in relation to the whole issue and being in the proportion which the residuary participation bears to the total nominal amount of the issue.

(6) The party or parties issuing the residuary participation shall not by virtue of this agreement incur any responsibility to subscribe for the residuary participation or to cause the same to be subscribed.

(7) Each party issuing the residuary participation shall apply all subsciptions received by it *pro rata* between the residuary participation issued by it and the amount issued by such party on its own account.

(8) Each of the parties issuing the residuary participation will apply for and use its best endeavors to obtain a quotation on its

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market for the total amount issued by it.

(9) No issue of the residuary participation or any part thereof shall be made by the party or parties giving such notice or notices unless mutually agreed by the parties hereto.

7. No participation shall be given by any one of the parties hereto outside its own market. Any participation given in its own market by any one of the parties hereto shall be for its own market only or in the event of the issue including any of the residuary participation for the accounts *pro rata* of the issuing bank and the party or parties giving such participation, the party giving the same shall use its best endeavors to secure that no part of such participation shall be transferred to parties outside the market of the party giving the same. Any other participation shall be given only with the consent of all parties hereto and shall be borne in equal shares by the parties hereto.

8. This agreement shall remain in force for the period of five years from the date hereto provided nevertheless that a majority of the parties hereto may by twelve months' previous notice in writing addressed to the other parties hereto determine this agreement at any time.

In witness whereof the duly authorized representatives of the respective parties have set their hands the day and year, etc.

THE SHANTUNG PROBLEM, JAPANESE PROPOSAL

On Sept. 9, 1921, the Japanese Government handed a text of proposals to the Peking Government through Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister, calling for the speedy settlement of the Shantung question by direct negotiations. The full text of the overture was made public on Sept. 15 and is as follows:—

Invitation Sent September 7

"The Japanese Minister at Peking submitted on September 7 the following general plan as the basis of the settlement of the Shantung question and, inviting thereto a serious and sincere consideration, once more requested the Chinese Government to enter into negotiations in this matter along the lines indicated in that plan and to appoint as soon as possible commissioners with a view to arranging detailed plans for carrying into effect the terms of settlement that ay be agreed upon.

"(1) The leasehold of Kiaochou and rights originally granted to Germany with regard to the 50 kilometre zone around the Kiaochou Bay shall be restored to China.

"(2) The Japanese Government will abandon plans for the establishment of a Japanese Exclusive Settlement or of an International Settlement in Tsingtao, provided that China engages to open of its own accord the entire leased territory of Kiaochou as a port of trade and to permit the nationals of all foreign countries freely to reside and to carry on commerce, industry, agriculture on any other lawful pursuits within such territory and that she further undertakes to respect the vested rights of all foreigners.

"China shall likewise carry out forthwith the opening of suitable cities and towns within the Province of Shantung for residence and trade of the nationals of all foreign countries.

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"Regulations for the opening of places under the foregoing clauses shall be determined by the Chinese Government upon consultation with the Powers interested.

Proposes Joint Enterprises

"(3) The Kiaochou-Tsinanfu Railway and all mines appurtenant thereto shall be worked as a joint Sino-Japanese enterprise.

"(4) Japan will renounce all preferential rights with regard to foreign assistance in persons, capital and material, stipulated in the Sino-German Treaty of March 6, 1898.

"(5) Rights relating to the extensions of the Kiaochou-Tsinanfu Railway and options for the construction of the Yientai-Weihsien Railway will be thrown open for the common activity of the international financial Consortium in China.

"(6) The status of the Customs House at Tsingtao as forming an integral part of the general customs system of China shall be made clearer than under the German regime.

"(7) Public property used for administrative purposes within the leased territory of Kiaochou will, in general, be transferred to China, it being understood that the maintenance and operation of public works and establishments shall be previously arranged between the Japanese and Chinese Governments.

Asks Immediate Settlement

"(8) With a view to arranging detailed plans for carrying into effect the terms of settlement above indicated and for the purpose of adjusting other matters not embodied therein the Japanese and Chinese Governments shall appoint their respective commissioners as soon as possible.

"(9) The Japanese Government have on more than one occasion declared willingness to proceed to the recall of Japanese troops now stationed along the Kiaochou-Tsinanfu Railway upon organization by China of a police force to assume protection of the railway. As soon as the Chinese Government shall have organized such a police force and notified the Japanese Government to that effect, Japanese troops will be ordered to hand over to the Chinese police the charge of the railway protection and thereupon immediately to withdraw.

"It is, however, to be understood that the question of the organization of a special police guarding the Shantung Railway shall be reserved for future consideration between Japan and China."

China's Reply

The official translation of the Chinese reply of Oct. 5th to Japan's note of September 7, was made public simultaneously in Tokyo with Japan's second note to China. i. e. on Oct. 20th, but for convenience of reference the two documents are placed here in normal order of date.

"With reference to the important Shantung question, which is now pending between China and Japan, China has indeed been most desirous of an early settlement for the restitution of her sovereign rights and territory. The reason why China has not until now been able to commence negotiations with Japan is that the bases upon which Japan claims to negotiate are all of a nature either highly objectionable to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people or such to which they

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have never given their recognition. Furthermore, in regard to the Shàntung question, although Japan has made many hollow declarations she has in fact had no plan which is fundamentally acceptable. Therefore the case has been pending for many years, much to the surprise of China.

Not Friendly Terms

"On September 7th Japan submitted certain proposals for the readjustment of the Shantung question in the form of a memorandum, together with a verbal statement by the Japanese Minister to the effect that, in view of the great principle of Sino-Japanese friendship, Japan had decided upon this fair and just plan as a final concession, etcetera. After careful consideration the Chinese Government feels that Japan's new proposals are still incompatible in many respects with the repeated declarations of the Chinese Government, with the hope and expectations of the Chinese people and with the principles laid down in Treaties between China and the foreign Powers. If those proposals are to be considered the final concession on the part of Japan, they surely fall short in proving the sincerity of Japan's desire to settle the question.

For instance:—

1.—The lease of Kiaochow Bay expired immediately on China's declaration of war with Germany. Now that Japan is only in military occupation of the leased territory, the latter should be entirely returned to China without conditions. There can be no question of any leasehold.

China's Own Business

2.—As to the opening of Kiaochow Bay as a commercial port for the convenience of trade and residence of the nationals of all friendly Powers China has already, on previous occasions, communicated her intention to do so to the Powers, and there can be no necessity for the establishment of any foreign settlement. Again, agricultural pursuits concern the vital existence of the people of this country and according to the usual practice in many countries no foreigners are permitted to engage in them. The vested rights of foreigners obtained through legitimate processes under the German regime shall of course be respected, but those obtained by force and compulsion during the period of Japanese military occupation and against law and treaties can in no wise be recognized. And again, although this same article, in advocating the opening of cities and towns of Shantung as commercial ports, agrees with China's intention and desire of developing commerce, the opening of such places should, nevertheless, be left to China's own judgment and selection in accordance with circumstances. As to the regulations governing the opening of such places, China will undoubtedly bear in mind the object of affording facilities to international trade and formulate them according to established precedents of self-opened ports, and sees, therefore, no necessity in this matter for any previous negotiations.

All Chinese Object

"3.—The joint operation of the Shantung Railway (that is, the Kiaochow-Tsinan line) by China and Japan is objected to by the entire Chinese people. It is because in all countries there ought to be a unified system for railways, and joint operation destroys the unity of

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railway management and impairs the rights of sovereignty. And, in view of the evils of the previous case of joint operation and the impossibility of correcting them, China can now no longer recognize it as a matter of principle. The whole line of the Shantung Railway, together with the right of control and management thereof, should be completely handed over to China, and, after a just valuation of its capital and properties, one-half of the whole value of the line shall be paid by China within a fixed period. As to the mines appurtenant to the Shantung Railway which were already operated by the Germans, the plan of their operation shall be fixed in accordance with the Chinese Mining Law.

"5.—With reference to the construction of the extensions of the Shantung Railway, that is the Tsinan-Shunten and Kiaochow-Hsuchow lines, China will, as a matter of course, negotiate with international financial bodies. As to the Chefoo-Weihsien Railway, it is entirely a different case and cannot be discussed in the same category.

"6.—The Customs House at Tsingtao was formerly situated in a leased territory and the system of administration differed slightly from others. When the leased territory is restored, the Customs House there should be placed uuder the complete control and management of the Chinese Government and should not be different from the other Customs Houses in its system of administration.

Lacking in Clearness

"7.—The extent of public properties is too wide to be limited only to that portion used for 'administrative purposes.' The meaning of the statement in the Japanese Memorandum that such property will 'in principle' be transferred to China, etc. rather lacks clearness. If it is the sincere wish of Japan to return all the public properties to China, she ought to hand over completely the various kinds of official, semiofficial, municipal and other public properties and enterprises to China to be distributed according to their nature and kind to the administrations of the Central and local Authorities, to the Municipal Council and to the Chinese Customs etc., as the case may be. Regarding this, there is no necessity for any 'special arrangement,' and

"8.—The question of the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Province of Shantung bears no connexion with the retrocession of the Kiaochow leased tarritory, and the Chinese Government has repeatedly urged for its actual execution. It is only proper that the entire Japanese army of occupation should now be immediately evacuated. As to the policing of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, China will immediately send a suitable force of Chinese Rly Police to take over these duties.

"The foregoing statement gives only the main points which are unsatisfactory and concerning which the Chinese Government feels it absolutely necessary to make a clear declaration. Further, in view of the marked difference of opinion between the two countries and apprehending that the case might long remain unsettled, China reserves the right to herself to seek a solution of the question whenever a suitable occasion presents itself."

2nd Memorandum of Japan

"The Japanese Government have submitted to their most careful

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consideration the memorandum of the Chinese Government dated Oct. 5th relative to the Shantung question.

"The Japanese Government, animated as they have long been by a keen desire for the speedy settlement of this question, have hitherto spared no effort to achieve its realization. In fact, directly the treaty of peace with Germany came into force in January last year, the Japanese Government invited the Chinese Government to enter into negotiations on this subject. No response, however, was returned from China for several months. When it eventually came, it simply expressed her unreadiness to proceed with the direct negotiations with Japan, on the ground of her non-adherence to the treaty of peace with Germany as well as of the opposition on the part of the general public to such steps. Whereupon the Japanese Government, while inviting the Chinese Government to reconsider the matter for the reasons then advanced, made known their willingness to open negotiations with China at any moment whenever considered opportune by her. More than twelve months have elapsed since then. Throughout that time, the Japanese Government have been patiently waiting for the advent of a good opportunity for taking up this question, always hoping that the time may arrive when calm and fair counsels may prevail among the Government and people of China.

Repeated Advances

"In the meantime, the attitude of the Authorities concerned in China has undergone a considerable change. On more than one occasion, they made it known to the Japanese Government that they were desirous of opening pourparlers with Japan on this subject. In particular, on the eve of Mr. Obata's departure for Japan in May last, the Chinese Foreign Minister expressed to him his ardent desire to see a concrete project presented by Japan, couched in just and reasonable terms, such as would simultaneously be deemed fair on all hands. Subsequently the authorities concerned in China confidentially presented to Japanese Government a certain project in regard to this question, and later they expressed, though unofficially, their readiness to open negotiations with Japan. The Japanese Government, prompted by a desire to reach a satisfactory and speedy settlement of this question, and taking into full account of the Chinese project above referred to, made an overture to the Chinese Government on September 7th last embodying most generous and fair terms, and invited to this the deliberate consideration of that Government.

Refused Own Terms

"Contrary, however, to the expectation of the Japanese Government, the Chinese Government, in their memorandum under consideration, expressed their unwillingness to proceed for the time being with the negotiations in question, on the ground that the terms of settlement as proposed by the Japanese Government fall short of convincing them of the sincerity of Japan in her desire to settle this question. Further they used at the beginning of their memorandum an expression characterising most of the Japanese declarations hitherto made as hollow and devoid of meaning. The Japanese Government keenly regret for the sake of China that such an expression derogatory to principle of international courtesy should have been used by her.

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"Furthermore the contentions put forward by China vis-a-vis the Japanese project are inexplicit and in particular there are a number of points to which the Japanese Government invite the reconsideration of the Chinese Government. For instance the argument advanced by her that the rights formerly enjoyed by Germany in regard to the lease of Kiaochau, having totally expired in consequence of China's declaration of war against Germany, should be restored to China without conditions, is not only one hardly to be warranted by the principles and usages of international law or by the treaties in existence between China and Japan, but may be said to aim at the frustration of the effects of the Versailles treaty. On May 20th last the German representative in China declared in his statement addressed to the Chinese Foreign Minister that by virtue of the Versailles treaty, Germany had renounced all the right and interests she formerly enjoyed in Shantung under the Sino-German agreements, and that she was no longer capable of restoring them direct to China. This declaration having been duly taken note of by the Chinese Government, they are deemed to be fully cognizant of the effects produced by the Versailles treaty.

China in the War

"It will be remembered that the Chinese declaration of war against Germany was made in August 1917 when more than two years had already elapsed since the transfer of the former Germen rights to Japan had been fully recognized by China in virtue of the Sino-Japanese treaty concerning Kiaochau and other matters, and China made her declaration of war only at the instance of the Allied Powers receiving in return for her action various advantages at their hands.

"Whereas the Chinese efforts in the war amounted to the deportation of Germans and Austrians from China and the despatch of workmen to France, the Chinese contention therefore that the rights of lease expired entirely as a natural consequence of the Chinese declaration of war against Germany may be said to be tantamount to the wholesale abnegation of the treaties in existence as well as of all the established facts. The Japanese Government can not but conclude that China has no respect for the fundamental idea which should govern the negotiations on the Shantung question. As regards the Chinese assertion concerning the Shantung Railway, it appears that she intends to place its management under her own complete control and to leave for the time being one half of the whole value of the railway unpaid. Japan, while entertaining no intention whatever of operating the railway exclusively by herself in any shape or form, is unable, in view of the actual railway conditions obtaining in China, to concur in the suggestion that the railway management should be left entirely in the hands of the Chinese Government. In a word, Japan's desire is to operate the railway in the most successful manner by means of a harmonious cooperation of both countries.

How Germany Worked

"It will be recalled that the Shantung Railway was operated by Germany alone so long as it remained in her hands and that Japan has taken it over from her at the sacrifice of lives and treasure. In spite of that, Japan intends to work it as a joint enterprise with China under a basis of the utmost impartiality. Further it

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was in September 1918, a date long after the Chinese declaration of war against Germany, that it was arranged between China and Japen to operate the Shantung Railway as their joint enterprise. The Japanese Government are therefore unable to understand the Chinese contention in this respect impugning the Japanese claim as being an act which violates Chinese sovereignty. It is to be observed that the Reparation Commission, after having duly appraised the value of the Shantung Railway together with appertaining mines, placed it to the credit account of Germany with a view to setting it off against the indemnity to be paid by that Power.

"It is therefore inadmissible that China should claim to retain one half of such raliway properties in her hands without conditions. As regards the Japanese proposal relative to the public property of Germany, Japan, while ready in principle to restore the so-called administrative public property to China, has no intention whatever of retaining all the other public property in her hands, her wish being to make, in the interest not only of the people of China and Japan but also of the foreign population in general, a satisfactory arrangement with China looking to an impartial disposition of such property. The Chinese claim to hold it entirely in Chinese hands is one which can hardly be justified in the nature of the case. Moreover the Japanese Government must confess that they are unable to comprehend the Chinese assertion that the Japanese project is one which can hardly be justified in the nature of the case. Moreover they are unable to comprehend the Chinese assertion that the Japanese project is entirely at variance with the principles underlying all the treaties between China and Foreign Powers.

"The Japanese Government, however, are happy to declare hereby that whenever the Chinese Government, in full appreciation of the main purpose of the Japanese proposal and upon giving more deliberate consideration to the question now at issue in the interests of cordial relations between China and Japan, shall express their willingness to open negotiations, they will always be found ready to embark upon such negotiations."

THE JAP MANDATE

(1) The controversy between Japan and the U. S. A. over the tiny bit of island in the south Pacific has acquired worldwide interest as revealing the attitude of the U. S, Government toward the decisions of the Supreme Council embodied in the Versaille Treaty. The correspondence consists of five documents, i. e. 1st American memorandum handed on Nov. 12, 1920 by Mr. Edward Bell, U. S. Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, (2) Japanese Gov. Memorandum of Nov. 19 in reply to above, (3) U. S. Note of Dec. 10, (4) Japanese Note of Feb. 26, 1921, (5) U. S. Note of Apr. 5. In the preliminary documents the position taken by the U. S. Government ran in part thus:—

"It was the clear understanding of the Government of the United States that for reasons vitally affecting international communications the Supreme Council at the previous request of President Wilson reserved for future consideration the final disposition of the Island of Yap in the hope that some agreement might be reached by the Allied and Associated Governments to place the island under international

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control and thus render it available as an international cable station."

The Japanese Government replied:

"According to the definite understanding of the Japanese Government the Supreme Council of May 7, 1919, came to a final decision to place under the mandate of Japan the whole of the German islands north of the equator. The decision involved no reservation whatever in regard to the Island of Yap."

The Japanese Note of Feb. 26 and the American Note of Apr. 5 are of special importance as they are understood to set forth the position respectively taken by the two Governments. The documents are quoted in full as follows;--

The Japanese Note of Feb. 26

"In support of the argument advanced by the Government of the United States the following points are enumerated in your note; First, that, in the course of various discussions in the Supreme Council and the Council of Foreign Ministers at the Peace Conference, (namely at the meeting of the Supreme Council on April 21st, 1919, and at the meeting of Foreign Ministers on April 30th and May 1st, 1919), the President and Mr. Lansing, the then Secretary of State of the United States, respectively gave utterance to a view that the Island of Yap should be internationalized or that it would not pass into the hands of any one Power; next, that, at the meeting of the Supreme Council held on May 6th, 1919, Mr. Lloyd George employed the words 'certain islands' in giving expression to what he understood to be the territories to be committed to the charge of Japan; and lastly that, according to the minutes of the meeting of the Supreme Council of May 7th, 1919, no discussion took place on that day in respect to mandates, and that although there exists a memorandum, appended to the minutes of the meeting of May 7th, which purports to be a codification of the agreement reached at the meeting of May 6th with reference to the North Pacific islands such memorandum does not expressly include all the islands in the North Pacific.

"Of the meeting referred to, it must be noted that the Imperial Delegates were not present at the meetings of the Supreme Council of April 21st, May 6th and May 7th and in consequence the Imperial Government have no means of ascertaining what views were expressed by the American Delegates at these meetings. Assuming, however, that President Wilson did in fact gave utterance at those meetings to such views as are ascribed to him this cannot warrant the United States Government as against the Imperial Government, in going beyond asserting as a fact that President Wilson or Mr. Lansing gave it as his opinion before the Supreme Council and the Council of Foreign Ministers, at some time previous to May 1st, 1919, that the Island of Yap should be internationalized, or that it should not pass into the hands of any one Power. In the opinion of the Imperial Government such a fact argues in no way in favor of the contention of the American Government that the Island of Yap stands outside the islands that it was decided should be held under the mandate by Japan unless they can establish at the same time the further fact that the representations of President Wilson and Mr. Lansing were accepted by the Council and that the latter decided to exclude Yap

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from the mandatory territories assigned to Japan.

"In order to maintain successfully, therefore, that Island of Yap is not included in the mandate territories assigned to Japan, the Imperial Government consider it necessary for the American Government to prove, not merely the fact that the particular line of views was stated at the meetings, but also that the meeting decided in favor of those views. Further in this same connection, the Imperial Government would point out that views expressed by the delegates previous to arriving at a decision are not necessarily to be interpreted as reservations naturally attached to the decision. It follows that the question whether the Island of Yap is excluded from the mandatory territories assigned to Japan must be judged from the decision of May 7th, by which the Mandatory Powers and their mandatory territories were for the first time and at the same time finally decided upon, and it must be concluded that whatever utterances may have been made previous to that date were only preliminary conversations that took place before the decisions were reached, and in themselves possessed no such cogency as to qualify the meaning or limit the application of the decision. This conclusion is the more irrefutable since the Imperial Delegation never expressed their agreement, whether at any meeting of the Councils or elsewhere, with the above stated views of President Wilson or of Mr. Lansing.

"Furthermore Viscount, (then Baron) Makino announced distinctly his disagreement with them at the meeting of Foreign Ministers held on April 30th, 1919.

"2. A view is advanced further in the Note under reply that if Yap was meant to be included among the islands assigned under the mandate to Japan, then the decision of May 7th, 1919 should have been drafted in more specific language than is the case. In the opinion of the Imperial Government, however, it is more in accordance with sound principles of interpretation to say that the fact should have been set down with especial clearness if exclusion were meant, as an exception always requires to be stated expressly. To assert that the fact of non-exclusion should have been specificially mentioned in a decision of this kind could only be regarded as an extraordinary and even an unreasonable contention with which no one would be likely to concur.

"It must also be remembered that if a decision in favor of the exclusion of the Island of Yap—a question of grave concern to Japan, and one on which the Japanese Delegation invariably maintained a firm attitude—had really been made, as is implied by the argument of the United States Government at the meeting of May 7th, at which Japan was not represented, it could not but have been regarded as an act of entirely bad faith. It is, therefore, inconceivable to the Imperial Government that such a decision could have been reached at a meeting at which no Japanese Delegation was present. Since the decision under consideration says on the one hand "German islands" and on the other, does not make any exception of Yap, the Imperial Government regard it as perfectly clear that the ex-German Pacific islands north of the Equator, with no exception whatever, all belong to the mandatory territory allocated to Japan.

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Nor are the Imperial Government alone and unsupported in their interpretation of the Decision, for they are in receipt of authentic information that the Governments of Great Britain and France being of the same opinion as Japan on the matter, made statements to that effect in their replies to the American Note in November last. If the decision incorporated in the memorandum appended to the minutes for May 7th be one which was really reached at the meeting of the Supreme Council held on May 6th, as represented in the Note under reply, then the inevitable conclusion will be that, inasmuch as the meeting held on the latter date (i. e. May 6th) was that of the heads of Delegations of the United States, Great Britain and France, the contention of the American Government is tantamount to saying that President Wilson by himself arrived at an understanding which differed from that of all others present, a conclusion difficult to understand.

"Again, a reference is made to the use of words "certain island" by Mr. Lloyd George at the meeting of the Supreme Council held on May 6th, 1919, as tending to prove the exclusion of the Island of Yap. Granting for the sake of argument that the words "certain islands" occur in the minutes for May 6th, the use of such a phrase is perfectly natural and easy to understand without supposing it to refer to the exclusion of Yap. There are other islands in the South Pacific north of the equator, which did not belong to Germany and it does not appear how better Mr. George could succinctly describe the islands to be allotted to the Japanese mandate in that region, than as 'certain islands.' 'Certain' is a word which is far from appropriate to mean 'all but one,' and had he had the exclusion of a single island such as Yap in mind, he would have been almost sure to have explicity mentioned it. Seeing that the British Government adopts the interpretation that it was decided at that time that all the ex-German Pacific islands north of the Equator were to be assigned under the mandate to Japan, it is obvious that in employing the words, Mr. Lloyd George can not have intended to signify the exclusion of the Island of Yap.

"To sum up, since in a matter of such a grave nature as the establishment of mandatory territories, only what expressly appears on the face of the decisions should be accepted as authoritative, the Imperial Government can not agree in giving an extraordinary and unusual interpretation to the decision on a vague ground that certain thoughts or intentions not expressed in the text thereof existed in the mind of the delegate of one Power only.

"3. The decision of May 7th, 1919, was made public on the following day, the 8th. If the published text of the decision differed in sense from what was understood by the Government of the United States to be its meaning the latter should have, and would naturally have been expected to have, entered an immediate protest. No such step was taken, however, at the time, and the Imperial Government fail to understand the reason why the American Government should have allowed more than a year and a half to pass by before electing to question the decision. The Note under reply refers to the fact that President Wilson's statement before the Senate Committee on

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Foreign Relations on August 19th, 1919, called forth no comments by any nations, and points to this absence of contrary opinion as amounting to evidence to prove that no Power found anything in the President's view to which it would take exception. The Imperial Government are quite unable to follow contentions of this kind. In the one case, we have the publication of an international agreement in which the American representative participated, whereas the other was essentially a pure domestic affair. As to the former, in case the published text should be found to differ from what was understood by one party, it was incumbent on him forthwith to lodge a protest and have the errors, if any, rectified. In the latter case, however, no third Power is called upon to make any refutation or correction and consequently the fact that there was no nation which took it upon itself to make any adverse comment has no bearing whatever on the matter under consideration

"4. On the strength of Article 3 of the obsolete draft mandate covering ex-German islands in the Pacific north of the Equator, submitted to the Supreme Council on December 24, 1919, it is contended in the Note under reply that no definite agreement has yet been reached as to the final disposition of all the ex-German islands in the Pacific north of the Equator. The Imperial Government would point out that this Article was intended solely to provide a means of settlement, in view of any dispute that may arise as to boundaries or the assignment of lands. Such provisions were by no means confined to the particular draft in question but there were also found similar provisions in all orignal draft mandates covering other territories, which were simultaneously submitted to the same meeting. If the American contention in this connection is to be upheld, it must needs follow that all the mandatory territories are liable to be honeycombed by exceptions or exclusions. But such a conclusion is wholly at variance with facts and can not be thought by any one to be convincing. Consequently the reference made to it in the Note under reply, tends, in the opinion of the Imperial Government, in no way to strengthen the contentions of the United States Government.

"5. In the concluding part of the Note under reply it is observed that even on the assumption that the Island of Yap should be included among the islands held under the mandate by Japan, it is not conceivable that other Powers should not have free and unhampered access to and use of the island, for the landing and operation of cables. If this observation is put forth irrespective of the fact that the island is within the mandatory territory, then the question seems to be one which should be freely settled by the nation which has the charge of the place, namely Japan. If the meaning be, however, that owing to the nature of the mandate the island should have its doors kept open, the Imperial Government would draw attention to the fact that at the meeting of the Commission on Mandates, held on July 8th, 1919, Colonel House opposed Count (then Viscount) Chinda's claim that the same equal opportunities for commerce and trade should be guaranteed in territories belonging to the C class as in those belonging to the B class. In view of the position thus taken up by the American Delegate the Imperial Government feel obliged

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to state that in their opinion the American Government cannot with justice contend for the open door in the C class territories, at least as against Japan, and to inform the United States Government, at the same time, that they cannot consider themselves bound in any way to recognize the freedom of other nations, in the manner insisted upon by the American Government, in regard to the landing and the operation of cables, even in places where the principle of the open door is to be guaranteed.

The American Note of April 5.

"The Government of the United States finds itself unable to agree with the contention of the Imperial Japanese Government that in order to maintain the position of the Government of the United States with respect to the Island of Yap it is necessary for the Government 'to prove not merely the fact that the particular line of views was stated at the meetings' of the Supreme Council but also that the Supreme Council 'decided in favor of those views.' If it is meant that the United States could be bound without its consent by the action of the Supreme Council, the contention is deemed by my Government to be inadmissible and on the other hand the United State has never assented to the mandate purporting to embrace the Island of Yap.

"In view of the frequent references in the note of Your Excellency's Government to what is termed the decision of the Supreme Council, my Government deems it appropriate to state the fundamental basis of its representations and the principles which in its view are determinative. It will not be questioned that the right to dispose of the overseas possessions of Germany was acquired only through the victory of the Allied and Associated Powers and it is also believed that there is no disposition on the part of the Imperial Japanese Government to deny the participation of the United States in that victory. It would seem to follow necessarily that the right accruing to the Allied and Associated Powers through the common victory is shared by the United States and that there could be no valid or effective disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany now under consideration without the assent of the Unted States. My Government must therefore point out that as the United States has never vested either the Supreme Council or the League of Nations with any authority to bind it or to act on its behalf there has been no opportunity for any decision which could be deemed to affect the right of the United States. It may also be observed that the right accruing to the United States through the victory in which it has participated could not be regarded as in any way ceded or surrendered to Japan or to other nations except by treaty and that no such treaty has been made.

"'The fact that the United States has not ratified the Treaty of Versailles cannot detract from rights which the United States had already acquired, and it is hardly necessary to suggest that a treaty to which the United States is not a party could not affect these rights; but it should be noted that the Treaty of Versailles did not purport to secure to Japan or to any other nations any right in the overseas possessions of Germany save as an equal right therein should be secured to the United States. On the contrary Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles provides 'Germany renounces in favor of

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the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions.' It will not be questioned that one of the 'Principal Allied and Associated Powers' in whose favor Germany renounces her rights and titles is the United States. Thus not only could the position of the Government of Japan derive no strength from the Treaty of Versailles or from any discussions preliminary thereto but the terms of that treaty confirm the position of the Government of the United States.

"Further the draft convention relating to the mandate for the German concessions in the Pacific Ocean north of the Equator, which was subsequently proposed, proceeded in the same view, purporting on behalf of the United States as one of the grantors to confer the mandate upon Japan, thus recognizing the right and interest of the United States and the fact that the proposed action could not be effective without the agreement of the United States as one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. As the United States did not enter into this convention or into any treaty relating to the subject, my Government is unable to understand upon what grounds it was thereafter attempted to confer the mandate without the agreement of the United States. It is manifest that the League of Nations was without any authority to bind the United States and that the confirmation of the mandate in question and the definition of its terms by the Council of the League of Nations in December 1920, cannot be regarded as having efficacy with respect to the United States.

"It should be noted that this mandate not only recites Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles to the effect that 'Germany renounces in favor of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights over her overseas possessions including therein the group of islands in the Pacific Ocean lying north of the Equator, but also recites that the Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed that in accordance with Article 22 Part I (Covenant of the League of Nations) of the said treaty a mandate should be conferred upon His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to administer the said islands and have proposed that the mandate should be formulated, as set forth. While this last quoted recital, as has already been pointed out in previous communications by my Government, is inaccurate in its terms inasmuch as the United States as one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers had not so agreed and proposed, the recital again recognizes the necessity of the participation of the United States in order to make the proposed disposition effective.

"As, in the absence of any treaty with the United States relating to the matter, there was no decision on May 7, 1919, binding the United States, it is deemed to be unnecessary again to discuss the brief minutes of the meeting of the Supreme Council on that date. It may, however, be proper to say that the minutes of this meeting, although obviously without any finality, could not properly be construed without due regard to the other proceedings of the Supreme Council and without taking account of the reservation which President Wilson had already made in the previous meetings of the Supreme Council on April 21st, April 30 and May 1st, 1919. The attitude of President

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Wilson is sufficiently shown by the following statement which he made to the Department of State on March 3, 1921:

"'I beg to return the note received yesterday from the Japanese Government which I have read in relation to the proposed mandate covering the Island of Yap.

"'My first information of a contention that the so-called decision on May 7, 1919, by the Council of Four assigned to Japan a mandate for the Island of Yap was conveyed to me by Mr. Norman Davis in October last. I then informed him that I had never consented to the assignment of the Island of Yap to Japan.

"'I had not previously given particular attention to the wording of the Council's minutes of May 7, 1919, which were only recently called to my attention. I had on several occasions prior to the date mentioned made specific reservations regarding the Island of Yap and had taken the position that it should not be assigned under mandate to any one power but should be internationalized for cable purposes. I assumed that this position would be duly considered in connection with the settlement of the cable question and that it therefore was no longer a matter for consideration in connection with the peace negotiations. I never abandoned or modified this position in respect to the Island of Yap and I did not agree on May 7, 1919, or any other time that the Island of Yap should be included in the assignment of mandates to Japan,

"'As a matter of fact all agreements arrived at regarding the assignment of mandates were conditional upon a subsequent agreement being reached as to the specific terms of the mandates and further upon their acceptance by each of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The consent of the United States is essential both as to assignments of mandates and the terms and provisions of the mandates after agreements as to their assignment or allocation. The consent of the United States as you know has never been given on either point as to the Island of Yap.'

"Apart from the expressed purpose of President Wilson in relation to the Island of Yap, inasmuch as the proceedings of the Supreme Council on May 7, 1919, did not, and in the nature of things could not, have finality, my Government is unable to perceive any ground for the contention that it was its duty to make immediate protest with respect to the so-called decision of May 7, 1919, and certainly it cannot be said that an omission to do so operated as a cession of its rights. It may be added, however, that when the matter was brought to the attention of the Government of the United States in connection with the Conference on Communications in October last, my Government informed the Government of Japan and other Governments (by notes of November 9, 1920) that it was the understanding of the American Government that the Island of Yap was not included in the action of May 7, 1919. Its position was subsequently stated at length.

"It is a cause of regret to my Government that after and despite this protest there should have been any attempt to pass upon drafts of mandates purporting to deal with the Pacific Islands including Yap and that a mandate should have been approved or attempted to

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be put into effect which, while purporting to be made in the name of the United States, was without the assent of the United States. My Government trusts that this action, which it must assume was taken under misapprehension, will be reconsidered.

"In particular as no treaty has ever been concluded with the United States relating to the Island of Yap and as no one has ever been authorized to cede or surrender the right or interest of the United States in the Island, my Government must insist that it does not lose its right or interest as it existed prior to any action of the Supreme Council or of the League of Nations and cannot recognize the allocation of the Island or the validity of the mandate to Japan.

"In this view the Government of the United States deems it to be unnecessary at this time to consider the terms of the so-called "C" mandates or the discussion with respect thereto.

"The American Government, as has been clearly stated in previous communications, seeks no exclusive interest in the Island of Yap and has no desire to secure any privileges without having similar privileges accorded to other Powers, including of course Japan, and relying upon the sense of justice of the Government of Japan and of the Governments of the other Allied and Associated Powers my Government looks with confidence to a disposition of the matter whereby the just interests of all may be properly conserved.

"I venture to add that notes similar to the foregoing are being sent simultaneously to the Governments of Great Britain, France and Italy and that in view of the widespread interest in the subject and the public attention which it has already received, the notes will be made public in Washington as soon as they have been delivered to the respective foreign Offices."

LIST OF TREATY POWERS

Powers	Signed on			Ratification exchanged on		
U. S. A.	Feb.	21,	1911	April	4,	1911
Great Britain	April	3,	1911	May	5,	1911
Russia	July	21,	1907	Sept.	9,	1907
Holland	July	9,	1912	July	21,	1912
France	Aug.	19,	1911	April	22,	1912
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	June	21,	1911	Dec.	20,	1911
Italy	Nov.	25,	1911	June	17,	1913
Denmark..	Feb.	12,	1912	May	6,	1912
Sweden	May	19,	1911	June	12,	1911
Norway	June	16,	1911	July	15,	1911
Spain	May	15,	1911	July	10,	1915
Austria-Hungary..	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	July	21,	1896	Oct.	20,	1896
Peru..	March	20,	1895	Dec.	24,	1896
Siam	Feb.	25,	1898	May	31,	1898
Mexico	Nov.	30,	1888	June	6,	1889
Brazil	Nov.	5,	1895	Feb.	12,	1897
Argentine	Feb.	3,	1898	Sept.	18,	1901
Greece	June	1,	1899	Sept.	21,	1899

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Chili	Oct.	16,	1899	Sept.	24,	1906
Columbia	May	25,	1908	Oct.	10,	1908
Bolivia	April	13,	1914	May	15,	1916
Ecuador	Aug.	26,	1918	Aug.	23,	1919

With Belgium and Portugal treaty revision is unfinished and the treaty relation with them is now covered by temporary agreements, as is also the case with France and Italy [as regards tariff].

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Foreign Embassies in Tokyo

France. (1, *Iida-machi, 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku;* Tel, Kudan 3.)

Ambassador	——
Embassy Councillor	C. A. Henry.
3rd Secretary	Gaston Bradier.
Chancery	——
Interpreter	Georges Bonmarchand.
Elève Interpreter..	Guézennec.
Attaché	Maurice Chayet.
Naval Attaché	Captain Armand Champoiseau.
Military Attache..	Colonel Voruz.
Aeronautic Attaché	Colonel Leblanc.

Germany. (14, *Nagata-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel, Shim., 520; 902.)

Ambassador	Dr. Wilhelm Solf.
Councillor	F. Tiel.
„	Dr. Mechlenburg.
„	Dr. Michelsen.
Secretary	W. Plage.
„	Baron Dr. J. Von Plessen.
Attaché	
Naval Attaché	
Military Attaché	

Great Britain. (1, *Gobancho, Kojimachi-ku;* Telephone Nos 58 & 59) Kudan; Telegraphic Address—PRODROME, Tokio.

Ambassador	Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eliot, K. C. M. G., C. B.
Military Attaché..	Major J. W. Marsden
Naval Attaché	Capt. J.P.R. Marriott, R.N.
Counsellor	Hugh Gurney. C.M.G., M.V.O.
Japanese Counsellor.. ..	H. G. Parlett.
Commercial Counsellor ..	E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.
First Secretary	H. A. F. Horne.
Commercial Secretary ..	G. B. Samson.
Third Secretary	J, L, Dodds.
Assistant Japanese Secretary	H. A. Macrae.
Second Assistant	——

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Student Interpreter	——
do.	R L. Cowley.
do.	M. E. Dening.
do.	C. Q. Darragh.
Chaplain..	Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, M.A.
Archivist & Accountant ..	A. W. McLean, M.V.O.
Medical Officer	Dr. H. S Crichton Starkey, O.B.E.

Italy. (4, *Urakasumigaseki; Kojimachi;* Tel. Shimbashi, 2385 & 3120)

Ambassador	Baron Carlo Aliotti.
1st Interpreter	Alfonso Gasco.
2nd Interpreter	Alfredo de Prospero.
Attaché	——
Naval Attaché	Captain Carlo Fenzi.
Assis. Naval Attaché ..	——
Military Attaché	Col. Engenio Beaud Raggio.
Aeronautic Attaché	——
Commercial Attaché	——

Russia. (4, *Urakasumigaseki, Kojimachi;* Tel. Shimbashi, 473 & 472.)

Ambassador	M. Basile Kroupensky.
Embassy Councillor	——
1st Secretary..	Dimitry Abrikossoff.
2nd Secretary	Baron Behr.
Secretary-Interpreter	Martin Ramming.
Attaché	Nicolas Oursati (absent.)
Id.	Baron Roenne.
Naval Attaché	Rear-Adm.-Doudoroff.
Military Attaché	Maj.-Gen. Podtiaguine.
Id.	Lt.-Col. Aivas-Oglou.
Id.	„ Ossipoff.
Id.	Capt. Shalféieff.
Chaplain	Rev. Pierre Boulgakoff. ..

United States of America. (1, *Enokizaka, Akasaka;* Tel. Shiba, 144.)

Ambassador	——
Embassy Counsellor	Edward Bell.
1st Secretary	Alexander C. Kirk.
Japanese Secretary	Joseph W. Ballantine.
3rd Secretary..	Myron A. Hofer.
Id.	Edward C. Wynne.
Assisst. Jap. Secretary ..	William R. Langdon.
Commercial Attaché	James F. Abbott.
Eléve Interpreter	Laurence Salisbury.
Naval Attaché	Captain Edward Howe Watson.
„	„ Oliver P.M. Hazzard.
„	„ Edw. F. Witsell.
Military Attaché	Lt.-Col. Charles Burnett.
Assist. Mil. Attaché	Lt.-Col. William J. Davis.
Id.	Lt.-Col. Alexander G. Gillespie.

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Foreign Legations in Tokyo

Argentine. (*9, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku.*)

Charge d'Affairs .. .. .. Alejandro del Carril.

Belgium. (*3, Sannen-cho, Kojimachi;* Tel. Shimbashi, 3180.)

Minister .. .. Albert de Bassompierre.
1st Secretary chargé d'Affaires .. .. le Chevalier de Schoutheete de Tervarent.

Bolivia. (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku;* Tel. Shiba 4020.)

Minister .. .. Dr. Victor Munoz Reyes.
1st Secretary .. .. Jorge Valdes M.
Military Attaché .. .. .. Major Fausto D. Gonzales.

Brazil. (*67, Tansu-cho. Azabuku;* Tel. Shiba 7172.)

Minister .. .. E. L. Chermont.
1st Secretary .. .. Godofredo de Bulhoes.
2nd Secretary .. .. Trajano Medeiros do Paco.

Chili. (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku;* Tel. Shiba 3540.)

Minister .. .. Don Victor V. Robles.
1st Secretary .. .. Santiago de Ossa.
Attaché .. .. Lt. Col. A. Saenz.

Checho-Slovakia. (*9, Aoyama Onden, Akasaka-ku;* Tel. Shiba 6270.)

Minister .. .. Karel Pergler.
Councellor .. .. Rudolf Weinzetl.
Secretary .. .. Dr. Jan Reichmann.
Military Attaché .. .. .. ——

China. (*2, Nichome Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku;* Tel. Shimbashi, 791-3.)

Minister .. .. Hoo Wei Teh.
Councillor .. .. Wang Hong-Nien.
1st Secretary .. .. Chang Yuen Chih.
2nd Secretary .. .. Chiang Hung-Gen.
3rd Secretary .. .. Su Yu Tchu.
Attaché .. .. Chu Chao-Lian.
Military Attaché .. .. .. Brig.-Gen. Yo Kai-Sien.
Naval Attaché .. .. .. Capt. Lin Kwon-Ken.

Denmark.

Minister .. .. Count P. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig (absent)
(Taken charge of by Swedish Minister during absence).

Greece. (*2, Hiroo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo;* Tel. Shiba 802).

Minister .. .. ——
Secretary .. .. Sp. Constantinidi (Charge d' Affaires)

Netherlands. (*3, Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku;* Tel, Shiba 131.)

Minister .. .. Jonkheer A. de Graeff.

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2nd Secretary.. .. .. .. L. G. Van Hoorn.
Military Attaché .. .. .. Capt. M. Boerstra.

Mexico. (*21, Nagatacho, Nichome, Kojimachi-ku;* Tel. Shimbashi, 1848)
Minister .. .. Don Leopoldo Blasquez.
1st Secretary .. .. D. S. Martinez de Alva.

Norway. (*1, Yurakucho, 1-chome. Koj., Tokyo;* Tel. Marunouchi 925)
Minister .. .. J. Michelet (absent).
Charge d'Affaires .. .. .. T. Knudtzon.

Peru. (*Zaimoku, Kamakura.*)
Minister .. .. Manuel de Freyre Y. Santander.
Secretary .. .. Paul Pinto.
Military Attaché .. .. .. Major Antonio Silva Santisteban.

Portugal. (*241-A, Yamashitacho, Yokohama.*)
Minister .. .. Fernao Bôtto-Machado.
1st Secretary .. .. Cesar do Sousa Mendes. (Chage d' Affaires).

Siam. (*4, Kogaicho, Azabu;* Tel. Shiba 185.)
Minister .. .. Phya Chamnong Dithakar.
2nd Secretary .. .. .. Luang Tiro Rathakitch.

Spain. (*59, Bluff, Yokohama.*)
Minister .. .. José Caro y Széchenyi.
1st Secretary .. .. Miguel Augel de Muguiao y Mugero
2nd Secretary.. .. .. .. Don Carlos Silvela y de la Viesca.
Military Attaché .. .. .. Lt.-Col. Eduardo Herrera de la Rosa.

Sweden. (*15, Gobancho, Kojimachiku;* Tel. Kudan 2182)
Minister .. .. Dr. David K. Bergström (absent).
1st Secretary .. .. Dr. Rutger Essén.
Commercial Attaché .. .. B. Renborg.
Attaché .. .. Felix Berglund.

Switzerland. (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabuku;* Tel. Shiba. 986.)
Minister .. .. Charles Louis Étienne Lardy.
Charge d'Affaires .. .. .. John L, Gignoux.

Foreign Consulates in Japan

Argentine.—Yokohama × .. Emilio A. Cardahi (Vice-Con.)
Kobe × .. .. Jorge Cullen Ayerza.

Belgium.—Yokohama .. .. M. Polain (Vice-Con.)
Kobe .. .. M. Watteeum (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki .. .. M. F. E. Ringer (Con.)
Seoul .. .. H. W. Davidson (Con.)

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Bolivia.—Yokohama	S. Fioravanti Chimenz (Con.)
Osaka	K. Inabata (Con.)
Kobe×	Jiro Inabata (Vice-Con.)
Brazil.—Yokohama*	M. Fabio Ramos (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe	Ozorio Dutra (Con.)
Nagasaki	Joseph Jules Vachier (Con.)
Chili.—Yokohama*	Don Arturo Larrain Lecaros (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe	M. Lucio Villegas.
China.—Yokohama*	Hsiu Shen Chin (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki	Fung Mien (Con.)
Chiniampo×	Hu Schian (Con.)
New Wiju	Hsu Tung Fan (Con.)
Kobe	Ko Hung Lieh (Con.)
Seoul*	Foo Shih Ying (Con.-Gen.)
Chemulpo	Chang Ko Wie (Con.)
Fusan	Hsin Poa Tche (Con.)
Gensan×	Ma Ying Fa (Con.)
Denmark.—Yokohama	S. Warming (Con.)
Kobe	I. Maxwell (Con.)
Nagasaki	E. L. Neville.
Dairen	(in charge of Russian Consulate)
Seoul	(in charge of Russian Con. at Korea.)
France.—Yokohama	Paul Déjardin (Con.)
Kobe×	Gaston Sincon (Con.)
Nagasaki	Vachier (Acting.)
Seoul	Edme Gallois (Con.)
Tansui	(British Con. in charge.)
Germany.—Yokohama*	
Nagasaki	
Tansui	
Dairen	
Seoul	
Shimonoseki	
Kobe	
Great Britain.—Yokohama*	E. H. Holmes (Acting Con.-Gen.)
Kobe*	R. G. E. Forster (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki	Oswald White (Con.)
Hakodate	F. C. Greatrex (Vice-Con.)
Tokyo	C. J. Davidson (Con.)
Shimonoseki	G. B. Samson.
Osaka×	M. T. B. Paske Smith (Vice-Con.)

* Consulate-General × Vice-Con'te † Honorary Con'te.

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Tansui	G. H. Phipps (Con.)
Seoul*	A. H. Lay C. M. J. (Con.-Gen.)
Karatsu	Alexander Carnduff (Con. Agent.)
Dairen	E. L. S. Gordon (Con.)
Otaru	P. Joss (Con. Agent.)
Greece.—Yokohama	F. O. Stuart.
Kobe	Hanish Coline Macnaughton.
Italy.—Yokohama	Alfonso Gasco.
Nagasaki	Alexander Maximoff.
Seoul	Arthur Hyde Lay.
Kobe	Simon (Con. Agent.)
Mexico.—Yokohama	Juan B. Vega.
Netherlands.—Yokohama × ..	M. J. Quist (Con.)
Kobe	P. R. Borger.
Nagasaki	Oswald White.
Taihoku	G. W. Guttridge (Vice-Con.)
Dairen	E. L S. Gordon (Vice-Con.)
Norway.—Tokyo*	——
Yokohama	F. Marcussen.
Kobe	B. Owrum-Andresen (Acting.)
Nagasaki	S. Ringer (Acting.)
Hakodate ×	G. G. Denbigh (Vice-Con.)
Shimonoseki ×	R. McKenzie (Vice-Con.)
Peru.—Yokohama	Don Francisco a Loayza (Con. Gen.)
Kobe	Don Eleodoro Ronillon (Con.)
Portugal.—Yokohama	Jayme Rangel (Vice.-Con.)
Kobe	†Francisco da Silva e Sousa (Vice-Con.)
Nagasaki ×	S. A. Singer (Vice-Con.)
Russia.—Yokohama	Arthur Wilm (Con-Gen.)
Kobe	Arthar von Landesen (Vice-Con.)
Nagasaki*	Alexandre Maimow (Con.)
Hakodate ×	Eugenee Lébodeff (Vice-Con.)
Joshin	Christian Sellis (Argent Con. Hon.)
Seishin ×	Alexander Troitzky (Vice-Con.)
Seoul*	J. Lutsch (Con.-Gen.)
Gensan	Christian Sellis (Hon Con.)
Fusan	Vitali Skorodoumow (Vice-Con.)
Dairen	Paul Vaskevitch (Con.)
Tsuruga	Fédoroff (Hon. Vice-Con.)

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Spain.—Yokohama .. .. Don Salvador Perez y Trujillo(Vice-Con.)
Kobe† .. .. †Don Joaquin Mustarós y Portell.
Tansui .. .. (In charge of British Con.)
Osaka .. .. (Vacant.)

Sweden.—Kobe .. .. .. H. V. Summers (Act. Vice-Con.)
Yokohama× .. .. .. Oscar Strome.
Nagasaki .. .. F. E. Ringer (in charge.)

Switzerland.—Yokohama (in charge of Légation of Switzerland)
Kobe .. .. (in charge of U.S.A. Con.)
Nagasaki .. .. (do.)
Shimonoseki .. .. .. (do.)

U. S. A.—Yokohama* .. George H. Scidmore.
Kobe .. .. John K. Caldwell.
Nagasaki .. .. Raymond S. Curtice.
Hakodate .. .. .. (Vacant.)
Seoul* .. .. Ransford S. Miller (Con.-Gen.)
Dairen .. .. Max D. Kirjassoff (Con.)
Taipeih .. .. Henry B. Hitchcock (Con.)
Nagoya .. .. Harry F. Hawley.

Venezuella.—Yokohama† .. Isidore Bickart (Con. Hon.)

Japanese Embassies Abroad

Austria-Hungary. (*Embassy at Vienna*)

Ambassador	
Councillor	
1st Secretary	Morizo Ida.
Id.	
Military Attaché	
Naval Attaché	
Assist. Millitary Attaché ..	

France. (*Embassy at Paris*)

Ambassador	Viscount Kikujiro Ishii.
Councillor	Michiichi Matsuda.
2nd Secretary	S. Ashida.
Id.	S. Kato.
Id.	M. Tani.
3rd Secretary	S. Koshida.
Id.	K. Wakasugi.
Attaché	T. Harima.

* Consulate-General × Vice-Con'te † Honorary Con'te

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Attaché .. .. C. Miyakoshi.
Military Attaché .. .. .. Colonel K. Nagai.
Naval Attaché .. .. .. Captain G. Osumi.
Assist. Naval Attaché.. .. Comander S. Tagoshima.

Germany. (*Embassy at Berlin*)

Ambassador .. .. Eki Hioki.
Councillor .. .. Katsuji Debuchi.
1st Secretary .. ..
3rd. Secretary .. .. .. S. Sakuma.
Id. .. ..
Attaché .. .. K. Echige.
Id. .. .. G. Morishima.
Id. .. ..
Id. .. ..
Military Attaché .. .. ..
Naval Attaché .. .. ..
Assist. Military Attaché ..

Great Britain. (*Embassy at London*)

Ambyssador .. .. Baron Gonsuke Hayashi.
Councillor .. .. M. Nagai.
1st Secretary .. .. I. Yoshida.
2nd Secretary.. .. .. .. K. Asaoka.
3rd Secretary .. ..
Id. .. .. K. Asaoka.
Id. .. .. K. Tamura.
Id. .. .. K. Okada.
Attaché .. .. S. Okamoto.
Military Attaché .. .. .. Major-Gen. M. Iba.
Naval Attaché .. .. .. Rear Adm. Iida.
Assist. Mil. Attaché .. .. Major Z. Kawase.
Assist. Naval Attaché.. .. Liet. Comdr. S. Kurokawa.

Italy. (*Embassy at Rome*)

Ambassador .. .. Kentaro Ochiai
Councillor .. ..
1st Secretary .. .. Minoru Fujii.
2nd Secretary.. .. .. ..
3rd Secretary .. .. K. Mayeda.
Attaché .. .. S. Sato.
Military Attaché .. .. .. Major A. Semba.
Naval Attaché .. .. .. Captain, K. Ishida.
Assist. Naval Attaché.. .. Lieut-Com. T. Yamagata.

Russia. (*Embassy at Petrograd*)

Ambassador .. ..
1st Secretary .. ..

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2nd Secretary	
Id.	
3rd Secretary	——
Id.	——
Id.	——
Military Attaché	
Naval Attaché	
Assist. Mil. Attaché	

U. S. A. (*Embassy at Washington*)

Ambassador	Baron Kijiro Shidehara.
Councillor	Shigetsuna Furuya.
1st Secretary	S. Saburi.
Id.	Y. Suzuki.
3rd Secretary	M. Shibatsugi.
Id.	
Id.	E. Ishii.
Id.	
Id.	S. Tomii.
Attaché	T. Ohashi.
Id.	R. Tsuda.
Military Attaché	Maj-Gen. I. Inouye.
Naval Attaché	Comdr. R. Ueda.
Assist. Naval Attaché	Lieut.-Comdr. S. Yasumi.

JAPANESE LEGATIONS ABROAD

Argentine.

Minister	
1st Secretary	Jiro Yamasaki.

Belgium.

Minister	M. Adachi.
1st Secretary	K. Mushakoji.

Brazil. (*Legation at Rio de Janerio*)

Minister	K. Horiguchi.
3rd Secretary	

Chili and Peru. (*Legation at Santiago*)

Minister	Z. Amari.
2nd Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires	
Attaché	

China. (*Legation at Peking*)

Minister	T. Obata.
Embassy Councilor	Isaburo Yoshida.
1st Secretary	
Id.	

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3rd Secretary	S. Fukazawa.
Attaché	E. Fukada.
1st Interpreter	
Id.	Koichi Nishida.
Military Attaché	Major-Gen. O. Azuma.
Assist. Military Attaché ..	Capt. M. Kikuchi.
Naval Attaché	Commander S. Yasumi.

Mexico. (*Legation at Mexico*)

Minister	
3rd Secretary	Keiichi Ito.
1st Interpreter	

Netherlands. (*Legation at The Hague*)

Minister	Shichita Tatsuki.
1st Secretary	Kazuo Matsubara.
3rd Secretary	J. Futami.
Attaché	

Siam. (*Legation at Bangkok*)

Minister	
1st Interpreter and Consul..	S. Misumi.

Spain and Portugal. (*Legation at Madrid*)

Minister	Count Kinjiro Hirosawa.
1st Secretary	Kojiro Miura.
2nd Secretary	
3rd Secretary	
Attaché	T. Kitazawa.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark. (*Legation at Stockholm*)

Minister	Ryotaro Hata.
2nd Secretary..	Hyoji Nihei.
3rd Secretary	Jiro Kurosawa.
Naval Attaché	Lieut. Comdr. S. Inouye.
Interpreter	Minoru Hirata.

Switzerland. (*Legation at Bern*)

Minister	Akira Ariyoshi.
1st Secretary	
2nd Secretary	
3rd Secretary	
Military Attaché	Major M. Umechi.

JAPANESE CONSULATES ABROAD

China.

Antung.....M. Irii.
Amoy.....E. Fujita.
*Chientao.....(G) Y. Suzuki.
ChitzuchiehBranch.S.Kawanami
Changchun.... (V) R. Kashiya.
Changsha..... R. Ikenaga
Chungching ..... S. Bando.

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*Canton..... E. Fujita.
Chefu..... Y. Tomita.
Cheng Chia-tun.. (V) M. Ikebe.
Chengtu.. K. Kunihara (acting)
*Fuchou ....K. Hayashi (acting)
Hunchün Branch.....I. Akisu.
Hsinminfu Branch. H.Takeuchi.
*Harbin..... (G) T. Maruta.
Hangchou.... C. Seino (acting)
*Hankou.....(G.) A. Segawa.
Ichang..... (V) M. Kusa.
Kirin..... K. Morita.
Kiuekiang..... K. Aihara.
Liaoyang.....(V) S. Kijima.
*Mukden.....(V) T. Yoshihara (acting G.)
Newchwang..... Y. Sumizu.
Nanking.....S. Iwamura.
Peking..... (V) M. Yagi,
*Shanghai....(V)K. Uchiyama.
Suchou .. U. Tenmatsu(acting)
Shashih..... Y. Tomita.
Swatow..... (V) S. Uchida.
*Tiehling.....Y. Nezu (acting)
Tientsin..... Funatsu.
*Tsinan..... Y. Mori.
Titiharu.....S. Yamazaki.

British.
*Hongkong.. G.Omori(actingG.)
Capetown..... T. Imai.
Portsaid..... (V) S. Masuko.
*Singapore.....(V) N. Yoshida (acting G.)

Erench.
Haifong..... O. Nakamura.

Philippines.
*Manila..... (O) S. Kurusu.

Java.
*Batavia..... K. Matsumoto.
Surabaya..... Y. Iwakoshi.

Siam.
Bangkok.....

India.
*Calcutta...S. Nakatani(actingG.)
Bombay.....(V) E. Nuita.
Rangoon..... (V) T. Fuchi.

Australia.
*Sydney..K. Tamaki (acting G.)

Hawaii.
*Honolulu.....(G) C. Yada.

America N. & S.
*New York.. (G) Y. Kumazaki.
*San Francisco....(G) S. Yada.
Seattle.....S. Sato (acting)
Portland ..... T. Sugimura.
Chicago.....K. Kuwashima.
Los Angeles..... U. Oyama.
*Ottawa.....(G) S. Shimizu
Vancouver.... Y. Sato (acting)
Panama.. M.Hamaguchi(acting)
San Paulo..... T. Fujita.
Lima..... K. Mori.

Europe.
*London.....(G) T. Watanabe.
Liverpool..... Z. Sakane.
Lyon..... I. Wakazuki.
Marseilles..G. Kumabe (acting)
Antwerp..... K. Kishida.
Hamburg..... (G) M. Ono.
*Moscow.....

Asiatic Russia.
Vladivostock..(V) M. Shimada.
Irkutsk.....
Habarovsk..... (V) C. Gunji.
Petropabarovsk..T. Yamaguchi.

Japanese Honorary Consulates Abroad

French India.
Saigon.....E. Saliége.
Haifeng.....René Sallé.

Ceylon.
Colombo.... Walter Shakspear.

Australia.
Broome..... Archei Male.
Adelaide.HarbertAnguesParsons.
Melbonrne.... D. B. Fullarton
Brisbane..... James Forsyth.

New Zealand.
Auckland..... H. D. Heather.
Wellington.... Thomas Young.

U. S. A.
New Orleans.... J. W. Philips.
St. Louis..... J. E. Smith.

*** Consulate-General. (V)=Vice-Consul. (G)=Consul-General.**

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Galveston..... J. H. Langben.
Philadelphia..J. F. Macfadden.

Great Britain.
Glasgow....A. Scott Younger.
Liverpool.....
Manchester.....
Middlesborough.... W. Dixon.

France.
Bordeaux.. Edouard G. Faure,
Le Havre. William R. Langstaff.
Marseilles.....Francis Barry.
Paris..Louis J.Henri Chevalier.

Belgium.
Brussels.....Alexandre Halot.

Holland.
Rotterdam. Hermanus de Jongh.
Amsterdam.....H. L. Bekker.

Denmark.
Copenhagen.. P.P.C. Norgaard.

Germany.
Bremen.....
Berlin.....Albert Schmzinger.
Leipzig.....
Frankfurt.....
Muenchen,...Edward Schüssel.
Freiburg.....
Köln..... Heinrich Maus.

Austria-Hungary.
*Vienna.....
Budapest.....

Switzerland.
Zurich..... Ernest Voegeli.

Italy.
Leghorn. Comte George Chayes.
Naples. MarquisC.E.Capomazza.
Palermo.....Riccardo Follina.
Venice.....Gualtiero Friies.
Milano.... Chevalier C. Rasini.

Malta.
La Valetta.... Joseph Howard.

Mexico.
Manzanilo..... Blas Ruiz.

Spain.

Sweden.
Gothenburg..Carl. O. Kjillberg.

Portugal.
Lisbon.....Carlos Gomes.
Oporto....José Augusto Dias.

Norway.
Christiania..(G) Thes. C. Bang.

Russa.
Warsaw.....

Chili.
Iquique..Don Horancie Mujica.

Egypt.
Alexandria..... A. J. Lowe.

Columbia.
Bogota....Don Luis C. Cornal.

* Gonsulate-General. (G)=Consul-General.

LIST OF JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED ABROAD

	Appointed		Relieved	
To Austria-Hungary.				
Count Sano (late), Min. Ple. En. Ex...	Jan.	1873	Dec.	1874
Viscount Aoki (late), id.	Aug.	1876	March	1880
Yuzuru Ida (late), id.	March	1880	July	1881
Kagenori Uyeno (late), id.	July	1882	Dec.	1884
Marquis Saionji, id.	Feb.	1885	June	1886
Count Toda, id.	June	1887	Dec.	1889
Koki Watanabe (late), id.	July	1890	April	1892
Baron Kogoro Takahira, id.	Dec.	1896	June	1899
Baron Nobuaki Makino, id.	May	1899	March	1906
Baron Yasuya Uchida, Ambassador..	Feb.	1907	Nov.	1909
Satsuo Akizuki, id.	Dec.	1909	July	1914
Aimaro Sato, id.	July	1914	Aug.	1915
To France.				
Samejima (late), Res.-Min. Oct. '70; Ple. Ex.	Nov.	1873	Dec.	1870
Yuzuru Ida (late), id.	July	1881	April	1880

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		Appointed		Relieved	
Marquis Hachisuka	id.	Dec.	1882	Sept.	1886
Vis. Fujimaro Tanaka (late),	... ...	June	1887	June	1890
Vis. Yasushi Nomura (late),	id....	March	1891	April	1893
Baron Arasuke Sone (late),	id....	May	1893	Feb.	1897
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino,	id....	May	1897	Nov.	1901
Baron Dr. Motono,	id.	Dec.	1901	Jan.	1906
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino,	Ambassador,	Jan.	1906	Oct.	1912
Baron Kikujiro Ishii,	id.	—	1912	Oct.	1916
Keishiro Matsui,	id.	Oct.	1916	—	—
Kikujiro Ishii,	id.	March	1920	—	—

To Germany.

Vis. Shuzo Aoki (late),	Min. Ple. En. Ex.	Sept.	1874	Dec.	1885
Viscount Shinagawa (late),	id.	Dec.	1885	March	1887
Marquis Saionji,	id.	June	1887	Aug.	1891
Viscount Aoki (late),	id.	Jan.	1892	Feb.	1898
Katsunosuke Inouye,	id. Feb. '98; Amb.	Jan. '06		June	1908
Baron Sutemi Chinda,	Ambassador ...	June	1908	Nov.	1911
Toraichi Sugimura,	id.	Nov.	1911	Aug.	1914
Eki Hioki,	id.			—	—

To Great Britain.

Count Terajima (late),	Min. Ple. En. Ex.	April	1872	Oct.	1873
Kagenori Uyeno (late),	id.	Sept.	1874	July	1879
Viscount Mori (late),	id.	Nov.	1879	April	1884
Viscount Kawase (late),	id.	May	1884	Feb.	1893
Viscount Aoki (late),	id.	Dec.	1893	Nov.	1894
Baron Taka-aki Kato,	id.	Nov.	1894	Feb.	1900
Count Tadasu Hayashi (late),	id. Feb 1900; Amb.	Dec. 1905		May	1906
Marquis Jutaro Komura (late),	Ambassador, June	1906		Dec.	1912
Baron Taka-aki Kato,	id.	Dec.	1912	Feb.	1913
Katsunosuke Inouye,	id.	Feb.	1913	—	1916
Viscount Sutemi Chinda,	id.	June	1916	May	1920
Baron Gonsuke Hayashi,	id.	May	1920	—	—

To Italy.

Count Sano (late),	Res.-Min.	Jan.	1873	Dec.	1873
Vis. Kawase (late),	Min. Ple. En. Ex. ...	Dec.	1873	July	1877
Marquis Nabeshima	id.	March	1880	May	1882
Marquis Asano.	id.	March	1882	May	1883
Vis. Fujimaro Tanaka (late),	id.	May	1884	June	1887
Viscount Tokugawa	id.	July	1887	Jan.	1891
Baron Nakashima (late),	id.	Oct.	1892	Aug.	1894
Baron Kogoro Takahira,	id.	Aug.	1894	Dec.	1895
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino,	id.	April	1896	May	1897
Baron Nobuaki Makino,	id.	May	1897	May	1899
Tsunasuke Oyama (late),	id.	May	1899	Feb.	1907
Baron Kogoro Takahira,	Ambassador ...	Jan.	1907	Feb.	1908
Baron Gonsuke Hayashi,	id.	June	1908	Feb.	1916
Kaneyoshi Ijuin,	id.	Feb.	1916	May	1920
Kentaro Ochiai,	id.	June	1920	—	—

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To Russia.			Appointed		Relieved	
Vis. V.-Adm. Enomoto (late),	Min. Ple. En. Ex.		Jan.	1874	Oct.	1878
Count Yamagiwara (late),	id.	... ...	March	1880	June	1883
Vis. Yoshitada Hanabusa,	id.	... ...	March	1883	Aug.	1886
Baron Tokujiro Nishi (late)	id.	... ...	June	1886	June	1896
Count Tadasu Hayashi (late),	id.	... ...	March	1897	Feb.	1899
Marquis Jutaro Komura (late),	id.	... ...	Feb.	1900	Oct.	1900
Baron Sutemi Chinda,	id.	... ...	Nov.	1900	Nov.	1900
Shin-ichiro Kurino,	id.	... ...	Nov.	1901	Feb.	1904
Visc. Dr. Ichiro Motono,	id., Jan. 1916; Amb.		Apr.	1908	Nov.	1916
Visc. Yasuya Uchida,	Ambassador ..		Dec.	1916	—	1919

To U. S. A.						
Viscount Mori (late),	Res.-Min....	... ...	Oct.	1870	July	1873
Vis. Kiyonari Yoshida (late),	Min. Ple. En. Ex.		Sept.	1874	Jan.	1882
Count Munenori Terajima (late),	id....	...	July	1882	Nov.	1883
Baron Ryu-ichi Kuki,	id.	... ...	May	1884	Nov.	1887
Count Munemitsu Mutsu (late),	id....	...	Feb.	1888	Jan.	1890
Gozo Tateno (late),	id.	... ...	Dec.	1890	July	1864
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino,	id.	... ...	July	1894	Apr.	1896
Toru Hoshi (late),	id.	... ...	April	1896	Aug.	1898
Marq. Jutaro Komura (late),	id.	... ...	Sept.	1898	Feb.	1900
Baron Kogoro Takahira,	id.	... ...	June	1900	Jan.	1906
Viscount Shuzo Aoki (late),	Ambassador...		Jan.	1906	Feb.	1908
Baron K. Takahira,	id.	... ...	Feb.	1908	Nov.	1908
Viscount Y. Uchida,	id.	... ...	Nov.	1909	Oct.	1911
Viscount Chinda,	id	. ...	Nov.	1911	June	1916
Aimaro Sato,	id.	.. ..	June	1916	Feb.	1918
Viscount K. Ishii,	id.	.. ..	Feb.	1918	Aug.	1919
Kijuro Shidehara,	id.	.. ..	Aug.	1919	—	—

List of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

	Appointed			Relieved		
Nobuyoshi Sawa (late)	July	8,	1869	July	14,	1871
Tomomi Iwakura (late)	July	14,	1871	Oct.	8,	1871
Taneomi Soyejima (late) ...	Nov.	4,	1871	Oct.	13,	1873
Munemori Terajima (late) ...	Oct.	23,	1873	Sept.	10,	1879
Kaoru Inouye, Marquis (late)	Sept.	10,	1879	Sept.	17,	1887
*Hirobumi Ito, Prince (late)	Sept.	17,	1887	Feb.	1,	1888
Shigenobu Okuma, Count ...	Feb.	1,	1888	Dec.	24,	1889
Shuzo Aoki, Viscount late) ...	Dec.	24,	1889	May	29,	1891
Takeaki Enomoto, Vis. (late)...	May	29,	2891	Aug.	8,	1892
Munemitsu Mutsu, (late) ...	Aug.	8,	1892	May	30,	1896
*Kimmochi Saionji, Marquis...	May	30,	1896	Sept.	22,	1896
Shigenobu Okuma, Count ...	Sept.	22,	1896	Nov.	6,	1897
Tokujiro Nishi, Baron (late)...	Nov.	6,	1897	June	30,	1898
Shigenobu Okuma, Count ...	June	30,	1898	Nov.	8,	1898
Shuzo Aoki, Viscount (late) ...	Nov	8,	1898	Oct.	19,	1900
Taka-aki Kato, Baron	Oct.	19,	1900	June	2,	1901
*Arasuke Sone (late)	June	2,	1901	Sept.	21,	1901

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Jutaro Komura, Count (late)...	Sept.	21,	1901	Jan.	7,	1906
Taka-aki Kato, Baron	Jan.	7,	1906	March	3,	1906
*Saionji, Marquis	March	3,	1906	May	19,	1606
Tadasu Hayashi, Count (late)	May	19,	1906	July	14,	1908
*Gen. Vis. Tera-uchi	July	14,	1908	Aug.	30,	1908
Jutaro Komura, Marq. (late),...	Aug.	30,	1908	Aug.	25,	1911
Yasuya Uchida, Viscount ..	Sept.	1,	1911	Dec.	—	1912
*Taro Katsura, Prince (late).	Dec.	—	1912	Dec.	—	1912
Taka-aki Kato, Baron	Dec.	—	1912	Feb.	—	1913
Nobuaki Makino, Baron... ...	Feb.	—	1913	April	16,	1914
*Taka-aki Kato, Baron	April	16,	1914	Aug.	10,	1915
Kikujiro Ishii, Viscount... ...	Oct.	13,	1916	—	—	—
Terauchi, Count	Sept.	9,	1916	Nov.	21,	1916
Ichiro Motono, Viscount... ...	Nov.	21,	1916	April	23,	1918
Shimpei Goto, Baron	April	23,	1918	Sept.	29,	1918
Yasuya Uchida, Viscount ...	Sept.	29,	1918	—	—	—

* Indicates that the chair was occupied as additional post.

List of Foreign Representatives Accredited to Japan

	Appointed.		
From Austria-Hungary.			
Heinrich Freiberr von Calice	1871,	23,	April
Pgnaz Freiberr von Schaeffer	1874,	21,	Mar.
Carl Retter von Boleslawski	1877,	3,	Mar.
Maximilian Ritter Koffents von Hoffenfels	1879,	26,	Jan.
Carl Graf Zalushi	1883,	4,	Mar.
Rudiger Frieherr von Biegeleben	1888,	20,	July
Legation-Schretär Heinrich Graf Condenhove, Geschaftstrager			
Christoph Graf von Wydenbruch	1895,	10,	Sept.
Adalbert Ambró von Adamócz	1899,	31,	Oct.
Adalbert Ambró von Adamósz Majesty	1907,	23,	Jan.
Baron Guido de Call de Rosemburg et Calmback...	1909,	16,	Mar.
Baron Ladislans Mülle de Szeutgyorgy, Ambassador	1912,	4,	Sept.
From France.			
De Chesne de Bellecourt, Charge d'Affaires	1860.	14,	Feb.
Le meme, avec le titre de Minister Plenipotentiary	1861,	14,	June
Léon Roches Minister Plenipotentiary	1863,	7,	Oct.
Maxime Outrey, Min. Ple.	1868,	18,	Feb.
Francois Gustave Berthemény, Min. Ple.	1873,	24,	May
De Geofroy, Envoy Extraoldinary and Min. Ple. ...	1876,	30,	April
Guillaume de Roquette, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple. ...	1880,	20,	April
Tricon, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1882,	2,	Mar.
Sienkiewicz, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1894,	19,	April
Harmand, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1894,	19,	April
Auguste Gerard, Ambassador	1906,	12,	Oct.
M. E. Regnault	1913,	24,	Dec.
From Germany.			
Von Brandt, Consul	1863,	5,	May
Von Brandt, Consul-General	1868,	?	
Von Brandt, Minister Resident	1872,	30,	Mar.
Von Eisendecher, id.	1875,	3,	Dec.

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Von Eisendecher, Envoy	Ext. & Min. Ple.	..	1880,	3,	June
Count Doenhoff, Envoy	id. ..	id.	1883,	24,	April
Dr. von Holleben,	id. ..	id.	1886,	16,	Mar.
Baron von Gustschmid,	id. ..	id.	1892,	10,	Dec.
Count Leyden,	id. ..	id.	1898,	29,	Mar.
Count Arco Valley,	id. ..	id.	1901,	10,	May
Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein,	Amb. Ex. & Ple.		1906,	22,	May
Count von Rex			1911,	19,	April
Dr. William Soft			1920,	9,	Aug.

From Great Britain.

	Appointed
James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Special Mission	1858
Rutherford (afterwards Sir Rutherford) Alcock, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Nov. 30..	1859
Sir Harry Smith Parkes, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. to the Tycoon, and Consul-General, March, 28	1865
The same to Hitotsu-Bashi Chunangon, Tycoon, Aug. 29	1866
The same to Mutsuhito, Emperor, February 13.	1867
The same, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. to the Mikado	1868
Hon. F. R. (Rt. Hon. Sir F.) Plunkett, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., July	1883
Hugh Fraser. En. Ex. and Min. Ple., April 70. (Died at his post June 4.)	1894
Hon. P. le Poer Trench, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., June 25.. ..	1895
Sir E. M. Satow, En. Ex., and Min. Ple., June 1.	1895
Sir C. M. MacDonald, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., Oct. 26..	1900
The same, Ambassador Nov. 25	1905
Sir William Conyngham Greene, Amb., March 24	1913
Sir Charles Eliot K.C.M.G., C.B.	1920

From Italy.

	Appointed
Sallier de la Tour, Count Vittorio, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1869 Mar.
Fe D'Ostiani, Count Atessandro, ,, ,, .	1870
Ueisse Barbolani, Count Reffaele, Evn. Ex. and Min. Ple. ..	1877 Feb.
Martin Lanciarez, Chev. Eugenio, Charge d'Affairs	1882 April
De Martino Comm. Renato Env. and Min. Ple	1883 Dec.
Orfini, Count Ercole. ,, ,, ...	1894 Aug.
Melegari, Comm. Giulio, ,, ,, ...	1901 April
Vinci, Count Guilie Cesare, ,, ,, ...	1904 July
Gallina, Count Giovanni, Amb, Ex. Ple.	1907 Dec.
Guiccioli, Marquis Alessandro, Amb. Ex. and Ple.	1908 Nov.
Confalonieri, Marquis Gerolamo Cusani ,, ...	1918 Aug.
S.E. Paulucci de'Calboli Conte Raimiero, ,, ,, ...	1919 Dec.
Baron Carlo Aliotti	1919 —

From Russia.

	Appointed	Relieved
Efgenii Byutsoff, Consulate-General and Charge d'Affaires	1872	1875
Chamberlain Struve, Minister Resident..	1875	—
The same, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1877	1883
Davydoy, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple., le Conseiller d'Etat act..	1883	1885
Schevitch, ,, ...	1886	1892

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Hitrove, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. Maitre de la Cour			1893	1897
Baron, Rozen, Chamberlain, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.			1897	1900
A. Iswolsky,	id.	id. id.	1900	1902
Baron Rasen,	id.	id. id.	1903	1904
G. Bakhmeteff,	id.	id. id.	1904	1908
Nicolas Malewky Malewitch Ambas., Ex. and Ple. Maitre de a Cour and Senator			1918	1916
Basile Kroupensky, ...			1916	—

From U. S. A. Appointed

Commodore Mathew C. Perry, U.S.A. Special Mission, Nov. 13 ..	1852
Townsend Harris, Consul-General, Sep. 3	1856
Townsend Harris, Minister Resident. Jan. 17	1859
Rebert II. Pruyn, Minister Resident, Nov. 14	1861
Robert B. Van Valkenburg, Minister Resident, Feb. 16	1866
Charles, E. de Long, Minister Resident, June 23	1869
John A. Bingham, Envoy Extraordinary and Miu. Plen. Oct. 2 ..	1873
Richard B. Hubbard, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., April 6	1885
John F. Swift, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., May 13..	1889
Frand L. Coombs, En. and Min. Plen., April 25	1892
Edwin Dun, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. May 24	1893
Alfred E. Buck, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., June 28	1897
Lloyd C. Griscom, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., March 3..	1903
Luke E. Wright, Ambassador	1906
T. J. O'Brien, ,, ...	1907
Charles Page Bryan, Ambassador..	1911
Larz Anderson, Ambassador	1912
George W. Duthrie, Ambassador, Aug. 7 (Died at his post in 1917)	1913
Roland S. Morris, Amb. Act. 30..	1918

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CHAPTER XXV

TRADE

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN 1920-21

Japan has not yet recovered from the effect of the sharp slump that broke out in March 1920 as briefly described in the previous edition.

In 1921 the depression has still continued to cast a dark shadow over the market though at the time of writing this article (Aug. 2), it was generally believed that the worst was over. To review the principal features of the movement, the enormous influx of specie, which began with the contraction of credit, amounted altogether to ¥450 millions during the last 11 months, but it practically stopped in June; the inward flow reached the highest level in Dec. 1920 with ¥87 millions, to decrease gradually afterward to 14 millions in May. The bankers have by no means relaxed their cautious attitude, but owing to the daily accumulation of idle funds on their hands, as explained in the chapter on Banks and Banking, they are no longer deaf to applications for loans. The consequence is that the rate of interest on gilt-edged securities has fallen as low as 6% per annum against 8% a year ago, while call money rates for over night loans are quoted at less than 2%. How far credit is on the whole recovering may be judged from the fact that new projects and capital invested have shown marked increase, though payment on shares and debentures declined as a whole.

	Projected ¥1,000	Cap. invested in new promotion ¥1,000	Payment of debentures & shares ¥1,000
1st half, 1920	4,164,159	559,144	1,103,299
2nd " , 1920	49,470	242,895	385,970
1st " , 1921	1,051,115	510,579	276,461

The shipping business that was once in the gloomiest state of depression is perceptibly recovering. Tied-up steamers are no longer so serious a problem, the figures declining from 135 vessels with 243,000 tons gross at the end of April to 197,955 in May.

Then the closing down of a large number of shops and the heavy curtailment of the scope of business by the older established factories contributed to the gradual relieving of the market of the vast accumulation of stock. At the end of July 1920, the warehousing returns stood at ¥1,285,000,000 which declined to 779,000,000 in January 1921, and to 545,000,000 in July, that is, about ¥740 millions or 42% decrease in a year. The trouble of oversupply was especially marked in foreign goods speculatively imported or ordered before the Armistice, these being wool, woolen fabrics, iron, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.

Even these present an improved prospect from diminished stocks

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both at home and abroad. The case of rice and cotton yarns is better. The latter was quoted, speaking of 5th month delivery, at ¥245 in Aug. 1920 and ¥300 at beginning of Sept. 1921; rice from ¥23.11 in Sept. 1920 to ¥37 at beginning of Sept. 1921. Raw silk records a similar improvement, i.e. from ¥1,000 in July 1920 to ¥1,400 in Sept. '21, both spot at Yokohama.

Below are given two tables, one to show the relative amount of capital written off in the 1st half of 1921 and in the preceding year, demonstrating how in the former period the readjustment made was drastic, and the other to compare the fluctuation of prices recently in Japan, England and America. The price figures are based on the inquiry made by the *Oriental Economist*, Tokyo, the index numbers in the respective countries being in terms of U. S. dollar.

Capital Written off

Business	1920 12 Months		1921 1st half			1920 12 Months		1921 1st half	
	Co.	Cap.	Co.	Cap.		Co.	Cap.	Co.	Cap.
Banking	6	456	2	520	Mfg.	10	1,475	33	13,212
Warehouse	1	25	8	3,770	Mining	1	45	4	19,380
Transportation	4	509	16	7,171	Total				
Chemical	6	3,280	15	9,585	incl. others	42	8,590	108	63,539

Index Number of Prices in Japan, England & America Compared

	Japan "*Oriental Economist*"	England "*Economist*"	U.S.A.		Japan	England	U.S.A.
1913	—	100.0	100.0	1920			
1914	100.0	105.6	108.1	Oct.	214.8	189.6	170.6
1915	113.1	121.4	108.1	Dec.	221.8	157.0	137.8
1916	142.1	157.5	130.0	1921			
1917	184.6	199.3	172.2	Jan.	194.6	158.9	134.6
1918	247.2	221.9	204.0	Feb.	185.8	152.7	129.2
1919	260.9	219.8	204.0	Mar.	181.7	151.5	123.8
1920				May	178.1	145.5	125.5
Jan.	322.6	215.7	227.2	June	188.7	136.6	116.7
March	323.2	235.1	225.5	July	188.8	—	120.2
Aug.	256.7	214.1	195.7				

N. B.—The figures up to 1919 represent the average of the year and the other figures at the end of the respective months.

Formation of Company

It is interesting to note that before 1873 Japan had no company in the modern sense of the word. Some commercial establishments that had previously existed, as the Mitsui-gumi, pioneer of the present Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, were a sort of family establishments. In the year mentioned the First National Bank, now simply the First Bank, was created as a regular joint stock concern after the Western model. Then followed, though rather tardily, companies devoted to shipping, railways, insurance, and so on.

In 1894, when war broke out with China, the total investment in various enterprises still stood at the modest sum of about ¥249,762,000 paid up, of which banking represented ¥101,409,000, followed by transport business ¥82,560,000, industries ¥44,580,000, trade ¥20,014,000 and agriculture ¥1,188,000. After the close of the next war of

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190-5, to be precise by 1907, the total investment had risen to ¥1,114,227,000, consisting of ¥444.204,000 for banking, ¥150,891,000 transport, ¥381,815,000 industries, ¥125,282,000 trade and ¥13,035,000 agriculture. The latest expansion is shown later. Another striking feature as shown lately is the tendency to increase capital and the amalgamation of smaller concerns. Formerly a company with capital in eight figures was an exception but of late several have enlarged their capital to over hundred million *yen*.

Companies Classified

Commercial companies are divided into the following four kinds :—

(1) Ordinary partnership (gōmei-kwaisha).—Has two or more partners, each unlimitedly liable for the debts of the firm.

(2) Limited partnership (gōshi-kwaisha).—Is made up of one or more partners with limited liability.

(3) Joint-stock company (kabushiki-kwaisha).—Resemble that in England, formed by not less than seven persons.

(4) Joint-stock limited company (kabushiki-gōmei-kwaisha).—A limited partnership in which part of the capital is represented by transferable shares.

Foreign companies may be recognized by Japanese law and allowed to do business in Japan, subject to the same registration as required for Japanese companies.

Sales Business

Alike with other lines sales business has made a rapid development since the War. The paid up capital exclusive of banking ran up from ¥313,000,000 in 1913, for instance, to ¥1,152,886,000 in 1918 representing 10,263 concerns, and further to ¥1,220,057,015 and 11,223 concerns in Dec. 1919, both joint stock and partnership. Of the number, those grouped under the head of Miscellaneous including warehousing, broking, trust, exchange, insurance, market, publishing, etc., far surpassed others and claimed in 1919 ¥626,089, 526 for 4,952 followed by spinning and weaving 1,099 with ¥130,225.147, machines, tools and vehicles 549 with ¥50,563,255, chemical goods 868 with ¥46,974,998, etc. Main features for 1919 are shown below in ¥1,000 :—

Cotton and yarn	49,307,000	Warehousing	42,737,717
Textile fabrics	72,996,342	Broking	54,730,612
Machines	6,694,500	Trust	43,325,225
Paper and paperwares	15,016,871	Exchange	48,251,200
Trading	337,444,236		

NEW ENTERPRISES IN 1920

The new promotion experienced a setback in the latter half of the year owing to the great slump that set in March, showing a decrease below the preceding year of 750 in the number of enterprises. Capital invested advanced by ¥295,016,727 but it was chiefly due to the activity in the first quarter. Below are given particulars as reported by the Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce (amount of capital in ¥1,000) :—

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Companies	1919 No. of Cos.	1919 Total capital p. u.	1920 No. of Cos.	1920 Total capital p. u
Agriculture	132	13,024	140	11,154
Fishery	37	4,922	48	7,364
Forestry	90	8,997	150	20,126
Brewing	210	11,501	228	20,875
Beverages and comestibles	196	9,007	153	11,201
Fibre industry	581	42,251	610	109,942
Chemical industry	392	84,869	351	55,980
Ceramics	107	3,929	140	9,139
Metal manufacture	152	8,957	114	11,645
Shipbuilding, rolling stocks, etc.	15	1,332	10	2,045
Machines & instruments	360	22,776	315	28,815
Gas and electric	60	15,318	60	44,689
Miscellaneous industry	651	26,270	466	36,314
Mining	134	42,735	111	57,237
Sundry sales	1,982	89,743	1,754	115,916
Warehouse	78	3,520	85	9,880
Banking	21	10,567	30	19,690
Trust	96	7,640	189	46,455
Insurance	6	4,025	2	1,500
Transportation	432	77,225	293	87,310
Trading	158	16,628	122	112,694
Total incl. others	6,950	507,523	6,200	802,039

Companies Classified by Organization (End, 1919)

Cos. classified by amount of paid up capital	Joint stock companies No.	Joint stock companies Cap. ¥1,000	Limited partnerships No.	Limited partnerships Cap. ¥1,000	Unlimited partnerships No.	Unlimited partnerships Cap. ¥1,000
Under ¥ 50,000	3,523	44,299	4,768	×61,601	3,586	38,695
,, ¥ 100,000	2,051	64,695	652	×35,434	462	25,612
,, ¥ 500,000	4,221	391,148	420	×64,287	366	57,783
,, ¥1,000,000	1,461	402,251	40	×21,970	51	27,060
,, ¥5,000,000	1,561	1,466,564	22	×31,500	28	39,600
Over ¥5,000,000	357	3,047,097	3	×41,000	8	114,900

Note.—Those marked × show nominal capital.

GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS

Number and capital of economic corporations as classified by nature of enterprises are returned by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce as follows at the end of the year, amount of capital and reserve funds shown in ¥1,000:—

		1916	1917	1918	1919
Agriculture	No.	485	587	624	795
	P. u. cap.	31,746	43,413	31,275	76,865
	Reserves	3,417	3,997	5,536	7,845
Mining	No.	—	288	357	403
	P. u. cap.	—	301,811	468,210	728,168
	Reserves.	—	68,496	100,967	472,793

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Continued		1916	1917	1918	1919
Industries	No.	5,942	6,965	8,221	10,112
	P. u. cap...	1,057,108	1,457,825	1,595,802	2,248,858
	Reserves...	187,917	299,723	321,697	435,537
Trade	No.	10,551	10,714	12,132	13,137
	P. u. cap...	1,071,424	1,304,916	1,545,590	2,460,544
	Reserves...	579,950	696,860	946,275	1,001,222
Transportation..	No.	1,241	1,430	1,694	1,833
	P. u. cap...	373,796	356,406	542,353	716,435
	Reserves...	70,453	150,039	254,960	88,208
Total.....	No.	18,219	19,696	23,028	26,280
	P. u. cap...	2,434,073	3,162,560	4,143,129	5,975,497
	Reserves...	841,738	1,150,618	1,629,431	1,639,764

Business Result in Recent Years

The only available data on this head are supplied by the "Oriental Economist" (Tokyo), which, however, modestly disclaims any pretension to strict accuracy chiefly on account of many of the Cos. showing reluctance to supply information, so that the following covers only about 150, viz. about 1/71 of the economic corporations existing in Japan. In the following table money is in ¥1,000 and (A) stands for 2nd half 1917, (B) for 2nd half, '18, (C) for 2nd half '19 and (D) for 2nd half '20.

	P.u. cap. ¥ 1,000	Reserve ¥ 1,000	Profit ¥ 1.000	Ratio to cap. 10 %
Spinning mills.				
A	74,100	50,852	36,294	9.80
B	104,775	91,769	60,728	11.59
C	113,917	125,510	77,036	13.52
D	187,651	175,129	46,155	4.92
Woolen textiles.				
A	24,551	8,972	6,562	5.35
B	33,666	10,502	10,373	6.10
C	37,257	15,075	18,218	7.71
D	67,625	25,457	11,396	3.37
Paper mills.				
A	24,050	5,524	6,997	5.82
B	30,186	9.322	10,267	6.80
C	38,850	12,653	9,251	4.76
D	62,805	17,259	11,571	3.68
Flour mills.				
A	5,955	1,741	1,798	6.04
B	6,938	3,101	1,295	3.73
C	7,063	3,648	2,720	7.70
D	11,962	6,961	1,358	2.27
Petroleum & coal.				
A	63,919	11,559	9,965	3.12
B	78,425	14,762	17,461	4.45
C	83,219	24,007	22,577	5.42
D	100,310	32,121	17,229	3.44

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Continued	P.u. cap. ¥1,000	Reserve ¥1,000	Profit ¥1,000	Ratio 10 %
Ceramics.				
A	9,409	3,240	3,112	6.61
B	12,426	4,923	2,245	3.61
C	15,153	3,963	952	1.26
D	16,766	4,525	1,208	1.44
Chemical industries.				
A	33,732	10,581	8,274	4.91
B	40,539	13,436	9,527	4.70
C	47,913	15,040	10,516	2.19
D	69,403	19,363	6,508	1.88
Electric power & light.				
A	179,505	12,840	13,061	1.46
B	193,717	15,866	14,622	1.51
C	221,393	19,085	16,603	1.50
D	285,314	20,514	22,634	1.59
Shipbuilding.				
A	34,185	12,166	28,488	16.66
B	44,093	35,035	30,974	14.05
C	59,088	46,165	31,663	10.72
D	67,750	65,016	14,509	4.28
Exchanges.				
A	32,159	2,987	4,269	2.24
B	36,197	4,110	3,190	1.76
C	37,175	4,546	5,932	2.18
D	51,826	5,521	4,328	1.67
Sugar.				
B	78,695	28,553	13,329	3.39
C	79,620	30,502	×65,442	×15.89
D	103,359	45,549	29,481	5.70

× represents the first half of 1920.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Even before 1868 Japan had commercial organization that served as Chambers of Commerce, but it was not before 1890 that the regular Regulations were enacted. At present with the exception of eight prefectures of Miyazaki, Oita, Fukushima, Ehime, and others, one or more Chambers of Commerce exist in thirty seven other prefectures and Hokkaido. By amendment of the Chambers of Commerce Law passed in the 1908-9 session of the Diet the Chamber of Commerce is forbidden to compulsorily collect subscription from the members. The data for the recent years are as follows:—

	Number	Members	Annual expenses
1915	60	1,834	¥355,953
1916	60	1,837	395,632
1917	59	1,837	457,358
1918	60	1,851	589,666
1919	60	1,803	783,153

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EXCHANGES

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, i.e., stock, rice and merchandise, There are nine exchanges devoted to dealing in securities, either exclusively or in combination with other commodities. The exchanges are all of limited liability system though those modelled on the Western plan of association are recognized by law. They are therefore more on the continental plan than those in England or America and are subject to strict control of the supervising authorities who are authorized to interfare at their own discretion when they judge that and exchange abuses its privilege and acts in an irregular way. From the nature of their organization exchanges have to stand security, within the limit of their authorized capital, for the fulfilment of all the contracts duly booked by them. Whenever, therefore, a registered broker, who is to deposit ¥50,000 with the stock exchange in Tokyo, is guilty of default for bargains duly entered in his name, the exchange has to make good any loss entailed.

Transactions.—There are two kinds of transactions as recognized on the floor, viz., time and forward bargains. In the latter the contract is to be fulfilled within 15 days including the day of contract, while in the former, which is future delivery, the account is settled at the end of the month, on the last day but one. It is also allowable to make contract for delivery within the limit of 3 months. Time-bargains in Japan are trading on margin, generally between the two extremes of 4 and 15% in ordinary days. The volume of business done is still small, the maximum record so far being as follows on the Tokyo exchange:—a day's sales, 551,000 (March 1, '20); bargains outstanding for account, 1,440,520 shrs (Apl. 26, '19); margins on deposit, ¥25,636,812 (Nov. 22, '19); extra margins, ¥34,532,055 (Dec. 18, '16); deliveries, 536,150 shrs (Dec. '16) and ¥52,775,990 (Nov., '16.)

Stock, Rice and Merchandise Exchanges

Year	No.	Capital p.u. ¥1,000	Reserve ¥1,000	No. of brokers	Deposits by brokers ¥1,000	Receipts ¥1,000	Expense ¥1,000	Profit ¥1,000
1917	42	38,462	3,905	911	10,512	12,117	3,936	8,181
1918	42	41,750	4,503	915	12,878	11,362	4,163	7,198
1919	42	45,229	5,132	1,002	14,535	18,180	6,660	11,524

Volume of Staple Commodities Transacted

Year	Stocks ¥1,000	Rice 1,000 *koku*	Cotton Yarn 1,000 *kin*	Silk 1,000 *kin*
1916	3,196,116	339,207	239,433	12,140
1917	7,401,611	366,159	115,025	14,442
1918	5,324,120	99,927	110,160	16,138

Note.—Stocks in 1917 and 1918 and rice in 1918 represents only Tokyo and Osaka Exchanges, while Cotton Yarn in 1918 is the volume of No. 20 (left) transacted on the Osaka Sampin Exchange.

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Volume Transacted at Various Places

Year	Tokyo	Osaka	Nagoya	Others	Total
1916	31,707	23,147	4,698	4,370	63,922
1917	24,442	17,450	3,688	3,518	49,098
1918	25,241	12,727	3,378	—	44,677

Note. Shares other than ¥50 denomination have disappeared from the market since 1911.

Volume of Rice Transacted on Rice Exchanges

Year	Amount 1,000 *koku*	Of which Tokyo 1,000 *koku*	Of which Osaka 1,000 *koku*	Av'ge quotation per *koku* ¥
1917	366,160	93,526	96,406	19.180
1918	230,550	48,266	51,661	28.340
1919	240,468	92,835	48,488	38.298

The Rice Market Adjustment was adopted by the Government early in 1915 to prevent slumps of the market, the quotation falling to the level of ¥12 towards the close of 1914.

With the increased national wealth and greater demand for the cereal, the volume has steadily risen. The tariffs on rice, barley, wheat, etc., were temporarily withdrawn on Oct. '18 as a social measure, and in that year foreign rice was imported to the amount of 4,547,000 *koku* valued at ¥89,750,000.

TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE

Inaugurated in 1878, this is the oldest and largest establishment of the kind, with paid up capital of ¥45,000,000. It is a joint stock concern and bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in a transaction.

Brokers.—A person desirous to become a broker must deposit a cash security of ¥50,000. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

Quotations of Leading Stocks at Tokyo and Osaka (1919)

(50 *sen* or above counted as 1; smaller fragments ignored)

Shares (time delivery)	Paid up per share ¥	Highest ¥	Lowest ¥	Average ¥	Rate of Dividend (10 %)
At Tokyo.					2nd half
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50	251	125	165	3.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha..	50	90	34	56	1.50
Kanegafuchi Cotton Sp. Co... ..	50	574	184	315	7.00
Tokyo Woolen Cloth Co.	50	229	61	116	2.00
Tokyo Muslin Sp. Co.	50	209	62	107	2.00
Dai-Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co... ..	50	190	67	120	4.50
Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co.	20	238	61	117	7.00
Dai-Nippon Artificial Fertiliser Co.	50	168	38	75	2.00
Nippon Chemical Industry Co. ..	50	125	21	56	1.20
Nippon Nitro-Fertiliser Co.	50	234	70	142	2.00
Hokkaido Colliery & S.S. Co. ..	50	110	50	72	1.50
Nippon Leather Co.	50	218	51	79	1.20
Industrial Bank of Japan	50	74	47	55	0.80

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Continued

Shares (Time delivery)	Paid up per share ¥	Highest ¥	Lowest ¥	Average ¥	Rate of Dividend (10 %)
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	50	84	61	68	1.40
Inawashiro Hydro Electric Co.	40	104	54	70	1.00
Katsuragawa Hydro Elec. Co.	50	98	59	77	1.10
Oji Paper Mill Co.	50	183	79	110	2.50
Imperial Hemp Mfg. Co.	50	206	71	116	1.70
Fuji Gassed Yarn Co.	50	314	78	149	2.50
Hoden Petroleum Co.	50	195	96	145	4.00
Nippon Petroleum Co.	50	163	85	125	3.50
Tokyo Stock Exchange	50	549	101	140	0.77
Tokyo Calico Spinning Co.	50	207	42	90	1.00
South Manchuria Railway Co.	100	225	96	132	1.00
Shinagawa Fire-Brick Co.	50	85	30	49	0.60
Kanto Artificial Fertiliser Co.	37	205	47	75	3.70
Nippon Paint Mfg. Co.	50	78	32	48	—
Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co.	50	180	45	83	1.80
Niigata Iron Works	50	85	29	48	1.00
At Osaka:					
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	50	182	67	93	1.50
Hanshin Electric Railway Co.	45	114	81	91	1.30
Ujigawa Hydro-Electric Co.	50	90	54	65	1.00
Osaka Electric Light Co.	50	86	47	64	1.00
Toyo Cotton Spinning Co.	50	353	96	186	3.00
Dojima Rice Exchange	50	204	61	129	2.34
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	492	87	245	0.60
Osaka Sampin Exchange	50	252	95	151	2.00
Kuhara Mining Co.	50	109	27	60	—
Fukushima Cotton Spinning Co.	25	200	71	117	5.00
Osaka Iron Works	50	142	61	120	3.00
Osaka Harbor Estate Co.	50	79	31	51	—

The Share Market in 1920-21

The share market experienced sharp oscillations during 1920. The abnormal post-war boom in the latter part of 1919, brought about an unprecedented activity in Jan.—Feb. The two leading shares, the Tokyo Exchange and the Kanegafuchi Spinning, among others, jumped up respectively at the end of Feb., to ¥545.90 and 574 in a run, while the regular shares quoted on the Tokyo Exchange, 95 in kind, averaged ¥148.36. On March 1, as many as 551,000 shares changed hand, being the record number transacted in a single day since the inauguration of the Exchange. Then came a reaction as explained in Chapter on Trade in our previous issue. Between April 7 and May 10 business was repeatedly suspended in Tokyo, Osaka and other places, and though various relief measures were extended by the Bank of Japan and Government the force of the slump was so severe that some of the prime shares fell to about ⅓ of their highest quotations by October. Shares transacted dwindled from 6,575,000 for March to 2,157,000 in April, and to 1,431,000 in July, while the total value decreased to about 10%, from ¥1,155,000,000 to ¥120,000,000. The latter part of the year saw some signs of resilience, due to resumption of kerb operations in July, for instance, and to the bears' overselling in Aug., but the general tone ruled weak. In Sept.

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not more than 60,000 shares changed hand while the average per share in the Tokyo Exchange dropped to as low as ¥60.23, about ⅛ compared with the figure in Feb. The year end witnessed a slight activity in the Sugar and Shipping shares. Movement of a few of the leading shares are shown below:—

	Highest	(month)	Lowest	(month)
Tokyo Exchange	549.9	(3)	100.5	(9)
N. Y. K...	251.3	(1)	125.0	(6)
Kanegafuchi Spin...	574.0	(3)	184.0	(6)
Dai-Nippon Sugar	191.1	(2)	66.5	(10)
Hoden Oil	194.9	(3)	95.6	(6
S. M. R.	225.0	(3)	96.1	(10)

MERCHANDISE EXCHANGES

The merchandise exchange business is perhaps the least developed side in the business organization of Japan in this particular line. The principal commodities dealt with on these exchanges are raw silk and cotton yarns as shown in the table below, the former being practically transacted at Yokohama and the latter at Osaka.

Amount of Merchandise Transacted (1919)

Exchange	Cotton yarn *Bale*	Raw silk *Kin*
Tokyo Rice & Merchandise..	2,998,665	—
Osaka Sampin..	6,634,790	—
Yokohama	—	36,362,700
Total	9,633,455	36,362,700

Warehousing

The progress made in warehousing recently is indicated by the following comparative figures showing the average volume of goods stored in 75 warehouses in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and other provincial centres: 1912—¥99,856,000: 1918—¥520,856,000; 1919—¥642,745,000; 1920—¥1,034,813,000. A few months after the economic débâcle of March 1920, i.e. by June the value of goods warehoused advanced to the enormous sum of ¥1,275 millions. The steady arrivals of speculative purchases contracted for abroad before the Armistice and the sudden fall of demand at home and elsewhere combined to bring about this congestion.

In such commodities as wool, sugar, etc. the stock even surpassed the amount of domestic consumption in a year. The comparison made of the value of warehoused goods at the end of Oct., 1918, and at the end of June of 1920, is as shown below. It will be seen that except Chinese cotton and iron materials, all the other items increased apace, this movement being headed by artificial fertilizers 1,170%, silk fabrics 900%, crude sugar 770%, cotton yarn 430%, woolen yarn 400%, woolen cloth 360%, etc. The congestion was not relieved till the middle of 1921, when the economic condition began to improve perceptibly. The comparison in question is as below (in ¥1,000):—

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Items	1918 (Oct)	1920 (June)	Increase % (△ decrease)
Flour	8,488	9,425	11
Sugar (crude)	19,739	172,676	773
Sugar (refined)	2,982	16,055	431
Silk fabrics	672	7,615	900
Cottom goods	35,110	141,535	350
Woolen fabrics	22,091	62,556	366
American cotton	26,648	74,348	18
Indian cotton	72,868	127,041	74
Chinese cotton	9,693	4,360	△55
Cotton yarn	14,507	73,433	400
Woolen yarn	6,545	31,638	390
Wool	29,603	96,023	220
Hemp & hemp goods	7,901	8,532	7
Leather & leather goods	3,514	8,305	137
Foreign paper	19,564	35,404	80
Art. fertilizers	1,169	13,914	1,172
Iron materials	55,726	47,628	△14
Hard ware	21,427	19,530	△10
Drugs & dyes	18,876	39,449	110

MERCANTILE AGENCIES

THE TOKYO KOSHINJO (Mercantile Agency) (est. 1896)

Established under the promotion of the twenty-six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan, its members are divided into promoters and special and ordinary members. They make annual subscriptions ranging in amount from ¥200 or more to ¥25, besides paying a fee of 50 *sen* for each report submitted in answer to an inquiry. The promoters and special and 1st class ordinary members are entitled to make any number of inquiries and borrow, free of charge, one copy of "The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book" (a rating book), which is published by the Agency twice a year, while the others are allowed to forward inquiries within certain fixed numbers, which differ according to classes. The Agency issues a daily report written both in Japanese and English, which is sent free to its members, and which contains such occurrences in business circles as help them in the conduct of their business. The report also contains business statistics and other important matters relating to commerce and industry in general. Hand in hand with the sister institution of Osaka, it carries on an extensive business, and at present its business scope covers the whole of the country, with good correspondents in Europe, America, China and Korea. There is foreign department established in its head office, to take charge of matters relating to foreign members, *Officers*: Mng.-Dir. S. Sato; Manager C. Nakajima, *Head Office*: 43, Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

OSAKA MERCANTILE AGENCY (est. 1901)

Officers:—Mng.-Dir. Motoyoshi Makino; Manager, Naomi Abe.
Head Office:—Kitahama Sanchome, Osaka.

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GUILDS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES

The first legislative measure for encouraging the combination and harmonious working of those engaged in industry and trade was enacted in 1884. This was expanded in scope by the issue in 1897 of the Law relating to the Staple Export Guilds, and in 1900 of the Law relating to the Staple Production Guilds. At the end of Mar. 1913 the guilds existing throughout Japan numbered 916 with the volume of production or sale totalling ¥1,437,923,237 for 646 guilds reported. The number of guilds increased to 1,092, 1,131 and 1,204 in 1917, 1818 and 1919 respectively with the corresponding increase in the members and amounts of production. The principal production guilds as classified according to the kind of commodities handled were as follows at the end of 1919 year: Raw silk, 278, Rice, 69; Artificial fertilizers, 26; Paper, 31; Porcelain, 24; Medicines, 20; Weaving, 141; Timber, 35; Soy and *miso*, 36; Charcoal, 53; Matting, 18; Total incl. others, 1,204.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

The Govt. Commercial Museum

Founded in 1896, the Museum, besides placing on view commercial samples both of domestic and foreign, undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. The Museum is provided with tens of thousands of samples, both domestic and foreign origin, which are loaned to the provincial museums or fairs. Sometimes they are taken round the country and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The Museum undertakes intermediary service in the interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondence sent to foreign merchants, manufactures or to their conferers in Japan constitutes an important branch of its work which also includes replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing, etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access. 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Industrial Association's Commercial Museum

Private institution with local and municipal aid; started May '05; buildings cover about 1/5 acre; devoted to encouraging arts and applied industry and export trade. Located at Ikenohata, Uyeno Park, Tokyo.

Osaka Commercial Museum

The institutions is maintained by the local and municipal treasuries. Opened in 1900, the buildings cover about half an acre; issues a monthly organ. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Aichiken Museum

Est. by the prefecture in 1878 with the object of showing samples of natural and manufactured objects. Covers 504 *tsubo*. Issues an English monthly as organ. Located at Monzencho, Nagoya.

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MOVEMENT OF STAPLE COMMODITIES

Rice

The movement of rice on the Tokyo Exchange registered a sharp curve in 1920, as may be seen from the following quotating per *koku* :—

Jan.	Mar.	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
¥52.90	55.10	40.20	33.00	24.00

The adverse economic conditions prevailing both at home and abroad and the anticipated successful harvest in the year combined further to affect the market of this cereal, so that the bearish tendency was on the whole intensified as the year advanced. The final report of the authorities in Nov. on the year's harvest confirmed the anticipation, the crop being estimated at 60,818,200 *koku*, or 5,250,000 more than the average yield for the preceding five years. Meanwhile the farming interests, alarmed by this unfavorable development of the situation, started non-sale propaganda and finally the Agricultural Society held conference in Tokyo early in December and passed a resolution not to sell at a price below ¥35 per *koku*, this being estimated as the minimum average cost of production of the staple. The effect of this movement was only temporary, for there were not few farmers who, pressed for cash, could not faithfully keep the promise. They had to part with their stock at a price some ¥10 less than the imaginary standard.

Cotton Yarns

The cotton yarn market continued to rise from the previous year, to reach the apex of its ascending scale in March. By the end of April it experienced a collapse as is indicated below :—

Wholesale market in Tokyo at Month-ends.

Items (per bale)	March 4	April	June	Sept.	Dec.
No. 16 (black)	¥ 735	¥440	¥345	¥280	¥218
No. 20 (red)	1,030	450	355	295	245
No. 80	2,250	550	355	760	755

The market was at once thrown into a panicky condition and, in consequence, the exporters decided to adopt rescue measure and to organize a syndicate to take over 100,000 bales. At the same time the Spinner's Association reduced working days by 4 per month. Later, the contraction was further increased in scope, i.e. to shorten the workhours to 10 and to keep 10% of the spindles idle for 6 months, beginning with June 15, which it was calculated would reduce the monthly output from 180,000 bales to 125,000, that is, about 30%. This was later increased to 40%.

The curtailment did not suffice to check the general tendency and the market continued to fall till Sept. It was only in Oct. that the desired effect of raising the quotations took place for a short while. Soon a relapse followed, owing to the combined effect of various adverse factors, as a further decline of American and Indian cotton and of silver, advanced rate of exchange, report of adoption of short hours of work by foreign mills, etc. As the year end drew near, the market sank to the bottom price of about one third or fourth of the highest figures in the year. The New Year opened with a somewhat favorable turn.

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Raw Silk

Movement at Month-ends.

No. 1 Shinshu Filature

Jan.	March	May	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
¥3,957	3,425	1,850	1,195	1,384	1,500	1,500

Corresponding Movement of Stocks (bale)

Jan.	March	May	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Dec.
21,011	34,324	56,014	65,386	62,394	88,623	79,032

The post-war boom in the latter half of 1919 and speculators' pegging pushed up the market price to exorbitant figures, ¥4,400—4,500 some time in Jan. 1920, to slide down in March to the ¥3,200 level, further to 1,800 in May and to the bottom price of 1,100 in July. The failure of the 74th Bank, (silk merchants' organ) Yokohama, on May 24 put the bankers in general more on guard in accommodating the holders, while the reelers, driven to extremity, had to dispose of their stock to procure funds for buying the new crop of cocoons. The prospects of the market were thus very gloomy. Both Government and reelers made tremendous efforts to bolster up the situation. The Bank of Japan, for instance, decided on June 26 to accommodate the local industrial banks with loans as fund to rescue silk reelers and merchants, while the Yokohama dealers recommended 30% retrenchment of the output. August saw some flunctuations but still the quotation was short of ¥1,200. The reelers met at Yokohama and decided to reduce workdays by 4 per month and workhours to 9 per day, besides keeping a certain percentage of the pans idle. Some revival came in Sept. with the report of the creation of the semi-official Imp. Sericultural Co., with the object of saving the situation by purchasing floating stocks at fixed prices in order, it was understood, to maintain a level of not less than ¥1,500. From Oct. when the company was duly organized till June 1921, purchases were made to the amount of 73,000 bales, while the fund borrowed for the purpose from the Nippon Industrial Bank aggregated ¥63,000,000. The price ranged between ¥1,500 and 1,680 during 1920, and though at times the level fell to ¥1,450 and 1,200, the ¥1,500—1,600 level was still maintained at the time this was written early in October.

Copper

On the opening of 1920 the firm tone ruling abroad encouraged speculative buying, raising the quotation that stood at ¥55 at the year-end to ¥63 - 60 per 100 *kin* of spot electrolytic copper. The figure maintained the ¥57 level till March when it began to drop, despite the struggle made by the producers, and by June it fell to ¥40. The Osaka Mint in inviting tenders about this time secured a supply at even as low as ¥37.13. There was then, according to experts, an excess of 25,000 - 35,000 tons of supply over demand, respectively estimated at 100,000 and 75,000 tons.

In such circumstances, small producers had to close their works, while even such big refiners as the Furukawa, Kuhara, Sumitomo and Fujita who turn out altogether 80% of Japan's output, organized themselves into a Copper Producers' Guild, and decided to reduce the output by 35%, not to sell under the price agreed upon, to stop the import of foreign copper, etc. The result was not encouraging, for the market steadily declined, from ¥48 for

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spot copper to 45 in July, to 42.50 and at last to 41 on Dec. 14. A similar collapse in London and New York did not fail to react upon the home market

Iron

	(per 10 *kan*; at Month-ends) March (highest)	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
6 *bu* (round) ..	¥14.50	7.50	7.50	6.50	6.00	5.50
12 *bu* (square) ..	14.50	8.80	8.50	7.50	8.00	7.50
Thin sheet	23.50	13.00	13.00	11.00	10.50	9.00

The Japanese iron market opened firm what with delays in the arrival of imports, the creation of new companies and also on account of the repeated strikes at the Govt. Yawata Works, etc. From March, however, the curve steadily went on descending and by June the market price fell to half the highest. The report of the adoption of the 8-8 naval scheme had a hardening effect on the market in July and Aug., but no perceptible increase was shown in demand. Indeed the idle stock that was put at 300,000 tons in Oct. increased to 420,000 tons in Dec., owing to the arrival of American iron ordered at the time of the Spring boom. This was quite sufficient to drag the quotation lower at the year end. The actual transactions were even made at a price 10-20% lower than that mentioned above. Japanese pig-iron also fell from its highest point of ¥140 per ton in Jan. to 100 in May, ¥90 in July and finally to ¥75 at the year end, when purchasers entirely disappeared from the market. The Govt. Yawata Works announced on the advent of the New Year that it would lower its prices by ¥30—50 per ton according to quality.

Coal

First grade lump coal was quoted at ¥26 in Feb. and 28 at the beginning of May; while first grade dust ranged from ¥20 to 25 in the same period. The situation remained unchanged till the end of July when the general depression overtook coal and dragged the fine quality down to ¥25 and 24 in Sept. Lower quality for which there was little demand suffered even more, so much so that at the year-end when the market is usually brisk in Japan business remained as dull as ever, even though the inland freight came down to one third of what it was in the first half of the year. As a result of restriction placed upon production since May and of suspended operation or closing down of hundreds of smaller mines the market has begun to revive somewhat. The following figures give the chief statistics in *yen* (average for the month):—

1920	Jan.	April.	July.	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Lump	28	26	24	24.14	23.00	23.00
Dust..	25	21	22	21.40	19.50	19.50

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CHAPTER XXVI

FOREIGN TRADE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Kenzo Ikeda, President of the Foreign Trade Association of Japan

Every body must admit that Japan's foreign trade has made a marvellous progress during the last quarter of a century, especially, since the two foreign wars of 1894–5 and 1904–5 and above all the world's war. The volume has advanced tenfold. At the same time, the list of staple exports and imports of Japan has been considerably enlarged. Side by side with raw silk, silk tissues, copper and coal the demands for cotton yarns and fabrics, paper and paper-ware, beans and peas, and even toys have begun to go abroad in large quantities, due to suspension of shipment from Europe to China, India, the South Seas, etc. and even to South Africa and South America. Japanese goods, as substitutes, were much in demand in N. America, and orders from S. America and South Africa were also heavy. The European countries, too, though placing ban on some items of imports, ordered large quantity of foodstuffs. On the side of imports, to satisfy the need of the amazing growth of ship-building and other mechanical and chemical industries, the arrival of iron and machinery has been conspicuous.

The European war has served to bring home to our manufacturers the necessity of making their business more cosmopolitan in its scope and to produce goods more adapted for foreign requirement. For the limited scope of their business has too often obliged them to decline large orders coming from Europe. It may safely be stated that its has revolutionized Japanese industries in order to place them on wider basis and less isolated in their operation. The prospect of our foreign trade must therefore be said full of hope.

It may be noted in this connection that the agitation lately started for the encouragement of home industries, though commendable in spirit, is fraught with danger unless it is conducted with proper discretion. Any indiscriminate preference of home products to imported goods should be discountenanced. Imports that are judged to be beneficial for the growth of home industries should be freely bought Then as regards exports, also, Japanese shippers should be less local in their operation. They should not depend on home supply only. It is satisfactory to observe that our importers and manufacturers have become more wideawake on this point.

The part which Japanese steamship cos. have played for the expansion of foreign trade is especially worthy of praise. The Government

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plan to encourage their business, has been amply justified by the emergencies of the late world's war both in respect to navigation and shipbuilding. The available supply of bottoms and the existence of trained ship builders enabled our shipowners to respond to the urgent call of foreign traders to supply bottom and to sell steamers or to build them at the shortest possible notice. Steamers flying the Sun flag have extended their service all the world over. It is a patent fact that the earnings realized by our shipowners and shipbuilders have contributed a larger half of the profit which the war has brought to Japan. It is easy to see how crippled Japan must have been but for her shipowners and shipbuilders to ship her goods abroad and to extend market for them; she would have been as helpless as China to turn the extraordinary opportunity to advantage.

Bankers too have expanded the field of their operation. They have organized special banking organs, in conjunction with Chinese capitalists, in order to facilitate smooth transactions between the two countries, while the creation of trusts with Chinese and Americans for exploiting the immense unutilized resources of that country also deserves notice. In short, our banking is growing more and more international and at present there is probably no quarter of the globe not served, directly or indirectly, by our bankers.

Foreign Trade in 1920

The adverse movement of balance of trade in 1919, in striking contrast to the two preceding years, was further accentuated in 1920 when the excess of imports broke all previous record, as may be seen from the following figures.

	Exports ¥1,000,000	Imports ¥1,000,000	Excess ¥1,000,000
1917	1,603	1,036	567 (Exp.)
1918	1,962	1,668	293 (,,)
1919	2,099	2,173	73 (Imp.)
1920	1,948	2,335	387 (,,)

Of the 28 important items of exports in 1920 eleven show increased value over 1919, these including cotton tissues, cotton yarn, sugar, porcelain, toys, coal, timber, cement, glass ware, plait for hat and rice. Their prosperous trade was most marked from Jan. to May. Cotton tissues, for instance, increased by ¥5,466,000 over 1919 of which no less than ¥4,670,000 represents the shipment in the first six months. On the other hand cotton yarn began to show activity in the latter part of the year, for it was not till then that the embargo on its export was first partly and next completely removed in Nov. What especially affected the balance was the marked decline in export of raw silk, beans, copper, starch etc., the first-named that forms the foremost staple export falling roughly ¥241 millions below the previous year (from ¥623 millions to 382 millions), owing to the dwindled demand in U. S. A. Among the import items with marked increase in value over 1919, may be mentioned wool, raw cotton, iron, machinery, woolen fabrics, bean cakes, beans, cubic nitre, leather, these in the

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order of amount bought. Heavy arrival in the first part of the year of the order placed before the armistice accounts for this increase. Rice, iron, lead, caustic soda, oil, etc., figure among the items of decreased import. In gold and silver the import reached ¥404,663,000 and export ¥3,897,000 leaving balance of ¥400 millions in favor of the former against ¥323 millions in 1919.

To sum up, the trade was in full swing during the first half of the year consequent to the post-war boom that lasted from the previous year, but this was followed in the latter half by unfavorable reaction for which diverse factors can be enumerated, such as the tightening of money market, a fall in silver, unfavorable rate of exchange, general depression in China and U. S. A., unpopularity of Japanese goods, etc. The result was out of the total volume of trade done in the year ¥4,300 millions, only ¥1,500 millions is recorded for the latter half of the year, this presenting quite an abnormal feature. In usual Japan's trade shows a greater briskness in the latter half of the year.

Movement of Important Items (in ¥1,000)

Exports:

		1920	1919	1918	1917
1.	Vessels, machines, etc...	15,828	37,169	110,689	117,744
2.	Grains, flours	23,054	52,754	106,865	79,716
3.	Metal wares	38,447	43,291	48,563	29,381
4.	Ores, metals	37,655	59,079	109,459	171,873
5.	Paper, paperwares.. ..	34,367	36,513	37,437	22,118
6.	Clothings etc..	88,487	101,947	83,001	64,618
7.	Oils, fats, waxes	33,534	35,453	45,804	28,976
8.	Drugs, chemicals	68,984	73,147	73,660	65,822
9.	Ceramics	54,691	42,310	36,037	28,934
10.	Parcel post	20,197	22,788	34,320	31,862
	Total	1,948,394	2,098,872	1,962,100	—

Imports:

1.	Ores, metals	279,222	322,733	358,498	264,412
2.	Skins, horns, tusks etc...	44,847	36,056	28,585	16,545
3.	Parcel post	11,946	17,943	14,173	5,668
4.	Drugs, chemicals	140,906	122,637	77,963	61,957
5.	Paper, paper wares ..	36,191	32,087	17,765	8,420
6.	Yarns, threads	891,942	781,680	617,438	410,867
7.	Metal manufactures ..	47,009	43,795	33,351	—
8.	Wool tissues	31,270	12,301	11,485	—
	Total incl. others ..	2,336,174	2,173,459	1,668,143	—

Trade Between Japan Proper and Colonies

The trade of Japan with Formosa and Korea shows this record (in ¥1,000) for the last two years, "Japan" here including Karafuto.

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	Formosa		Korea (Merchandise)		Korea (Specie)	
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918
Exports	141,886	105,601	189,827	126,319	513	21
Imports	90,527	70,591	185,240	127,774	2,391	4,550
Total	232,413	176,192	375,067	254,093	2,904	4,571
Excess exports ..	51,359	35,009	4,586	—	—	—
Excess imports ..	—	—	—	1,455	1,878	4,529

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA

(Eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1920)

	Manchuria	North China	Central China	South China	Unknown	Total	Kwantung
Exports ..	54,308	115,421	209,896	898	7,357	387,881	108,593
Imports ..	23,287	65,332	101,963	4,895	5,738	201,215	188,493

MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COMMODITIES

	Exports		Imports	
	1920	1919	1920	1919
Home origin..	¥1,915,959,341	¥2,065,906,066	¥9,589,079	¥15,140,921
Foreign origin.	32,435,270	32,966,551	2,326,585,702	2,158,318,959
Total	1,948,394,611	2,098,872,617	2,336,174,781	2,173,459,880

	1920	1919
Grand total of exports and imports ..	¥4,284,569,392	¥4,272,332,497
Excess of imports over exports	387,780,170	47,587,263
Excess of exports over imports	—	—

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIES AND BULLION

	Exports		Imports	
	1920	1919	1920	1919
Gold	10,000	1,485,554	392,303,178	325,771,333
Silver	3,887,440	3,568,414	12,423,746	1,705,658
Total..	3,897,440	5,053,968	404,726,924	327,476,991

	1920	1919
Grand total of exports and imports.. ..	¥408,624,364	¥332,530,959
Excess of exports over imports	—	—
Excess of imports over exports	400,829,484	322,423,023

TRADE RETURNS AT LEADING PORTS

	Exports		Imports	
	1920	1919	1920	1919
Yokohama ..	¥766,164,231	¥1,019,309,690	¥710,044,684	¥689,430,636
Kobe	518,987,252	443,249,116	1,127,576,835	1,015,141,760
Osaka	472,006,532	438,837,169	185,777,315	167,670,519
Nagasaki ..	12,226,876	8,222,708	42,284,173	40,302,211
Moji	46,778,835	44,473,092	79,102,645	79,630,915

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	Imports		Imports	
	1920	1919	1920	1919
Hakodate ..	6,123,461	6,560,248	3,992,858	1,363,900
Niigata	1,265,583	1,672,130	787,384	471,119
Shimizu	14,166,278	14,406,851	5,982,833	5,635,946
Taketoyo ..	4,142	66,335	22,333,696	15,842,677
Nagoya	84,426,416	22,872,671	73,342,382	25,391,885
Yokkaichi ..	2,337,106	3,632,567	11,197,452	55,415,586
Itosaki	502,500	1,401,500	27,116,825	2,676,708
Shimonoseki ..	6,168,299	5,554,030	1,068,851	16,049,895
Wakamatsu ..	11,559,849	10,145,918	4,960,695	31,674,902
Hakata	1,078,479	328,267	4,395,327	1,681,768
Karatsu	7,697,625	6,793,765	1,799,120	139,843
Miike	16,928,663	14,010,038	2,717	5,393,148
Tsuruga	9,519,460	39,551,675	2,579,353	6,164,218
Muroran	1,146,824	1,741,309	—	3,555,815
Kushiro	4,691,232	3,183,196	—	30
Otaru	10,384,956	10,001,640	—	1,176,703
Total	1,948,394,611	2,098,872,617	2,336,174,781	2,173,459,880

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE

EXPORTS

	1920	1919	1918
Food: (a) Raw			
Rice	¥5,902,514	¥4,327,690	¥8,321,965
Beans & peas	10,614,714	31,975,152	55,881,352
Aquatic products	17,342,685	16,191,407	17,099,349
(b) Manufactured			
Tea	17,112,548	18,402,054	23,056,397
Refined sugar	30,592,930	21,627,295	23,252,186
Saké	5,100,701	4,514,899	2,676,285
Beer	4,586,830	7,200,096	7,672,593
Japanese isinglass	1,428,134	2,053,071	2,969,311
Comestibles in tin & bottle ..	7,945,207	9,182,086	9,632,572
Raw materials:			
Waste silk	19,013,655	19,908,518	27,011,605
Coal	45,200,117	37,723,574	32,009,494
Wood	29,129,578	23,996,215	17,804,925
Worked materials:			
Colza oil	3,790,739	3,655,467	7,161,560
Fish oil	3,389,124	3,042,865	4,896,363
Sulphur	1,799,089	2,035,462	3,569,289
Camphor	4,965,350	7,883,875	3,686,375
Menthol crystal	5,489,815	2,546,898	1,544,307
Raw silk	382,716,898	623,618,507	370,337,055
Cotton yarns	152,393,931	114,232,082	158,300,019
Copper, ingots & slabs	5,138,561	19,647,167	37,748,643
Zinc, ingots & slabs	115,477	2,935,765	9,066,733
Plaits for hats	6,817,198	20,014,587	11,996,118

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	1920	1919	1918
Finished articles:			
Leather manufactures	768,350	863,960	837,937
Matches	28,453,107	32,968,351	27,742,663
Habutae	91,222,912	101,289,808	70,178,085
Cotton fabrics	334,966,026	280,311,062	237,913,120
Woollen fabrics	11,515,727	11,124,472	11,652,781
Silk handkerchiefs	8,685,411	7,603,359	8,980,303
Cotton towels	4,839,092	3,784,859	3,359,419
Table-cloths	1,884,309	2,989,862	1,884,309
Knitted undershirts	26,157,328	26,003,625	18,671,376
Other knitted goods	11,215,173	13,067,239	13,626,862
Hats, etc.	6,817,198	8,579,911	6,715,996
Buttons	9,982,462	10,285,257	11,918,076
Paper	23,124,691	25,402,423	28,468,800
Potteries	31,452,252	22,629,775	19,957,782
Glass & glass manufactures	23,238,961	19,680,734	16,079,547
Mats & matting for floor	4,547,061	3,705,102	3,410,268
Umbrellas	2,770,629	4,518,360	3,937,975
Toys	21,189,077	13,001,436	10,190,028

IMPORTS

Food:			
Rice & paddy	18,059,194	162,070,840	89,755,678
Beans & peas	47,653,740	35,302,628	20,395,971
Sugar	60,212,364	58,183,575	33,525,453
Rapeseed & mustard seed	1,696,391	6,572,940	9,147,382
Raw materials:			
Hides and skins	19,359,592	15,460,287	11,890,455
India-rubber etc.	13,422,242	17,364,192	12,948,236
Nitrate of soda, crude	24,745,519	13,837,954	11,294,611
Sulphate of ammonium	19,875,876	27,435,300	306,967
Oil cake	150,904,952	135,188,720	92,255,027
Cotton, raw	721,437,450	673,379,048	515,558,989
Flax, hemp, etc.	15,228,891	16,782,619	22,729,908
Wool	121,629,458	61,304,245	60,146,157
Coal	19,917,538	18,588,181	15,763,704
Ores	15,959,985	20,902,734	20,366,452
Worked materials:			
Leather	8,186,921	5,388,169	3,527,264
Leather manufactures	1,478,184	416,479	665,176
Caustic soda	11,628,079	14,520,313	14,661,558
Aniline dyes	14,895,934	10,629,822	11,238,021
Woollen or worsted yarns	7,671,315	668,868	241,306
Pulp for paper making	13,190,383	10,687,206	6,835,589
Iron lump, ingots, etc.	41,996,483	57,945,224	64,109,134
Iron bar, rod, etc.	202,032,107	257,777,273	204,788,584
Iron pipe & tube	15,094,104	13,175,594	13,775,683
Lead ingots & slabs	7,271,679	10,896,783	14,746,998
Tin	7,488,289	6,953,628	8,271,278

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	1920	1919	1918
Nickel	5,357,175	4,139,165	1,213,221
Antimony	279,762	559,429	2,462,228
Brass & bronze ingots	32,893	206,812	891,103
Construction materials	23,028,866	24,317,154	16,623,633
Finished articles:			
Kerosene oil	21,272,680	21,675,646	8,537,615
Cotton fabrics	15,024,175	7,000,027	5,701,326
Woollen fabrics	31,270,266	12,301,300	11,485,511
Paper	18,432,319	18,386,892	9,395,490
Iron nails	6,695,780	5,125,072	5,809,536
Machinery & engines	110,571,378	89,221,936	58,497,998

STAPLE ARTICLES; WHERE THEY GO OR COME FROM

Exports (¥1,000 left out)

	1920	1919
Rice		
Kwantung	—	213
Asiatic Russia	—	165
United States	249	476
Canada	108	356
Hawaii	4,927	3,046
Others	616	62
Total	5,902	4,327
Beans & peas		
Great Britain	726	7,820
France	321	1,942
United States	6,673	19,625
Canada	910	822
African countries	1,119	327
Others	862	1,436
Total	10,614	31,675
Aquatic products		
China	8,655	7,552
Kwantung	1,615	1,658
Hong Kong	4,167	3,342
Straits Settlement	128	165
Asiatic Russia	620	771
United States	921	1,593
Others	1,234	1,106
Total	17,342	16,191
Tea		
China	—	154
Kwantung	148	283
Asiatic Russia	14	206
United States	14,285	15,661
Canada	2,199	1,760
Others	464	449
Total	17,112	18,402
Refined sugar		
China	14,569	17,289
Kwantung	2,028	3,346
Asiatic Russia	472	45
African Countries	7,276	482
Others	6,245	463
Total	30,592	21,627
Sake		
China	—	2,315
Kwantung	—	1,820
United States	—	1
Asiatic Russia	—	239
Others	—	138
Total	—	4,514
Beer		
China	955	915
Kwantung	476	232
Hong Kong	220	209
British India	1,044	3,927
Straits Settlement	408	366
Dutch India	1,046	1,225
Others	433	324
Total	4,586	7,200
Japanese Isinglass		
China	—	612
Hong Kong	—	276
Straits Settlement	—	96
Dutch India	—	236
British India	—	68
Great Britain	—	87
Philippine Islands	—	32
United States	—	390
Others	—	252
Total	—	2,053

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	1920	1919
Cometible in tin & bottle		
China	584	622
Kwantung	582	539
Hong Kong.. ..	62	636
Straits Settlement	92	488
Great Britain ..	844	1,650
France	—	190
United States ..	4,298	3,842
Australia	—	28
Hawaii..	620	400
Others	860	783
Total..	7,945	9,182
Waste silk		
Great Britain ..	2,421	502
France	11,898	10,701
Italy	2,331	1,729
United States ..	9,399	5,533
Others	1,491	1,440
Total..	27,543	19,908
Coal		
China	13,982	12,840
Hong Kong.. ..	7,790	6,942
British India ..	3,099	324
Straits Settlement	7,867	6,640
Dutch India ..	1,459	843
French Indo-China	879	201
Asiatic Russia ..	1,312	2,869
Philippine Is. ..	6,677	4,959
Siam	—	51
Hawaii..	—	256
Others	1,996	1,793
Total..	45,200	37,723
Wood		
China	11,014	9,431
Kwantung	3,392	3,811
Hong Kong.. ..	1,004	596
British India ..	2,112	2,071
Straits Settlement	3,127	3,609
Dutch India ..	1,377	1,035
Great Britain ..	1,852	1,230
United States ..	—	1,194
Australia	1,931	1,015
Others	3,314	—
Total..	29,129	23,996
Vegetable fatty oil		
Kwantung	185	192
Great Britain ..	1,740	3,246
France	88	608
Belgium	22	1,024
United States ..	7,225	6,505
Australia	431	259
Hawaii..	129	133
Other countries ..	699	836
Total..	10,523	12,807
Sulphur		
British India ..	—	460
Dutch India ..	—	246
Asiatic Russia ..	—	2
United States ..	—	7
Egypt	—	159
Australia	—	695
New Zealand ..	—	111
Others	—	86
Total..	—	2,035
Camphor		
British India ..	1,997	381
Great Britain ..	654	836
France	138	640
United States ..	1,298	5,771
Australia	125	4
Others	749	249
Total..	4,965	7,883
Menthol Crystal		
British India ..	—	125
Great Britain ..	—	514
United States ..	—	1,682
Others	—	224
Total..	—	2,546
Raw silk		
British India ..	428	1
Great Britain ..	3,172	3,326
France	37,036	17,157
Italy	59	295
United States ..	341,599	600,843
Canada	62	1,925
Others	357	69
Total..	382,716	623,618
Cotton yarn		
China	81,060	84,119
Kwantung	9,125	6,235
Hong Kong.. ..	28,937	18,527
British India ..	30,252	2,980
Asiatic Russia ..	7	70
Philippine Is ..	1,586	374
South America ..	66	1,457
Others	1,358	467
Total..	152,393	114,232

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	1920	1919
Iron ..		
China	5,178	7,253
Kwantung	5,589	10,078
Hong Kong.. ..	368	214
Dutch India	447	387
Asiatic Russia ..	861	503
Other countries ..	1,005	550
Total..	13,453	18,988
Copper		
China	8,475	17,368
Kwantung	682	1,807
British India ..	1,516	1,882
Hong Kong.. ..	179	589
Great Britain ..	971	928
France	—	285
Italy	—	2,187
Others	895	838
Total..	12,721	25,889
Hat plaits		
Great Britain ..	9,059	8,271
France	2,058	2,043
United States ..	7,766	8,592
Australia	636	334
Others	2,440	772
Total..	21,960	20,014
Leather manufactures		
China	563	825
Kwantung	527	681
Asiatic Russia ..	622	3,655
Others	1,393	1,229
Total..	3,105	6,592
Soap		
China	2,835	2,125
Kwantung	676	752
Hong Kong.. ..	289	759
British India ..	211	194
Dutch India ..	359	270
Others	198	274
Total..	4,570	4,374
Matches		
China	3,332	5,868
Kwantung	919	3,197
Hong Kong.. ..	4,387	5,561
British India ..	10,419	9,710
Straits Settlement	1,776	1,995
Dutch India ..	4,631	2,463
Philippine Is. ..	678	837
United States ..	102	1,425
African Countries	1,614	1,061
Australia	212	245
Others	380	602
Total..	28,453	32,968
Silk tissues		
China	3,232	3,499
Kwantung	659	1,271
Hong Kong.. ..	357	421
British India ..	12,469	14,990
Straits Settlement	692	871
Dutch India ..	1,768	1,613
Philippine Is. ..	656	464
Great Britain ..	29,616	28,193
France	9,753	15,464
United States ..	41,818	62,072
Canada	9,482	11,430
South America ..	16,248	5,264
African Countries	6,344	3,541
Australia	19,707	9,302
New Zealand ..	2,984	1,919
Others	2,629	2,161
Totrl..	158,416	162,476
Cotton fabrics		
China	130,516	143,283
Kwantung	26,593	44,207
Hong Kong.. ..	9,347	3,208
British India ..	67,289	29,507
Straits Settlement	6,949	2,742
Dutch India ..	60,465	24,415
Asiatic Russia ..	703	18,878
Philippine Is. ..	6,552	505
United States ..	2,207	1,954
South America ..	4,756	856
African Countries	3,537	4,282
Australia	10,837	3,745
Hawaii..	545	390
Others	4,667	2,333
Total..	334,966	280,311
Woolen fabrics		
China	1,812	1,871
Kwantung	984	1,530
British India ..	1,413	217
Asiatic Russia ..	383	4,146
Great Britain ..	173	74
France	620	2,345
African Countries	55	351
Others	2,043	586
Total..	7,433	11,124
Silk handkerchief		
British India ..	443	541
Great Britain ..	1,167	1,420
United States ..	2,989	3,440

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	1920	1919
South America ..	2,414	828
African Countries	396	822
Australia	95	96
Others	1,180	953
Total..	8,685	7,603

Cotton towel

China	943	1,080
Kwantung	358	812
Hong Kong.. ..	591	717
African Countries	171	244
Australia	642	582
Others	2,134	848
Total..	4,839	3,784

Knitted goods

China	2,177	4,393
Kwantung	1,072	1,736
Hong Kong.. ..	728	480
British India ..	11,192	8,158
Straits Settlement	629	402
Dutch India ..	1,323	962
Asiatic Russia ..	135	5,123
Philippine Is. ..	3,180	2,491
Great Britain ..	8,975	6,571
United States ..	641	1,233
Canada	120	258
South America ..	2,167	1,443
African countries..	5,312	3,999
Australia	2,013	1,041
New Zealand ..	240	218
Other countries ..	1,138	561
Total..	36,044	39,071

Hats and caps

China	915	1,457
Kwantung	548	546
Hong Kong.. ..	265	385
British India ..	467	462
Dutch India ..	608	444
Asiatic Russia ..	208	280
Great Britain ..	799	1,988
United States ..	1,799	1,750
African countries	193	421
Australia	292	263
Others	804	580
Total..	6,817	8,579

Button

Chnia	306	557
British India ..	1,037	1,007
Great Britain ..	1,500	960
France	519	2,370
United States ..	2,073	2,546

	1920	1919
Canada	461	259
South America ..	1,453	737
African Countries	210	162
Australia	774	410
Others	1,648	1,275
Total..	9,982	10,285

Paper

China	9,604	10,273
Kwantung	2,606	4,744
Hong Kong.. ..	2,429	1,970
British India ..	2,918	1,390
Straits Settlement	626	281
Asiatic Russia ..	409	3,304
Philippine Is. ..	512	416
Great Britain ..	662	478
United States ..	742	704
Australia	853	359
Others	1,763	1,477
Total..	23,125	25,402

Cement Portland

China	714	415
Kwantung	1,211	2,713
British India ..	12	604
Straits Settlement	571	13,382
Dutch India ..	3,996	1,614
Philippine Is. ..	3,248	811
Others	307	81
Total..	10,060	6,544

Potteries

China	2,074	2,854
Kwantung	1,044	1,281
Hong Kong.. ..	380	679
British India ..	1,978	2,261
Straits Settlement	1,116	1,127
Dutch India ..	3,298	1,797
Philippine Is.. ..	826	545
Great Britain ..	1,462	808
United States ..	9,450	6,055
Canada	918	780
South America ..	1,996	1,170
African countries..	1,422	442
Australia	2,995	1,486
New Zealand ..	303	209
Others	2,188	1,131
Total..	31,452	22,629

Glass and glass manufactures

China	3,092	4,129
Kwantung	1,327	1,693
Hong Kong.. ..	1,020	1,069
British India ..	4,999	4,387

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	1920	1919
Straits Settlement	702	522
Dutch India ..	1,369	900
Philippine Is. ..	1,374	558
Great Britain ..	1,272	1,328
United States ..	2,593	1,832
South America ..	337	347
African Countries	982	594
Australia	2,894	1,162
New Zealand ..	394	169
Others	886	985
Total..	23,239	19,680
Iron Manufactures		
China	6,106	8,172
Kwantung	3,330	6,732
British India ..	5,017	3,236
Others	6,617	6,861
Total..	21,070	25,001
Umbrella and parasol		
China	1,848	3,178
British India ..	297	215
Dutch India ..	495	244
African countries..	65	112
Others	845	582
Total..	3,549	4,333
Toys		
China	387	480
Hong Kong.. ..	116	134
British India ..	1,484	1,305
Straits Settlement	132	142
Dutch India ..	238	299
Great Britain ..	2,389	1,143
United States ..	10,813	5,752
Canada	1,092	516
Australia	1,243	640
Others	3,296	2,586
Total..	21,189	13,001

Imports (¥1,000 left out)

	1920	1919
Rice		
China	502	283
Kwantung	1,219	15,053
British India ..	311	1,012
French Indo-China	14,438	116,313
Siam	1,550	29,367
Others	42	39,918
Total..	18,059	162,070
Bean and peas		
China	11,613	15,409
Kwantung	35,771	19,551
Asiatic Russia ..	—	39
Others	270	301
Total..	47,653	35,302
Sugar		
Hong Kong.. ..	1,165	359
Dutch India ..	50,336	49,309
Philippine Is. ..	7,535	7,980
Others	1,176	536
Total..	60,212	58,183
Oil yielding material		
China	6,699	12,425
Kwantung	8,500	4,884
Others	235	3,925
Total..	16,564	21,234
Hides and Skins		
China	15,140	12,036
Kwantung	752	581
British India ..	153	254
Straits Settlement	388	1,006
United States ..	1,558	900
Australia	257	124
Others	1,111	556
Total..	19,360	15,460
India-rubber & guttapercha, crude		
British India ..	2,960	412
Straits Settlement	8,853	15,872
Great Britain ..	1,081	715
United States ..	155	303
Others	373	16
Total..	13,422	17,364
Nitrate of soda, crude		
Chili	24,510	13,766
Others	236	71
Total..	24,746	13,837
Sulphate of ammonium, crude		
Kwantung	1,559	2,799
Great Britain ..	6,985	6,797
United States ..	10,994	17,269
Australia	163	492
Others	175	77
Total..	19,876	27,435
Raw cotton		
China	12,722	76,729

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	1920	1919
British India ..	357,582	287,930
Straits Settlement	1,146	1,643
Dutch India	448	702
French Indo-China	132	413
United States ..	339,165	286,112
African Countries	7,612	13,404
Others	2,631	930
Total	721,437	667,866

Flax, hemp, ramie, etc.

China	6,974	8,775
British India ..	2,012	2,319
Philippine Is. ..	6,215	6,430
Others	28	257
Total	15,229	16,782

Wool

China	2,937	7,191
Great Britain ..	7,131	636
South America ..	2,515	1,466
African countries	73,119	36,239
Australia	31,820	14,591
Others	4,108	1,179
Total	121,629	61,304

Oil-cake

China	29,765	38,679
Kwantung	107,353	76,966
Asiatic Russia ..	15	25
Bonded warehouses	9,340	19,313
Others	4,433	203
Total	150,905	135,588

Coal

China	12,665	11,251
Kwantung	2,465	3,548
French Indo-China	4,704	3,699
Others	84	88
Total	19,918	18,588

Ores

China	15,067	16,523
British India ..	47	265
French Indo-China	62	638
Philippine Is. ..	—	602
African Countries	9	964
Australia	172	1,599
Others	603	1,870
Total	15,960	20,902

Leather

British India ..	1,611	838
Straits Settlement	126	380
Great Britain ..	620	633
United States ..	5,684	3,399
Others	146	139
Total	8,187	5,388

Caustic Soda, etc.

Great Britain ..	5,264	5,560
United States ..	5,672	8,905
Others	693	54
Total	11,628	14,520

Iron ingots, slabs, etc.

China	14,553	16,287
Kwantung	4,622	11,721
British India ..	5,410	5,570
Great Britain ..	8,483	10,850
United States ..	4,451	9,273
Sweden	2,784	2,792
Others	1,695	1,449
Total	41,996	57,945

Iron bars, rods, plates, etc.

China	2,257	376
Great Britain ..	41,139	20,009
Sweden	1,303	1,851
United States ..	153,834	133,923
Others	2,358	518
Total	200,891	156,677

Lead ingots, slabs

British India ..	706	509
United States	1,346	3,219
Australia	3,029	5,117
Others	2,034	2,050
Total	7,115	10,896

Tin ingots, slabs

China	701	79
Strait Settlement	3,863	4,712
Dutch India ..	1,922	1,880
Others	961	242
Total	7,448	6,954

Construction materials

United States ..	22,828	24,241
Others	201	135
Total	23,029	24,377

Petroleum

Dutch India	2,187	3,246
United States	19,085	18,427
Others	—	2
Total	21,273	21,675

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	1920	1919
Woolen fabrics		
Great Britain ..	30,350	11,987
Others	920	314
Total..	31,270	12,301
Paper		
Great Britain ..	3,614	1,690
United States ..	8,770	15,678
Others	5,024	1,018
Total..	17,408	18,386

	1920	1919
Engines and machinery		
Great Britain ..	28,423	16,144
France	1,203	2,005
Switzerland	565	1,314
Sweden	2,262	2,454
United States ..	73,536	66,866
Others	4,582	1,745
Total..	110,571	89,221

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

The commercial importance of the Asiatic Continent in our foreign trade has become more and more pronounced. In 1882 Europe stood at the head of the list in the volume of Japan's exports followed by America and Asia, while in imports Europe headed the list followed by Asia and America. Coming to 1889 the relative positions of these great divisions were reversed, and in exports Asia came first followed by America and Europe. In imports also Asia occupied the same position, after which came Europe and America. This relation has been further strengthened recently. To review the latest relative progress of our trade with the principal divisions of the world the following customs returns are given :—

	Exports		Imports	
	1920	1919	1920	1919
Asia	¥	¥	¥	¥
China	410,270,499	447,049,267	218,088,988	322,100,628
Kwantung..	113,685,671	150,129,132	196,863,194	162,394,349
Hong Kong	74,066,243	59,153,821	2,231,586	1,536,891
British India	192,250,187	116,878,729	394,930,201	319,477,561
Straits Settlement ..	35,730,275	29,844,374	17,137,422	28,209,944
Dutch India	107,225,428	57,354,854	68,628,794	65,522,500
French Indo-China	3,444,853	1,544,164	20,618,843	124,124,826
Asiatic Russia.. ..	22,880,772	70,958,261	3,831,684	4,924,982
Philippine Islands ..	34,376,388	18,556,179	16,404,811	15,530,278
Siam	4,200,736	3,528,254	3,245,115	29,937,129
Other countries ..	242,539	148,639	566,192	611,183
Total	999,373,591	101,382,994	942,546,830	1,074,370,271
Europe				
Great Britain	97,797,246	111,343,465	232,215,514	126,541,962
France	71,652,639	66,813,482	14,481,820	8,831,291
Germany	1,064,632	63,643	15,116,853	258,584
Belgium	4,311,226	3,430,975	3,964,376	49,285
Italy	6,376,564	6,398,415	2,116,981	731,148
Switzerland	135,826	408,007	9,194,985	8,643,598
Austria-Hungary ..	876,427	13,186	35,848	13

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	Exports		Imports	
	1920	1919	1920	1919
	¥	¥	¥	¥
Holland	7,900,318	1,468,384	6,281,304	3,166,549
Sweden	414,866	731,879	17,382,667	11,284,691
Norway	83,614	1,430,955	1,298,933	220,458
Russia	209,475	464,390	386,254	389,476
Spain	700,131	209,175	1,034,294	966,163
Denmark	1,534,750	1,281,316	717,020	222,296
Turkey	736,291	229,809	603,854	617,967
Portugal	109,169	29,373	11,531	7,130
Total incl. others..	195,590,230	194,852,727	305,317,927	162,969,611
North America				
United States	565,017,906	828,097,621	873,177,075	766,381,438
Canada	21,657,828	24,839,553	5,051,478	6,126,416
Mexico	5,321,980	1,155,104	32,875	177,853
Total incl. others..	593,146,862	857,094,304	878,533,152	773,459,486
South America				
Peru	3,724,101	2,738,604	488,998	862,828
Chili	2,222,326	3,290,467	24,679,330	13,823,479
Argentine	23,686,504	11,365,187	3,927,521	2,398,517
Brazil	4,220,168	1,505,604	1,885,648	646,287
Total incl. others..	39,011,653	20,830,445	32,114,370	18,183,360
Africa				
Egypt	30,635,779	15,912,420	13,262,899	16,004,502
Cape Colony & Natal	8,206,057	8,195,314	73,895,163	37,163,776
Total incl. others..	39,706,719	24,781,695	88,446,355	54,578,076
Australia	58,117,292	30,825,658	62,459,492	56,635,307
New Zealand	9,658,087	5,271,323	22,702	82,480
Hawaii	13,262,491	8,612,540	263,024	284,456
Other countries ..	1,526,735	1,425,757	12,045,681	9,411,836
In bonded warehouses.	——	——	11,999,577	20,657,802
Unknown	951	32,494	2,425,671	2,827,165
Grand Total.. ..	1,948,394,811	2,998,872,617	2,338,174,781	2,172,459,998

STEAM-VESSELS ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Nationality	Entered				Cleared			
	1920		1919		1920		1919	
	No.	1,000 ton	No.	1,000 ton	No.	1,000 ton	No.	1,000 ton
Japanese steamers* ..	9,802	16,757	10,643	16,781	9,796	17,183	10,681	17,539
Chinese ,, ..	56	85	139	168	60	87	144	171
British ,, ..	1,121	3,566	838	3,566	1,133	4,032	829	3,487
French ,, ..	51	267	27	175	52	260	27	175
Italian ,, ..	33	124	3	7	33	123	3	7
Dutch ,, ..	137	508	117	355	137	507	120	365
Swedish ,, ..	20	61	18	50	19	59	17	46
Norwegian ,, ..	27	60	39	71	27	58	42	78
Russian ,, ..	143	190	238	298	145	203	240	295

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Nationality	Entered 1920 No.	Entered 1920 1,000 ton	Entered 1919 No.	Entered 1919 1,000 ton	Cleared 1920 No.	Cleared 1920 1,000 ton	Cleared 1919 No.	Cleared 1919 1,000 ton
Danish	18	72	15	59	18	78	15	59
Portuguese ..	5	18	1	5	5	18	1	5
American ..	804	3,148	356	1,206	795	3,113	350	1,186
Total incl. others ..	12,223	26,083	12,435	22,743	12,227	26,532	12,460	23,038

NOTE.—*Employed in foreign trade.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

Prior to the putting in force of a partially revised tariff in 1899 the customs revenue stood under ¥ 10,000,000. The revenue in 1899 was the largest under the old tariff, and yet it amounted to only ¥ 6,280,000 in round numbers. The increase realized subsequently has been quite conspicuous, especially as the statutory tariff rates have from time to time been revised. This movement is shown below :—

Year	Total imports ¥ 1,000	Dutiable goods ¥ 1,000	Customs revenue ¥ 1,000	Average percentage
1916	756,427	294,876	33,832	11.47
1917	1,035,811	448,707	38,019	8.47
1918	1,668,144	759,734	62,696	.. 8.25
1919	2,173,459	810,824	69,435	8.56
1920	2,336,175	899,309	74,414	8.27

PARTIAL REVISION OF THE TARIFF IN 1920

Persuaded by the loud cry fo rprotecting our younger industries threatened with ruin by the economic depression as also the primary industries against dumping of low-priced Western goods, and also incidental to raising tax on sake and other liquors, the authorities in the 43rd extraordinary session of the Diet (July 1–29, '20) adopted a bill for effecting numerous important amendments to the import tariff law. These amendments were made effective on August 1.

Principal features of the revision are :—

1. In case of imminent danger to industries of importance in this country by reason of imports of goods at unreasonably low prices, or by the sale of such at unreasonably low prices, the goods in question shall be submitted for examination to the Committee on Dumping and following their decision, the goods shall be surtaxed.

2. Mineral oils with specific gravity in excess of 0.904 at 15 degree Centigrade to be used as fuel have been rendered duty free, provided that it is imported with the permission of the Government.

3. Animals for breeding purposes and protective serum or vaccines against animal plague, imported by industrial corporations or persons authorised by the Government have been rendered duty free.

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4. Articles imported for the purpose of display at expositions, exhibitions and fairs have been rendered duty free, provided that security corresponding in amount to the duty is deposited at the time of importation.

5. The rate of duty on dyes and chemicals has been raised to ad val. 35 % (hitheretofore 10·20 %)

6. Duty on metal or wood machinery has been raised about 30 %.

7. Duty on beverages has been raised in accordance with the increased tax on them.

8. About forty items of raw materials such as silkworm egg-cards, salt, tallow, minerals, ores and metals have been placed on free list.

The customs tariff law as revised in 1920 is given under together with an extract of the tariff table in force.

CUSTOMS TARIFF LAW

(Promulgated on the 15th, April, 1910; amended in 1912, 1914, 1916, and 1920.)

ART. I. Customs duties shall be imposed according to the annexed tariff upon articles imported from foreign countries.

ART. II. Duty upon an article subject to ad valorem duty shall be levied according to the value thereof at the time of its arrival at the port of importation.

ART. III. With regard to articles, the produce or manufacture of the regions which do not enjoy the benefit of special conventional arrangements, a benefit not exceeding the limits provided for in those arrangements may, by Imperial Ordinance designating the regions and articles, be extended to such articles, if neccessary.

ART. IV. With respect to articles, the produce or manufacture of a country in which vessels, or produce or manufacture of Japan are subjected to less favorable treatment than those of other countries, the articles of such country may be designated by Imperial Ordinance, which shall be liable to customs duties not exceeding in amount the value of such articles in addition to the duties prescribed in the annexed tariff.

ART. V. In respect of articles on which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries, a customs duty of the same amount as the said bounty may be imposed by Imperial Ordinance in addition to the duty prescribed in the annexed tariff.

In case of imminent danger to industries of importance in this country, by reason of imports of goods at unreasonably low prices, or by the sale of such at unreasonably low prices, the goods in question shall be submitted for examination to the Commission on Dumping and following their decision, the goods shall be designated as liable to a special surtax. The latter shall not exceed the difference between reasonable market prices on the one hand and the prices quoted for the dumped goods on the other hand.

In the case of imported goods designated as liable to the surtax being in the hands of importer or his agents, the above provision shall be ap-

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plied to the said case, and the said importer or his agents who are in possession of the imported goods must pay the surtax.

The collection of surtaxes in compliance with the foregoing provisions shall be carried out in accordance with the collection of normal import duties.

ART. VI.—The import duty on rice and paddy may, in case of failure of crops, be reduced by Imperial Ordinance to a rate not failing below forty sen per hundred kin for a period to be fixed by the Ordinance.

ART. VII. The following articles are exempted from import duty:—

1. Articles for the use of the Imperial Household;
2. Articles belonging to chiefs of foreign states, their families, and suites, visiting Japan.
3. Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Army or the Navy;
4. (*a*) Mineral oils imported for use as fuel by the Government;
   (*b*) Mineral oils to be used as fuel with specific gravity in excess of 0.904 at 15 degrees Centigrade provided it is imported with the permission of the Government, in accordance with existing stipulations.
5. Warships;
6. Articles for personal use of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to Japan and articles for official use of foreign Embassies and Legations in Japan;
7. Articles for personal use of the members of the Embassies and Legations in Japan of those countries which exempt from Customs duty the articles for personal use of the members of the Japanese Embassies and Legations in such countries and articles for official use of the Consulates in Japan of those countries which exempt from Customs duty the articles for official use of the Japanese Consulates in such countries;
8. Orders, decorations, medals, and badges conferred upon persons resident in this country;
9. Records, documents, and other papers;
10. Articles imported as specimens or object of reference which are to be exhibited in Government or public schools, museums, commercial museums, or other institutions and private technical schools;
11. Articles contributed for the purpose of charity or relief;
12. Government monopoly articles imported by the Government;
13. Samples of merchandise which are only fit to be used as such;
14. Travellers' effects, and tools and instruments of professional necessity to travellers, in so far as they correspond to the social status of such travellers and are recognized as reasonable by the Customs;
15. Articles sent back by Japanese military or naval forces and warships abroad;
16. Effects of persons changing their residences provided that such effects have already been used;
17. Exported articles which are re-imported within five years without any change in the character and form as at the time of exportation, excepting, however, alcohol, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and articles

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which were exempted from import duty or granted a drawback thereof under Art. VIII or Art. IX;

18. Receptacles of exported goods designated by ordinance when such receptacles are re-imported, excepting, however, the articles which were exempted from import duty under Art. VIII;
19. Fish, shell-fish, mollusca, sea-animals, sea-weeds, and other aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out for the purpose from Japan, and their manufactures of simple process, provided that they are imported by the same vessels or vessels attached thereto;
20. Articles for ship's use delivered in open ports to warships and vessels bound for foreign countries;
21. Wreckages and equipments of shipwrecked Japanese vessels;
22. Exported goods shipped by vessels which cleared Japanese ports, and brought back on account of the shipwreck of such vessels;
23. Animals for breeding purposes and protective serums or vaccines against animal plague, imported by either the national or local governments; or industrial corporations or persons authorized by the Government.

ART. VIII. The following articles are exempted from import duty if they are re-exported within one year from the date of importation, provided that, at the discretion of the authorities, security corresponding in amount to the duty is deposited at the time of importation:—

1. Articles imported for the purpose of having work done thereon, which are designated by ordinance;
2. Receptacles of imported goods, designated by ordinance;
2-2. Receptacles of exported goods, designated by ordinance;
3. Articles imported for repair;
4. Articles imported for the purpose of scientific research;
5. Articles imported as articles for trial;
6. Samples imported for the purpose of collecting orders;
7. Articles for use in theatrical and other performances imported by travelling performers coming to Japan;
8. Articles imported for the purpose of display at expositions, exhibitions and fairs.

ART. IX. When articles designated by ordinance have been manufactured with imported raw materials and are exported to foreign countries, the whole or part of the import duty on such materials may be refunded in a manner to be determined by ordinance.

When manures designated by ordinance have been manufactured with imported raw materials, the whole or part of the import duty on such materials may be refunded in a manner to be determined by ordinance.

Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain fraudulently or illegally the refundment mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs shall be dealt with according to the provision of Art. LXXV of the Customs Duties Law.

. . . . . .

ART. X. Imported manufactured articles which are furnished or fitted up in a vessel which is constructed in Japan are exempted from import duty if they are exported together with such vessel within two

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years from the date of impotation provided that security corresponding in amount to the duty is deposited at the time of importation.

ART. XI. The importation of the articles specified hereunder is prohibited :—

1. Opium and utensils for smoking opium, excepting those imported by the Government ;
2. Counterfeit, altered, or imitation coins, paper money, bank-notes, and negotiable papers ;
3. Books, pictures, carvings, and other articles, injurious to public security or morals ;
4. Articles which infringe rights in patents, utility models, designs and trade-marks, and copyrights.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE

ART. XIII. The date at which the present Law will be put in operation shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 313 OF THE 43RD YEAR OF MEIJI (1910)

The Customs Tariff Law shall be put into force on and after the 17th of July of the 44th year of Meiji (1911)

CUSTOMS TARIFF (Extract)

Showing important articles subject to import duties, and the general duty levied upon each article.

Articles	General Tariff Units.	Rates of Duty
GROUP I. Plants and Animals (living)		
Yeast (pressed)	100 *kin*	¥2.60
Saccharifying fungi, known as "Koji"	ad val.	20%
Horses	ad ,,	5%
Bulls, oxen and cows	ad ,,	10%
Poultry	ad ,,	20%
GROUP II. Grains, Flours, Starches & Seeds		
Rice and paddy	100 *kin*	¥1.00
Barley	100 ,,	0.55
Wheat	100 ,,	0.77
Soya bean	100 ,,	0.70
Red or white beans, small (Phaseolous subtrilobata)	100 ,,	0.50

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Articles	Units.	General Tariff Rates of Duty
Wheat flour	100 *kin*	¥1.85
Oatmeal	100 "	5.00
Sesame seed	100 "	1.00
Rape-seed and mustard-seed	100 "	0.65
Cocoa nuts	100 "	0.70
GROUP III. Beverages, Comestibles and Tobacco		
Vegetables, fruits and nuts	100 *kin* ad val.	¥ 1.95-12.70 30%
Black tea	100 *kin*	22.60
Coffee	100 "	15.10-25.10
Cocoa (not sugared)	100 "	6.00-43.00
Sugar	100 "	2.50-4.65
Rock candy sugar, cube sugar, loaf sugar, and similar sugar	100 "	7.40
Confectioneries and cakes	100 "	32.00
Meats, poultry, game, fish, shellfish & mollusca (Preserved in tin, bottle or jar)	ad val.	35-40%
Condensed milk	100 *kin*	5.55
Eggs, fresh	100 "	6.00
Sake, & Chinese liquors, fermented	100 litres	24.20
Beer, ale, porter and stout	100 "	16.40
Wines, including port, sherry, vermouth, madeira, marsala, St. Raphael, etc.	100 "	22.80-47.80
Champagne & other sparkling wine	100 "	108.00
Cigars, cigarettes & cut tobacco	ad val.	355%
GROUP IV. Skins, Hairs, Bones, Horns, Teeth, Turks, Shells, & Manufactures thereof		
Sole leather	100 *kin*	¥15.20
Tanned hide, known as "Indian blood leather	100 "	9.50
Leather of chamois, incl. imitation chamois leather	100 "	74.40
Leather of alligators & crocodile	100 "	113.00-207.00
Manufactures of elephant ivory, tortoise shell, & coral	ad val.	50%
Pearls	ad val.	5%
GROUP V. Oils, Fats, Waxes, & Manufactures thereof		
Cod-liver oil	100 *kin*	10.30
Lard	100 "	9.00
Mineral oils	10 American gallons	0.17-1.23

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Articles	General Tariff Units.	Rates of Duty
Soaps	100 *kin*	¥5.702–8.60
Oils, fats & waxes perfumed, and preparations of oil, fat or wax, perfumed	100	78.00
Perfumed waters	100	90.00

GROUP VI. Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Compounds or Preparations thereof, and Explosives

Musk	1 *kin*	¥101.00
Artificial musk	100 〃	81.50
Gelatin	100 〃	10.20
Sulphur	ad val.	20%
Carbolic acid	100 *kin*	6.00
Caustic soda and caustic potash	100 〃	0.70–7.25
Bicarbonate of soda	100 〃	0.95
Nitrate of soda (Refined)	100 〃	2.30
Salicylate of soda & salicylic acid	ad val.	35%
Iodide of potash	100 *kin*	122.00
Formalin	100 〃	5.10
Aniline salt or hydro-chlorate of aniline	ad val.	35%
Alcohol, denatured alcohol, & alcoholic medicinal preparations	1 litre	1.00
Glycerin	100 *kin*	3.20
Saccharin & similar sweet substances	1 〃	60.00
Hydrochlorate of & sulphate of morphine	1 〃	13.50
Diastase	100 〃	142.00
Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders, & other prepared perfumeries	ad val.	50%
Gunpowder	100 *kin*	8.05
Dynamite	100 〃	6.10
Projectiles, loaded with explosives	ad val.	40%

GROUP VII. Dyes, Pigments, Coatings & Filling matters.

Artificial indigo	ad val.	20%
Coal-tar dyes	ad val.	35%
Alizarin dyes, aniline dyes	100 *kin*	7.00
Vermilion or cinnabar	100 〃	26.80
Varnishes	100 〃	14.50
Shoe polishes	100 〃	9.90
Pencils	1 gross	0.55–0.75
Pencils (not cased, slender strips of graphite or of colours)	ad val.	30%
Inks for copying or writing	100 *kin*	8.35
Inks for printing	100 〃	3.45–111.00
	ad val.	25–30%

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Articles	General Tariff Unit's.	Rates of Duty
Artists' colours & artists' paints	100 *kin*	¥ 50.00

GROUP VIII. Yarns, Threads, Twines, Cordages, & Materials thereof

Cotton yarns	100 *kin*	¥ 5.80–30.00
Hemp yarns	ad val.	10%
Wollen or worsted yarns	100 *kin*	12.00–20.50
Floss silk	100 〃	30.00
Silk threads	ad val.	30%
Artificial silk	100 *kin*	87.90

GROUP IX. Tissues and Manufactures thereof

Tissue of cottons	100 *kin*	9.00–77.00
	ad val.	20%
Tissues of flax, China grass, ramie, hemp or jute, pure or mixed with one another, including those mixed with cotton	100 *kin*	2.00–56.00
	ad val.	15–20%
Tissues of wool, and mixed tissues of wool and cotton, of wool and silk, or of wool, cotton and silk	100 *kin*	22.00–188.00
Silk tissues, and silk mixed tissues	100 〃	90.00–520.00
Stockinet and similar knitted tissues, raised or not	100 〃	27.00–68.60
Felts	100 〃	47.40
	ad val.	30%
Bookbinders' cloth	100 *kin*	20.00
Artists' canvas	ad val.	30%
Waterproof tissues coated or inserted with Indian rubber	00 *kin*	57.40
	ad val.	40%
Elastic webbing and elastic cords, elastic braids or the like	100 〃	86.00–148.00
	ad val.	30–40%
Handkerchief, single	100 doz.	25.90–83.70
	ad val.	35–50%
Blankets, single	100 *kin*	25.80–30.40
Travelling rugs, single	100 〃	60.00–232.00
Carpets and carpetings	100 〃	17.00–36.10
	ad val.	30%

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Articles	General Tariff Units.	Rates of Duty
Table cloths, single	100 *kin*	¥60.00–98.20
	ad val.	40–50%
Curtains and window blind	100 *kin*	29.50–93.00
	ad val.	40–50%
Mosquito nets	ad val.	40%

GROUP X. Clothing and Accessories thereof

Rain coats, wholly or partly of silk	ad val.	¥50%
,, ,, , others	100 *kin*	136.00
Shirts, fronts, collars and cuffs	100 ″	134.44
Undershirts and drawers	100 ″	115.00–133.00
	ad val.	40–50%
Gloves	100 *kin*	179.00–949.00
	ad val.	40%
Shawls, comforters and mufflers	100 ″	159.00–853.00
	ad val.	40–50%
Hats and hat bodies, caps, bonnets & hoods ..	ad val.	50%
Silk hats or opera hats	1 doz.	28.80
Felt hats	1 ″	7.50
Hats of straw or wood shaving, pure or mixed with one another	1 ″	6.25
Hats of Panama straw or similar vegetables ..	1 ″	45.60
Helmet hats	1 ″	9.50
Boots, shoes, slippers, sandals, clogs, & the like.	100 *kin*	30.00–119.00
	ad val.	40–50%
Buttons for cuffs or shirts excluding those made of precious metals, precious stones, &c. ..	ad val.	40%

GROUP XI. Pulp for paper making, Papers, Paper manufactures, Books, and Pictures

Pulp for paper making	100 *kin*	¥0.22–0.27
Printing paper	100 ″	1.00–2.40
Writing paper	100 ″	3.15
Drawing paper	100 ″	3.55
Blotting paper	100 ″	3.80
Pasteboard or carboard	100 ″	1.50
Glass paper for window pane	100 ″	57.20
Note paper in box	ad val.	30%
Envelopes in box	100 *kin*	19.60
Albums	100 ″	15.30–48.90
	ad val.	40–50%
Baryta paper, albuminized and sensitized papers for photograph	100 *kin*	19.30–134.00
	ad val.	40%

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Articles	General Tariff Units.	Rates of Duty
Carbon paper	100 *kin*	¥27.30
Playing card	100 "	113.00
Picture post-cards	100 "	52.40

GROUP XII. Minerals and Manufactures thereof

Precious stones	ad val.	¥5%
Semi-precious stones, and manufactures thereof	ad val.	20-50%
Cement	100 *kin*	0.30

GROUP XIII. Potteries, Glass and Glass manufactures

Glass rods and glass tubes	100 *kin*	¥7.00
Plate or sheet glass	100 sq. metres	11.80-159.00
	ad val.	25%
Plate glass having inlaid metal wire or net	100 sq. metres	¥55.20
	ad val.	33%
Spectacle glass, cut	100 *kin*	20.10
Dry plates for photograph, undeveloped	ad val.	40-50%
Spectacles and eye glasses, looking glasses or mirrors		

GROUP XIV. Ores and Metals

Gold and silver, tubes and wires	ad val.	20%
Foils, gold and silver	ad val.	30%
Pig iron	100 *kin*	¥0.10
Iron, bars or rods, including those having such a shape as T, angle, etc.	100 "	0.60
	100 "	0.90
Wire rods, in coils	100 "	0.90
Tinned iron sheets	100 "	1.00-1.35
Iron wire	ad val.	20%
	100 *kin*	1.00-3.00
Iron pipes and tubes	100 "	3.20-18.50
Aluminium	ad val.	5-20%
	100 kin	1.20-14.80
Copper	ad val.	25%
	100 *kin*	0.40
Lead, ingots and slabs	100 "	3.75
Tin, ingots and slabs	100 "	0.70
Zinc, ingots, slabs and grains	ad val.	10%
Brass and bronze, ingots & slabs		

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Articles	Units.	General Tariff Rates of Duty
GROUP XV. Metal manufactures		
Iron nails	100 *kin*	¥1.25–2.55
Iron screws	100 〃	4.35
Brass screws and bronze screws	100 〃	25.50
Metal nets and nettings	100 〃	3.70–34.10
	ad val.	25–30%
Materials for railway construction	100 *kin*	0.80–2.55
	ad val.	25%
Posts and other materials for suspending electric lines	100 *kin*	1.85–14.00
Materials for construction of buildings, bridges, vessels, docks, etc.	100 〃	1.90
	ad val.	25%
Chains for watches, spectacles, eyeglasses or other personal adornment	1 *kin*	18.00
	ad val.	50%
Platinum crucibles or dishes	1 *kin*	208.00
Mechanics, tools, agricultural implements & parts thereof	100 *kin*	2.10–27.90
	ad val.	20%
Cutlery	100 pieces	4.65–47.40
	ad val.	40–50%
Table forks or spoons	100 pieces	4.90
	ad val.	50%
Safes and cash boxes	100 *kin*	50.20
	ad val.	40%
Typewriters and parts thereof	100 *kin*	94.00
Manufactures of copper, brass or bronze	100 〃	48.00
	ad val.	40%
Iron manufactures	100 *kin*	4.50–12.70
	ad val.	40%
GROUP XVI. Clocks, Watches, Scientific instruments, Fire arms, Vehicles, Vessels and Machinery		
Watches	1 piece	¥0.70–15.90
Standing or hanging clocks	ad val.	40%
Binoculars and monoculars	1 *kin*	3.00–15.00
Telescopes	100 〃	102.00
	ad val.	20%
Microscopes and parts thereof	ad val.	20%
Balances, with weights or not	100 *kin*	5.15–12.00
	ad val.	20%
Thermometres	100 *kin*	116.00
	ad val.	20%
Barometres	100 *kin*	93.40
	ad val.	20%
Magic lanterns, cinematographs or kinetoscopes and parts thereof	ad val.	50%

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Articles	General Tariff Units.	Rates of Duty
Photographs, gramophones and other talking machines	ad val.	50%
Musical instruments	100 *kin*	22.10–34.40
	ad val.	40%
Automobiles	ad val.	50%
Cycles	1 piece	16.00–93.60
Vessels (not exceeding 10 years of ship's age)	1 gross ton	15.00
Steam boilers	100 *kin*	3.70
Locomotives and tenders, running on rail	100 "	7.60–9.20
Steam turbines	ad val.	20%
Steam engines	100 *kin*	4.00–16.00
Gas engines, petroleum engines & hot-air engines	100 "	8.50–30.00
Dynamos, electric motors, transformers, converters, frequency changer, rotary phase converters & armatures	100 "	7.00
Sewing machines	100 "	11.10–16.30
Spinning machines, preparatory machines for spinning or weaving and yarn finishing or twisting machines	100 "	4.15
Knitting machines	100 "	12.00–24.00
Printing machines	100 "	5.90
	ad val.	20%
Metal or wood working machinery	100 *kin*	4.70–50.00

GROUP XVII. Miscellaneous articles

Kwarin, tagayasan (Baryxylum rufum, Lour), Tsuge or box wood, red or rose wood, red sandal wood and ebony wood	100 *kin*	0.50
Teak	1 cubic metre	4.20
Mahogany	ad val.	10%
Oak	ad val.	5%
Fire wood	ad val.	10%
Charcoal	ad val.	15%
Straw plaits	100 *kin*	7.65–102.00
	ad val.	30%
Umbrellas and parasols, umbrella sticks, walking sticks, whips and their handles	ad val.	40-50%
Celluloid and manufactures thereof	100 *kin*	42.50–63.60
	ad val.	40%
Films for photograph (Sensitized)	1 *kin*	1.00
" " " (Developed)	1 *kin*	8.25
Articles for billiards, tennis, cricket, chess and other games, and accessories thereof	ad val.	50%
Toys	ad val.	50%

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CHAPTER XXVII

AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Dr. Shosuke Sato, Ph. D., President of the Imp. Hokkaido University

(1) **Intensive Cultivation.**—This is the most characteristic feature of Japanese agriculture. The area of Japan proper, 142,000 square miles, is less than one-twentieth of the area of the United States, 3,000,000 square miles, while her population of 52,000,000 is a little over one half the population of the United States. The population per square mile in Japan is tenfold that of the United States, that is to say 360 as against 33 respectively. Till Japan acquired the island of Formosa and a part of Saghalien, and annexed Korea she had no outlet for her large and growing population, and had to resort to intensive cultivation.

Cultivation is chiefly done by human labor, with rude and simple implement, though the farmer is sometimes helped by a horse or an ox but seldom by a team of animals, except in Hokkaido where American implements are used.

With such an intensive system of land cultivation, the Japanese farming families that number about 5½ millions cultivate roughly 6 million *cho* or 15 million acres, a little under 3 acres per family. The total population of Japan proper being returned at 55 million souls, it means that one acre has to feed a little under four persons. Even in Hokkaido the average area per family is only 7½ acres.

Rice and Farm Products.—Rice is per excellence the staple farm product of Japan, more than one half of the total area cultivated being under rice, that in paddy fields. As a second crop barley or rape is growns Rice cultivation in ordinary dry fields is insignificant. The principal crops in upland farms are wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, etc. besides such special products as vegetables, fruits, etc. Beans and peas are also grown. They play a very important part in Japanese diet. Green peas are now exported to Europe. Sweet potatoes yield good crops in the light soils. Ordinary potatoes are grown in northern Japan and are among the articles of export. Other special and new crops might be mentioned to complete the list. Oats, flax, and grasses are new crops, and are grown mostly in the island of Hokkaido. Onions, cabbage, and asparagus are new vegetables. Apples, cherries, and small fruits, like strawberries, are also new. Indigo and cotton have almost gone out of cultivation on account of foreign competition. Tobacco-growing is under strict supervision of the Government which conducts tobacco monopoly

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Manures.—Formerly night soil, barnyard manure, fish guano, wood ash, and rice bran have been chief items of manure, especially the first, but with the introduction of the modern science of agriculture, chemical fertilizers have come into use, to the extent of over ¥100,000,000 annually. The Thomas phosphates, Chili saltpeter, and other commercial fertilizers have become very common while several factories have been started to manufacture them. There is a growing tendency among our farmers to use the "cash manures," as these chemical fertilizers are called, being handy and genteel. This is discountenanced by agronomists. They enjoin the farmers to rely first of all on their own manufactures and to use commercial manures as little as possible as supplement.

Land Holding.—It is to the lasting credit of Japan that the present system of private holding of land was effected amidst perfect peace in 1872 when the feudal system of government was replaced by the Imperial regime. Till then feudal lords and their vassals nomimally owned land in their respective fiefs. Only they let the land to farmers as their tenants. The feuldal land-owners were all induced that year to return their fiefs to the Imperial master who in turn granted the farms to the respective tenants. It was an agrarian revolution that was effected without any particular trouble without any bloodshed. It may be said to have laid the national prosperity on permanent basis. The revolution gave the title to lands to the farmer who was in possession. In other words while the nobility and samurai lost their fiefs, the farmer retained the land and became its proprietor. The government then instituted a new land survey by which the area of each holding was determined, and issued to each holder a title-deed. The value of the land was obtained by dividing the net yield of the land by the rate of interest. The net yield was to be understood as the residue of the whole of the product from which the cost of production and the amount of the taxes were to be subtracted. The former was fixed at 15% of the gross product, and the rate of interest was in most cases 6%. The national land tax was then fixed at 3%, and the local tax at 1% of the value of the land. This value of the land became the legal value, and in fact, the *Ertragswerth*. The land certificate has been abolished and the registration system has been adopted.

Agrarian Problems at Present.—Japan has no special legislation as to land holding such as the Agricultural Holding Act in England. In the civil code a long lease of farm land is defined as one extending over a period of from 20 to 50 years. Usually 10 or 12 years contract prevails tho gh tenancy with no agreement as to the term of year the lease is to run may be seen everywhere in the older rural districts. But the modern industrial tendency of the nation and the migration of rural population towards cities, are making it more and more difficult for the landlords to find tenants. Rural reorganization is with us at the present time an important economic problem.

Subsidiary Occupations.—To include sericulture in the list of farmers' subsidiary occupations would be to under-estimate its importance; still it is subsidiary to the primary business of rice-culture. Next there are tea, making of straw wares as sandals, mats, ropes, etc, all from rice-straw; charcoal-burning; starch-making; as helpers at mines and fishermen, etc. Weaving by farmers' wives and daughters is a source of goodly income to the household.

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Agricultural Credit.—There are two kinds of agricultural credit. They are long credit and short credit, the former for the purchase of farm land and for the development of farm land and the other permanent improvements for which a loan for a term of 50 years or less is allowed. The short term credit is one that is to be used mostly for the purchase of fertilizers, farm implements, or feed for cattle. Our banks usually give credit for a term of five years or less. There are also credit associations for supplementing these agricultural banks.

Question of Food-supply; Utilization of waste Area

The question of food-supply with the view to self-sufficiency has lately come to the front, and the authorities have set apart a sum in the 1918-19 Budget necessary for prosecuting inquiry. It should be noted that in Japan the per capita consumption of rice in a year is 1 *koku*. Now the population, Formosa and Korea excluded, in 1915 numbered 54,430,400, to increase by 1918 to roughly 56,000,000, as the yearly increment is about 600,000. The consumption in 1918 is therefore estimated at approximately 58,005,000 *koku*. Against this, the total yield of rice in a normal year is 52,000,000 or 6 millions less than the consumption Nor does the amount yielded is entirely consumed at home, between 600,000 and 700,000 *koku* being exported of which some 400,000 are for Japanese staying abroad. On the other hand, the rice produced in Korea and Formosa and in French-India is available for supplementing the supply at home. The former two colonies ship about 1½ million *koku* yearly, and Japan buys a little under 1 million from Saigon Still the supply is short by some 4 millions.

State Aid to Reclamation Works.—Statists say there is still in Japan exclusive of Korea and Formosa) about 2,000,000 *cho* (about 5,000,000 acres) of land available for tillage and that of the total about 1 million *cho* may be converted into rice paddies. The average yield per *cho* being 17.4 *koku*, the reclamation of so much area will mean addition of 35,000,000 *koku* theoretically. Hence the Government decided, with the approval of the 41st (1918-9) Diet to reclaim 250,000 *cho* of waste land in 9 years beginning with '19. About 40% of the expenditure will, according to the regulations, be granted to those who undertake the reclamation of an area over 5 *cho*, whereas for the reclamation work under the Farm Readjustment Law in force, the rate is only 15% including 7% State and 8% local aids. The total outlay for the new reclamation program is estimated at ¥3,366,000.

Increase of Area.—The addition to acrage under tillage is about 30,000 *cho* in a year, rice-paddies and other farms combined, the former constituting only one-third of the total.

Sale of Imperial Estates.—To extend protection to the problem of food-supply the Imp. Household decided in 1918 to sell part of the crown estates including fields and forests to the extent of roughly ¥100 million in value. It should be noted that the Imp. House owns large tracts of land in Shizuoka-ken, Gifu-ken, Hokkaido, etc. The estates at Hokkaido, for instance, cover an area of about one sixth of the whole island.

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Arable Land and Farming Families.

Area of arable land in Japan proper may be classified as follows:—

End of Dec.	Landed farmers' area (*cho*)		Tenanted area (*cho*)		Total (*cho*)	
	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland
1917	1,449,386	1,754,653	1,548,135	1,203,012	2,997,521	2,957,664
1918	1,454,299	1,793,683	1,548,515	1,221,184	3,002,814	3,014,867
1919	1,465,113	1,814,303	1,556,767	1,235,705	3,021,880	3,050,009

Numbers of families engaged in farming are as follows:—

End of Dec.	Landed farmers	Tenants	Combining tenantry	Total farming families
1917	1,695,854	1,533,622	2,237,801	5,467,277
1918	1,697,037	1,550,324	2,229,423	5,476,784
1919	1,700,747	1,545,639	2,234,801	5,481,187

The above farming families may be rearranged as follows:—

End of Dec	Families solely farming	Families with subsidiary occupation	Total
1917	3,796,997	1,669,364	5,466,361
1918	3,819,943	1,656,841	5,472,784

They are next classified according to area of cultivation per family;—

Area cultivated per farmer's family	1918		1919	
	No. of families	Percentage	No. of families	Percentage
Under 0.5 *cho*	1,946,619	35.54	1,938,381	35.36
Over 0.5 „	1,823,903	33.30	1,818,653	33.18
Over 1.0 „	1,133,921	20.70	1,133,275	20.68
Over 2.0 „	346,624	6.33	340,180	6.21
Over 3.0 „	154,236	2.82	155,107	2.83
Over 5.0 „	71,471	1.31	95,591	1.74
Total	5,476,784	100.00	5,481,187	100.00

Taxable Land

The comparison of the area of taxable land with farming area for the last few years is shown in the following table, in 1,000 *cho*: —

Jan. 1st	Paddy field	Other farm	Building lot	Forest	Plain	Total others inc.
1918	2,911	2,422	388	7,984	1,307	15,089
1919	2,917	2,457	391	8,024	1,317	15,184
1920	2,923	2,502	393	8,049	1,388	15,281

Price of Arable Land

According to the latest investigation (Nov. 1918) of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the legal price of paddy and upland field ranges respectively from ¥55 to 25 (good), 40 to 17 (ordinary) and 24 to 10 (bad) per *tan*. The market price has naturally shot far ahead of the other and at present is 11—12 fold greater, the latter remaining almost constant

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for decades, as is shown in the table below. Compared with the previous inquiry in 1913 both paddy and upland fields advanced by 75—76% on an average. Rent is respectively ¥48.38; 39.12; 28.13 for three grades of paddy and ¥24.08; 17.57; 11.18 for the other. Taxes and other expenses are borne by landlords and the rate per *tan* averages ¥5.77; 4.40; 2.89 in one case and ¥2.56; 1.82 and 1.10 in the the other, i.e., about 11 and 10% of the rent.

Market Price (in yen)

		Average	Maximum	Minimum
Paddy	Good	621	877 (Osaka)	381 (Niigata)
	Ord.	469	705 (,,)	289 (Miyazaki)
	Bad	315	532 (,,)	155 (Okinawa)
Upland	Good	351	691 (Aichi)	136 (Aomori)
	Ord.	249	522 (,,)	94 (,,)
	Bad	152	347 (,,)	62 (,,)

Rent

Ord.	Paddy	39.12	52.66	28.84
	Upland	17.57	27.59	8.32

Taxes, etc.

Ord.	Paddy	4.44	6.71	2.69
	Upland	1.82	3.63	6.74

The Economic Condition of Farmers

Though submissiveness has by no means characterized Japanese farmers, for very frequently during the feudal time, when all peaceful appeals against extortion of tax-collectors were unavailing, they burst out into what was known as "Peasant uprising," still they are more removed from the influence of the modern spirit of democracy than their bretheren in manufacturing districts. On the whole they are far more susceptible than the others to the soothing paternal practices shown by the land-owners. For all that the farmers are growing more and more affected by the radical ideas brought home by their brothers or sons working in manufacturing districts, so that tenant troubles vis-a-vis land-owners have begun to attract the serious attention of the authorities and all others concerned. The province of Gifu has lately acquired wide notoriety for these troubles, it possessing in 1920 as many as 114 tenant unions out of the total of 230 throughout the country, according to the inquiries of the Department of Agr. & Com., the neighboring province of Aichi coming next but with only 13.

Increase of Productive Power

On the whole the average productive power of tilled area has continued to make perceptible improvement, owing, in regard to rice, to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward dis-

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tricts. When the farm adjustment work (which see) shall have been completed, far more satisfactory data may be obtained in this respect. The average yield per *tan* of paddy field during the past years is given below in *koku*:—

	'04–08	'09–13	1917	1918	1919
Average per *tan*	1.57	1.63	1.81	1.81	2,00

Ratio of One-Crop and Two-Crop Farms

The official returns as to the ratio of one-crop and two-crop paddy field for the recent years are as follows:—

	Area *cho*		Per cent.	
	1918	1917	1918	1917
One-crop paddy-fields	1,788,965.5	1,778,658.4	59.92	59.76
Two-crop (ordinary rotation for second crop)	919,167.3	917,654.8	30.79	30.83
Two-crop (green manure for second crop)	277,240.4	280,116.0	9.29	9.41
Total	2,985,373.3	2,976,429.2	100.00	100.00

Animal Labor in Tillage

Cattle and horse employed in tillage are returned as follows:—

	No. of animals used		Area tilled by animal labor (*cho*)	
	Horses	Horned cattle	Paddy-field	Upland farms
1914	1,216,243	1,083,596	1,757,680	1,034,378
1915	1,220,176	1,077,786	1,796,011	1,055,424
1916	1,220,102	1,058,150	1,820,230	1,070,257
1917	1,222,871	1,043,332	1,842,514	1,115,026
1918	1,199,970	1,036,020	1,858,568	1,174,852

Adjustment of Farms

To increase productive power by drainage, to lessen unproductive area in the shape of boundary ridges, and finally to obviate the disadvantages incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to the same owners, the authorities have been encouraging since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms, by setting apart for the purpose a special sum and by turning out experts qualified to undertake it. The areas to be adjusted are primarily paddy fields measuring 1,600,000 *cho*, about 27 per cent. of the total area. How important this undertaking is may be easily inferred when it is remembered in what small lots are the greater parts of paddy and upland fields exist. The adjustment aims to increase the average to 1 or 4 *tan* for the paddies. The economy for labor effected, so far as past experience goes, is immense, as it results in concentrating the owners' scattered plots and also facilitate the better utilization of animal labor. Then the lessening of

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spaces formerly required for boundary ridges and the better drainage incidentally effected by the adjustment are exerting a highly beneficial influence, and in many places a second crop after rice has become possible where there was none before. The official calculation is that the adjustment will increase the yield by 15%. Then the unproductive areas utilized are expected to amount to 3% of the area adjusted. So far as experience goes, this estimate of the authorities seems to be a safe one. The average of the 50 places adjusted has shown that the additional yield amounted to 0.573 *koku* valued at *yen* 7½ approximately. Supposing that the money needed is obtained at 9% per annum, the expense incurred will be paid off in three years. Expenses required are loaned on easy terms by the Japan Hypothec Bank and its local representative, the Local Hypothec Banks, and also by the postal Savings Bureau. Formerly consent of ⅔ of the owners concerned was required for undertaking the work, but now consent of ½ is enough for the purpose. The authorities have trained a large number of men to qualify them to take charge of the adjustment work.

By the end of June 1919 the area under adjustment aggregated 5,782,267 *cho*, involving an expense of about ¥95,000,000. Of the average 219,583 *cho* had been completed. The cost of adjustment is quite divergent according to districts. The maximum per *tan* ranges between ¥51 in Nagasaki-ken and 32 in Shiga-ken while the minimum is represented by ¥7.86 in Saitama, about ¥8 in Miyagi and ¥9 in Fukushima, Akita and Iwate.

Irrigation and Drainage

For irrigation of paddy-fields rivers supply water for 64.4% of the irrigated area, then come reservoirs which supply about 20.9%, and other means providing for the balance of 14.7%. The device for irrigation is in general very simple, and it is only at a limited number of places that improved mechanical contrivances are at work. In a similar way the system of drainage leaves much room for improvement.

Manure

Night soil constitutes by far the most important item of manure, and indeed in many districts it was almost the only manure used till some decades ago. Other manures used were stable manure, composit, fish guano, rice bran, etc. The use of chemical manures is a recent innovation. Phosphate fertilizers are at present manufactured with phosphatic rocks imported from the Oceania islands and Christmas island in Indian Ocean, and used to contain about 20% of sand mixture. This mixture was forbidden in 1910. In general only about *yen* 2-3 worth of chemical manure is used per *tan* of farm, or about a sixth of Belgium and a quarter of England and Germany in normal time. Various manufactures as consumed in 1918 stood as follows:— (1) Animal fertilizers. ¥16,965,197 including fish-guano, silkworm pupae, bone-flour, etc.; (2) Vegetable fertilizers ¥48,208,400 including ¥28,256,712 bean cakes, ¥5,620,729 rape-seed oil-cakes, etc.; (3) Mineral fertilizers, ¥38,218,790 including superphosphate of lime

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¥21,651,467, sulphate of ammonia ¥14,946,129, etc.; (4) Composite, ¥26,527,613; (5) Sundries ¥177,713; total ¥130,096,713. When ¥138,849,000 imports and ¥647,000 exports are taken into consideration the annual consumption of manure in Japan may roughly be estimated at ¥268 millions.

STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS

Rice

	Area 1,000 *cho*	Production 1,000 *koku*	Average production per *tan* *koku*	Exports (in 1,000) Quantity picul	Exports (in 1,000) Value *yen*	Imports (in 1,000) Quantity picul	Imports (in 1,000) Value *yen*
1915	3,056	55,924	1.830	1,577	9,676	1,144	4,886
1916	3,071	58,442	1.903	1,636	11,197	772	3,087
1917	3,084	54,658	1.769	1,831	14,663	1,411	6,513
1918	3,093	54,699	1.768	630	8,322	11,618	89,756
1919	3,105	60,818	1.959	227	4,328	11,606	162,071
Normal yield	3,035	53,893	1.776	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—"Normal yield" represents the average of the last seven years, from which two years of abnormal yield, one of success and the other of failure, are excluded.

Varieties of Rice Plant

About 4,000 varieties of rice-plants are cultivated in Japan and of these *Shinriki*, *Aikoku*, *Omachi*, *Chikusei* and *Sekitori* are most popular.

Of the three main varieties of early, middle and late rice-plants, the middle variety is most productive, as the following average output per *tan* at all the Government Experimental Farms testifies:—

Yield per *tan* of the early variety	2.120 *koku*
,, ,, ,, middle variety	2.334 ,,
,, ,, ,, late variety	2.223 ,,
Average	2.255 ,,

Then classified as to kind of rice and of farms grown in, the ordinary rice constitutes about 90% of the total output, the glutinous rice amounts to 8% and the upland rice accounts for the balance of only 2% of the total. The former two are raised in regular paddy fields. The glutinous variety, generally used for making rice dumplings, yields about 10% less than the ordinary rice.

Their respective output in 1919 was as follows:—

	Ordinary	Glutinous	Upland	Total
Area of cultivation (*cho*) ..	2,711,950	255,932	136,730	3,104,611
Output (*koku*)	54,469,164	4,775,852	1,573,147	60,818,163
Value (*yen*)	—	—	—	2,891,397,063

Barley and Wheat

(Production, in 1,000 *koku*)

	Barley	Naked barley	Wheat	Total	Average per *tan* in full unit
1916	9,559	7,921	5,869	23,350	1.307
1917	9,169	8,197	6,786	24,155	1.394

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Continued

	Barley	Naked barley	Wheat	Total	Average per ken in full unit
1918	8,368	7,777	6,431	22,576	1.378
1919	9,664	7,995	5,611	23,271	1.314
1920	8,290	8,297	5,867	22,354	1.220

Barley, naked barley and wheat constitute the staple crops in upland farms and are also very extensively cultivated as second crops after rice. Naked barley is raised more as second crop while the other two are cultivated in greater proportion in upland farms, as shown below, the date shown being those for 1920 : —

	Barley *cho*	Naked barley *cho*	Wheat *cho*
Paddy-field	143,960	392,192	197,972
Upland farm	397,370	285,183	332,224

The first two are principally used as food for men, and generally mixed with rice. This mixed diet is almost universally used by country people and also by others who prefer it to pure rice on account of its being more easily digestible than the other. For those affected by leg dropsy the mixed ration is considered indispensable. The native barley does not seem quite as excellent as German produce for beer-brewing, so that the malt used to come from that country, whence barley seeds being also imported for cultivation in Japan, especially in Hokkaido. Barley stalks are important to make straw braids. Wheat is used more as subsidiary food-stuff, as for making maccaroni, confectionery, etc. The amount consumed for brewing Japanese soy is quite enormous. Wheat is imported in large quantities from U.S.A. and other countries, either in original form or as flour.

Miscellaneous Grains

(Production, in 1,000 *koku*)

	Proso millet	Buck-wheat	Foxtail millet	Barnyard millet	Maize
1915	413	1,255	2,082	848	785
1916	451	1,172	2,187	822	765
1917	340	935	1,885	775	741
1918	309	852	1,837	757	649
1919	339	1,133	2,000	885	781

The millets are raised in mountainous districts not fit for rice paddies, and are also sown as substitute for rice when, owing to unfavorable season and other adverse circumstances, the season of planting rice is passed. They are used as ordinary articles of diet by poorer folks residing in remote places. Buckwheat flour is extensively used for making a popular Japanese articles of diet, i.e. buckwheat maccaroni. Maize as grown in Japan proper is chiefly used as food taken between regular meals, and it is only in Hokkaido, where it is extensively cultivated, that the ears are used for making flour or for feeding cattle.

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Beans, Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes

(Production, in 1,000)

	Soy bean *koku*	Red bean *koku*	Horse bean *koku*	Pea *koku*	Sweet potato *kwan*	Potato *kwan*
1915	3,807	962	509	414	1,055,633	254,759
1916	3,750	887	537	455	1,092,027	280,232
1917	3,605	871	518	761	1,000,357	345,576
1918	3,451	811	426	536	918,328	323,930
1919	3,931	878	502	594	1,190,758	487,964

Among subsidiary farm crops there is perhaps nothing which plays so important a part in the Japanese kitchen as soy beans. The three daily articles of diet for all classes, viz. *soy*, *miso* and *tofu* are manufactured with this bean either in part or wholly. The *tofu* (bean curd) is one of the most popular articles of diet, being cheap and highly nutritious; the *miso* makes Japanese soup and is used in various other ways. The *soy* is indispensable in Japanese cooking. Then for extracting oils, as manure, and food for horse, beans are equally important. The supply being insufficient, quite a large quantity comes is from Manchuria and Korea. In Japan, Hokkaido is the principal centre of the production. Red beans, also very extensively produced in the northern island, are used for making confectionery, are boiled with rice on ceremonious occasions and for other purposes. Peas and horse-beans, whether green or fully ripe, are favorite food-stuffs in Japan, and they are extensively cultivated as second crop after rice and as a forerunner to rice, indigo, etc. on upland farms. Groundnuts are among a few subsidiary farm produce that go abroad, mostly to U.S.A. In Japan they are used by confectioners and also for pressing oil. Sweet potatoes occupy an important place as supplying a cheap substitute for rice for poorer folk, while the tubers are also used for making starch and some alcoholic drinks. In colder season baked sweet potatoes are usual accompaniment at tea hours for ordinary people. They are especially ladies' delicacy. Potatoes, first brought by Dutch in 1589, remained comparatively neglected till about a few decades ago, when the importation of superior varieties drew the attention of farmers. They began to grow them more and more extensively, as demand for the tubers increased with the gradual spread of foreign style of cooking. Potatoes are now used as substitute for rice by poor folk, and are also much exported to Russian Siberia and Manila. Best potatoes come from Hokkaido.

Productions of Some Special Crops (in 1,000)

	Leaf indigo *kwan*	Leaf tobacco *kwan*	Cotton *kwan*	Hemp *kwan*	Rape-seed. *kwan*
1915	3,608	13,114	840	2,474	877
1916	5,979	12,778	756	2,264	870
1917	3,435	10,960	726	2,366	934
1918	2,718	9,650	681	2,564	857
1919	2,957	13,712	690	6,564	931

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Of the above leaf-tobacco cultivation, being under special protection of the Government Tobacco Monopoly, shows perceptible progress as to output. The next three, especially cotton and indigo, owing to the encroachment of imported goods, have markedly fallen off. (For indigo see Chap. on Industry.)

PRODUCTIONS OF OTHER MINOR CROPS (in 1,000 *kwan*)

	1916	1917	1918	1919
Radish	—	576,746	—	—
Carrot (Daucus-caroia)	—	26,976	—	—
Burdock (Lappa major)	—	43,424	—	—
"Konyaku" (edible root)	11,396	11,257	8,921	9,016
Ginger	8,835	8,794	8,189	8,923
Chillies	914	512	441	480
Lily	—	682	—	—
China grass	26	29	24	21
Paper mulberry (bark dried)	7,191	6,786	6,964	6,948
Rush for matting	13,610	13,442	10,434	9,641
Peppermint	17,137	8,656	3,380	2,206
Flax	12,582	12,269	17,300	12,593
Wax tree (seed)	15,072	14,363	13,761	10,730
Taro	149,105	159,168	—	—
Turnip	—	41,527	—	—
Cabbage	—	19,951	—	—
Onion	7,709	7,400	8,246	9,303
Welsh onion	—	37,601	—	—

STOCK-BREEDING

Stock-breeding has not thrived well in Japan, from religious ground, climatic condition, absence of custom, comparatively, that requires supply of animal products, as leathers, hides, bristles, etc. Cattle and horses were reared, the former by the farmer as help in tillage and beasts of burdens, while the latter were kept both for mount and also for farmers' uses. The rearing of swine dates from the Restoration while that of sheep has begun to receive serious attention since the worlds' war. The plenty supply of fish as article of food and of silk for weaving may have also disencouraged live stock industry in Japan.

HORNED CATTLE

Strictly speaking, only one original breed of cattle formerly existed in Japan, being primarily intended for the sole purpose of serving as beasts of burden. They are sufficiently hardy and strong, but owing to neglect in breeding, are somewhat deformed in appearance, especially in the hind quarters. Though uniform in breed, native cattle admit of being broadly sub-divided into two or three varieties, principally by color. One of them is black with small white spots on the belly, the second is brown, while the third is brindled with black and white spots. The black breed, which, by the way, is most valued by our people, predominates in the northeastern districts and the middle section of Honshu, as also in Shikoku and Kyushu; the brindled variety is found in Oki and Hirado and other islands, while the brown breed is generally found in

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the other parts of Kyushu. Of the three, the brindled cattle very much resembles in appearance the Dutch cattle, and probably this variety may be the descendants of foreign cattle imported into Japan at some unknown time. They also possess comparatively well formed heads. The brown variety apparently came originally from Korea.

Just as in the case of horses and dogs, the native breed of cattle is gradually disappearing to be replaced by imported cattle and cross. This disappearance of native breed is regarded with extreme regret by consumers of beef, for the flesh of native cattle tastes far better than that of a foreign cattle. The failure, so far, of import of Australian beef in cold storage, was chiefly due to its inferior quality. As to the breed of imported cattle, formerly it consisted mostly of Shorthorn, Devon and Ayrshire. Brown-Swiss and Shimmenthal, but late Holstein, Ayrshire are judged more suitable for Japan. Various measures are adopted for improving the cattle. The work of inspecting bulls for service that was formerly left in charge of provincial authorities was for instance, transferred in July '07 to direct control of the central Government. Then prizes are bestowed by the Government on the cattle which have won 1st to 3rd prizes at district cattle shows.

Three cattle depots are kept by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, at Nanatsukahara, Oita, and at Tsukisappo, near Sapporo. The bulls reared and kept in these depots are leased out or sold to the provincial cattle and horse depots, and to the private live-stock guilds with a view to improving the breed of cattle owned by private individuals. A small sum of money is also granted to private-owned bulls. At Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo, the Department of Agr. and Com. keeps also poultry, swine and goats.

HORSES

The experiences of the Japan-China War in 1894–95 and later of the Russia-Japan War have convinced the Government and the public of the imperative need of improving the native stock. In '06 the authorities established the Horse Bureau and even encouraged horse racing. The sudden interference with the pari mutuel by the judiciary in 1908 has reduced the race to a tame affair, the sport practically ceasing to awake public interest. The policy of the Bureau is to keep for the service 1,500 stallions of foreign breed and to distribute them to principal breeding centres where they are to be paired with mares of native breed. The improvement programme is to extend over 28 years beginning with '06 and is estimated to require an outlay of about *yen* 30,000,000. The Army purchases every year between four and five thousand horses.

Native stocks.—Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Persian breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as three centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the Main Island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former, Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, as is the province of Hidaka in Hokkaido where the Imperial Household's Niicup Depot is situated. In Southern Japan Kagoshima ranks first in horse-breeding. Of all those native breeds NAMBU horses are first class.

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Improving Breed of Horses.—For the purpose of improving the breed of horses and otherwise realizing the object of which the Horse Bureau was founded, four kinds of establishments are maintained throughout the country, they being as follows:—

1. Pasture, (3)—in Iwate, Hidaka, Tokachi.
2. Stud, (15)—in Iwate, Kumamoto, Miyagi, Akita, etc.
3. Depot (1)—in Iwate.

Castration. The experience obtained on the occasion of the Japan-China War and especially on that of the Boxer trouble in 1900 convinced the authorities of the necessity to enforce castration, for the horses sent by Japan were markedly inferior and vicious compared with those belonging to the other armies. The law was enacted in 1901, and the authorities, to encourage castration give a small grant of money when a horse dies or is disabled from the effect of castration.

SHEEP

Sheep-rearing is still the most backward of all the branches of stock-farming in Japan, the annual product of wool barely reaching 10,000 *kin*. Wool and worsted consumed are all product of foreign origin. In 1917, for instance, Japan imported wool amounting to ¥35,000,000 in value, besides woolen fabrics valued at ¥15,000,000. The war and the great difficulty experienced in getting supply of wool from Australia, etc, has strongly impressed both Government and people with the necessity of adopting suitable measures for supplying this important textile material at home. As the first step for encouraging sheepfarming, in the 1918-19 session the Diet voted ¥330,000, to import in the course of 1918 over 1,500 sheep from Australia, England, U.S. and China, and to distribute them among government and private pastures. It was further proposed to import every year beginning with 1919 over 1,000 heads with a view to popularizing the industry among native farmers as their subsidiary trade, a sum of ¥460,000 being set apart for this purpose for the 1919-20 fiscal year. ¥5 is granted per head to farmers who keep sheep. At the end of May, 1920, there were 574 owners rearing 8,219 sheep. The number will soon be increased to 10,000. Hokkaido headed the list with 172 breeders owing 2,276 head.

To avoid the failure that nipped in the bud the first attempt made in the early eighties, special arrangement for treating sick sheep will be provided at Government expense. The Shropshire, Southdown, Rambouillet-Merino and Chinese breed are reared at present for the breeding purpose. In 1920 over 1,100 head were imported for this purpose from America, China and England and have been distributed among 5 state depots, Iwasaki's Koiwai Agricultural Station (Iwate-Ken), etc. A state aid of ¥40-50 per head is granted to the private depots in charge of these breeding sheep.

STOCK-FARMING STATISTICS

Number of Cattle

	Cows	Bulls	Total	Calving	Deaths
1917	889,086	415,245	1,304,331	192,484	13,601
1918	900,863	406,257	1,307,120	207,891	12,761
1919	933,168	411,697	1,344,865	223,637	13,990

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Number of Horses

	Native	Cross	Foreign	Total
1917	715,771	777,881	16,427	1,560,242
1918	626,674	818,987	17,200	1,510,626
1919	556,446	857,258	17,382	1,479,682

Number of Stallions

	Native	Cross	Foreign	Total
1917	56	2,422	2,724	5,202
1918	64	2,234	2,700	4,998
1919	75	2,254	2,785	5,114

Number of Sheep, Goats and Swine

	Sheep	Goats	Swine
1917	3,192	109,692	359,999
1918	4,546	91,777	398,155
1919	5,098	125,089	470,082

Slaughtering Returns

	Slaughter houses	Cattle & calves	Horses	Sheep & goats	Swine
1917	523	277,454	100,058	9,241	245,771
1918	526	226,108	86,800	9,587	327,074
1919	529	286,034	70,400	9,911	357,087

POULTRY

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, poultry-yards on any large scale being practically non-existent. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China. The import that stood in 1891 at only *yen* 30,000 steadily went on increasing till in '01 the customs recorded *yen* 1,300,000 approximately, but since the import tariff was raised in 1902 from 10 per cent. to 25, then to 50 some years after, the import has markedly fallen off. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government established a model poultry-yard in '06 at the Experimental Breeding Farm at Chiba, where imported fowls of various breeds are kept. Eggs are sold at cost price as the first step towards improving the breeds at present kept in Japan, these being very seldom pure, and including Hamburg, Leghorn, Minorca, Spanish, Plymouth Rock, Cochin, Andalusian, etc.

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Families Keeping Poultry And Output

At the end of June	No. of family	Fowl			Eggs (one year)	
		No. of fowl	No. of chicken	Value *yen*	No.	Value *yen*
1917	2,041	14,349	11,711	12,431	1,151,401	25,120
1918	3,041	14,096	10,996	15,941	1,153,972	34,330
1919	3,026	13,735	11,292	24,643	1,161,427	51,901
1920	3,051	13,715	11,279	30,468	1,134,367	63,776

DAIRY AND MEAT-PRESERVING

Dairy is a new industry and is still in its infancy. The use of milk is naturally very much limited, as the Japanese generally confine themselves to use it in fresh state, and comparatively little in cooking. The price is rather too high, about 5-8 *sen* per *go* (0.019 peck). The quality too is inferior. Buttermaking is regularly carried on only in dairy farms situated in remote districts, but their whole output does not much exceed 10% of the total consumption. Butter made in Hokkaido, at Koiwai and Kozu farms commands a good price. Condensed-milk industry has not yet grown into regular business. Cheesemaking is also insignificant. In meat preserving the only thing worth mentioning is ham, of which "Kamakura ham" made in Kanagawa-ken is noted and is largely exported to China, etc. The supply of beef being insufficient and the price very much higher than in Europe and America, there is hardly material enough to encourage preservation business.

Leading Dairy Districts (1919)

	District	No. of dairy	No. of milk cow	Milk output	
				koku	*yen*
	Tokyo	341	9,712	71,475	3,119,557
	Kyoto	103	2,002	15,407	847,836
	Osaka	117	3,341	20,219	813,138
	Kanagawa	141	2,141	18,707	717,952
	Hyogo	199	1,770	21,762	654,260
	Aichi	201	2,359	15,855	801,036
	Nagano	148	1,347	7,987	486,846
	Miye	164	1,545	8,642	432,124
	Hokkaido	300	1,932	18,590	736,252
Total	1915	5,509	43,645	299,180	7,695,899
	1916	5,591	44,791	308,091	8,058,138
	1917	5,567	45,739	338,664	9,429,091
	1918	5,260	52,503	336,195	13,896,117
	1919	5,021	48,697	335,115	17,361,261

ANIMAL EPIDEMICS

Rinderpest makes its appearance now and then and inflicts heavy damage on owners of milk cows and general stock-breeders. It comes chiefly from Korea, but rarely from China, and plays havoc at

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places adjoining Kobe, Yokohama and other open ports. Hokkaido is comparatively free from the attack. To prevent the import of diseased cattle the authorities enforce strict examination at Fusan and at ports of import, but this provision is still found insufficient. The disease broke out in 1910 with terrible force in Tokyo and vicinities, and at Nagoya. The loss incurred by owners of cattle and by the authorities who have to give compensation for cattle suspected of the disease and slaughtered, was not small. The compensation allowed for cattle slaughtered is ½ to ⅔ of its market value, but within the maximum not exceding *yen* 200, even for a cow valued at more than *yen* 1,000. The number of animals affected during the last few years is shown below;—

	Anthrax					Hydrophobia				
	Cattle	Horse	Blackleg (Cattle)	Cholera (Dog)	Erysipelas (Swine)	Dog	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Cat.
1916 ..	196	§1 32	164	300	—	714	9	10	—	—
1917 ..	128	54	106 § 2	48	1,441	683 § 6	4	3	2	—
1918 ..	136	66	169 § 3	373	3	1,029 § 17	9	11	5	1
1919 ..	112 § 1	49 §1	219 § 2	657	5	850 § 26	11 §1	10	1	1

§ Doubtful cases

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture, especially fruit-culture has recently shown a marked activity. Fruit-culture was comparatively left neglected, as the people abstained before Restoration from beef and other animal meat, and felt no great need for fruits. Pears, oranges, persimmons, and peaches were principal fruits in those days. With the introduction of meat-eating custom and owing to improved facilities of communications, a great change has come over the habit of the people in the use of fruits. Apples, foreign oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, etc. began to be extensively cultivated, superseding indigenous fruits, of which persimmons, oranges and pears are till important Orchards were found only in places adjacent to large towns, but at present orchards of oranges, peaches, apples, etc. are found even in remote places. Hills are now extensively opened up to lay out orchards, and places favourably situated command, in fruit districts, astonishing prices. In Wakayama-ken, the foremost orange district, a forest land is valued higher than paddyfield. Generally speaking, apples are grown in Hokkaido and Aomori, peaches near Tokyo and in Okayama, pears in suburbs of Tokyo, in Saitama, Niigata, Nara, Chiba, grapes in Yamanashi, Tochigi, and Niigata, oranges in Wakayama, Shizuoka and in Southern Japan. Persimmons may be said to grow everywhere, though seldom in orchards. Plums are more generally used as pickle, in which shape they are preserved in almost every household, and plum trees are highly valued both for flowers and fruit. In Japan cherry trees are prized more for their flowers, and their fruits are altogether secondary. Foreign cherry trees are largely cultivated in Yamagata.

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Output of Fruits (in 1,000 *koku*)

	Plum	Peaches	Pears	Persimmons	Apples	Grapes	Oranges
1915	413	12,116	26,529	49,913	7,065	4,528	61,760
1916	342	12,964	23,879	40,039	9,296	4,985	—
1917	332	13,400	28,739	45,286	10,087	5,194	—
1918	383	12,408	27,190	30,226	6,695	5,669	19,706
1919	412	12,809	27,107	43,618	5,990	6,246	23,559

SERICULTURE

Silk is Japan's staple commodity on export list, supplying about 40% as against 45 of China in the total consumption of the world, and about 60% of that in U.S.A. In the farmers' economy sericulture plays almost as important a part as rice cultivation, and indeed were it not for the profit derived from this subsidiary occupation. Japanese farmers of middle and lower grade would hardly be able to maintain themselves. By rearing the worms in the three seasons of spring, summer and autumn, farmers can at least double the amount obtained from ordinary farming alone. The discovery that the hatching season may be freely regulated by keeping the eggs in cool places has made it possible to undertake summer and autumn rearing and to double the output of cocoons. As sericulture has seldom succeeded when conducted on a large scale, it looks as if it were specially designed for the benefit of otherwise hard-driven small farmers. This domestic system of rearing, however, is attended by a serious drawback, namely lack of uniformity as to quality of the filaments, and the question of how to remove this defect has begun to attract wide attention. At present 734 "annual" breeds, 488 bivoltini breeds, and 41 other polyvoltini breeds are known, and it is proposed that the sericultural districts be subdivided into a number of sections each with special breeds judged best adapted to it. One thing that is specially satisfactory is that the art of feeding the worms seems to have made no small progress recently, for the rate of cocoons obtained per one egg-card hatched has increased about 20% during the last seven years. At any rate Japanese being proverbially deft-handed are believed to do the job with better success than their rivals, the Italians and Chinese. About 70 to 80% of the total output of raw silk produced in Japan is of coarse size. This is because Japan's best customer, America which takes about 80% of the total output, prefers coarse yarns from Japan, getting the supply of finer silk yarns from France and Italy. It is to these two countries that the finer silk produced in Japan is exported. Another equally important reason is Japanese cocoons lack uniformity and are unfit to produce finer filaments to be used for warp. The "honey-comb" brand of the Ito filature at Muroyama, Ise, is generally reputed as one of the model coarse filaments produced in Japan.

It may be noted that in general one operative reels 70 to 80 *momme* of extra No. 1 filature silk, the quantity being about 30% less at filatures producing fine yarns.

Of the leading sericultural districts in Japan, Shinshū (Nagano-ken) and Koshu (Yamanashi-ken) produce in comparatively larger quantities

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filature silk while Joshu (Gumma-ken) and Fukushima are noted for hand reeling.

Sericultural Households and Mulberry Plantation

	Sericultural families by season			Area of mulberry plantation
	Spring	Summer	Autumn	*cho*
1915	1,433,045	549,108	1,192,742	453,802
1916	1,498,007	528,652	1,835,821	465,520
1917	1,532,586	565,007	1,496,386	485,735
1918	1,600,119	558,589	1,533,893	508,993
1919	1,597,740	596,092	1,595,617	522,521

To encourage the planting of mulberry trees the Government grants some subvention, the grant corresponding to about a third of the outlay set apart by the provincial authorities toward the same end.

Output of Cocoons

Number of egg-cards hatched, output of various grades of cocoons produced, and rate of cocoons turned out per egg-card are given in the following table:

		Eggcard in 1,000	Output of cocoons (1,000 *kobu*) Normal	Double	Waste	Total	Per card *kobu*	Value ¥1,000
Spring variety	1915 ..	2,651	2,147	252	188	2,588	0.976	85,390
	1916 ..	2,782	2,582	289	195	3,066	1.102	—
	1917 ..	2,821	2,885	279	179	2,344	1.185	219,601
	1918 ..	2,799	3,108	279	166	3,554	1.270	279,689
	1919 ..	2,672	3,142	279	156	3,576	—	398,207
Summer variety	1915 ..	663	486	63	33	583	0.880	19,143
	1916 ..	633	518	65	37	616	0.972	—
	1917 ..	662	558	68	34	660	0.996	50,379
	1918 ..	636	543	69	33	644	1.012	48,939
	1919 ..	695	621	78	34	733	.. ..	74,978
Autumn variety	1915 ..	2,017	1,211	163	100	1,475	0.731	48,226
	1916 ..	2,341	1,675	223	128	2,026	0.865	—
	1917 ..	2,646	1,975	253	139	2,367	0.893	153,094
	1918 ..	2,749	2,207	286	140	2,634	0.961	199,359
	1919 ..	2,927	2,444	314	151	2,913		298,224
Total	1915 ..	5,332	3,845	478	323	4,647	0.872	152,770
	1916 ..	5,756	4,775	577	357	5,708	0.991	273,058
	1917 ..	6,133	5,419	599	352	6,374	1.039	423,073
	1918 ..	6,184	5,858	635	339	6,832	1.105	527,988
	1919 ..	6,295	6,207	674	342	7,222	—	771,409

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OUTPUT OF RAW SILK (in 1,000)

	Raw silk		Waste silk etc.		Total	
	kwan	¥	*kwan*	¥	*kwan*	¥
1915	4,045	211,438	1,414	6,307	5,460	217,746
1916	4,502	313,833	1,565	8,710	6,084	322,552
1917	5,318	407,689	2,321	12,115	7,638	419,804
1918	5,796	526,708	2,095	19,835	7,891	546,543
1919	6,360	919,927	2,132	32,805	8,492	952,732

VARIETIES OF COCOONS

Cocoons differ much in shape and color, but are generally classified according as they are of native or foreign breed. The foreign breed cocoons are either white or golden, but those of native origin are always white. In the spring rearing the domestic breed cocoons fall far below the others, this relative position being reversed in the later rearing. The foreign breeds come from Italy and China.

AVERAGE PRICE OF RAW SILK

Average prices per 100 *kin* of raw silk of Futoito-jo No 1, Futoito No 1, by steam filature as quoted at Yokohama are respectively as follows:—1912, ¥847 and ¥874; 1914, ¥884 and 891; 1916, ¥1,171 and 1,199; 1918, ¥1,478 and 1,429; 1919, ¥2,097 and 2,018; 1920, ¥1,663 and 2,187. The former item ranged between the two extremities of ¥4,360 and 1,100 in 1920.

SILK CONDITIONING

The only establishment is that at Yokohama, for the one started at Kobe was abolished because of lack of applications. The importance of this business having become fully recognized both by Japanese and foreign silk exporters, the Yokohama House has a very busy time.

JAPANESE AND FOREIGN EXPORTERS

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground, the Kiito Gomei Kaisha, the Mitsui Bussan, and the Hara Export Department representing direct export trade of raw silk by the Japanese merchants.

	No. of bales exported	Of which Jap. firms	Of which foreign firms	Percentage Japanese	Percentage Foreign
1915-16	200,098	128,768	71,330	64.4	35.6
1916-17	239 805	146,440	93,365	61.1	38.9
1917-18	257,376	164,137	93,239	63.8	36.2
1918-19	244,743	179,194	65,549	73.2	26.8
1919-20	257,007	199,229	57,778	77.5	22.5

NOTE:—The season is reckoned from the 1st of July to the 30th of June the following year.

SERICULTURAL INSTITUTE

The Gensanshi Seizojo or Sericultural Institute was established in 1911 by the Government and is situated near Nakano, a suburb of Tokyo. The work was started as late as 1914, and the experiments are carried out in the following three ways: 1st section, [mulberry tree], to improve

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its varieties and study the method of cultivating it, about 20 acres of mulberry field being provided for this work; 2nd section, [silk-worm breeding,]—i.e. matters about kind of the eggs, their relative merits, hereditary nature, color preservation, hatching, rearing of the worms, apparatus used, the moths, diseases of the worm, baccilli on the eggs and worms, parasites, effect of disinfection, etc.; 3rd section, [reeling],—i.e. about desiccations of the cocoons, reeling processes, etc. The Institute has six experimental stations situated in so many districts, all local centres of this industry, viz., Ayabe, Mayebashi, Fukushima, Ichinomiya, Matsumoto and Kumamoto.

TEA

Tea, in contrast to other leading industries, has curiously remained stationary, both in gross output and volume of export. The latter, principally in America which takes over 80% of Japanese export teas has even declined in the presence of formidable rivals i.e., Ceylon, India and Java teas and Brazilian coffee. The American consumers, however, still favor the Japanese leaves as they possess special flavor and preserve their quality much longer than their rivals. The cost of production is higher in Japan than in other centres of manufacture, labor saving appliances being used to less extent than in India and Java. Although our tea associations are prejudiced against the machine-making process on the ground that it leads to deterioration in quality and flavor, it is steadily ground as it reduces materially cost of production. The Shizuoka Tea Manufacturers' Association estimates the cost of hand-made tea in 1917 at ¥1.00 to ¥1.20 per kwamme as against only 35 to 45 sen for machine-made tea, while in 1918 the figures stood at ¥1.30 to ¥1.50 as against 45 to 60 sen.

In 1880 manufacturers' associations were established under the Government's guidance in all the tea producing districts with the central council in Tokyo. Their duties were defined by the Government, and included prevention of the manufacture and sale of inferior or adulterated tea, improvement and unification of packing and drying and compulsory inspection of the member manufacturers' products. The Central Council in Tokyo maintains inspection houses at Yokohama, Kobe, Shizuoka, Yokkaichi and endeavors to prevent the export of adulterated or colored tea which might be rejected by tea inspectors abroad, and also is running its experimental plantation and laboratory in Shizuoka.

Recently the center of the export business has shifted from Yokohama to Shimizu, as that port is nearer to Shizuoka, where 40% of the total output is produced. During the tea season American liners call at Shimizu for the sole purpose of taking on tea consignments. The volume of business of the various tea-shipping ports is here listed to show to what extent exportation has shifted to Shimizu (amount in piculs):

	1906	1909	1917
Yokohama	143,868	110,657	46,202
Kobe	84,375	67,255	182,080

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Continued	1906	1909	1917
Osaka	6,261	3,107	3,390
Nagasaki	19,555	2,895	5,198
Shimizu	39,216	109,792	240,745
Yokkaichi	6,430	11,727	19,438
Other ports	504	1,880	4,645

Area of Tea Plantations & No. of Tea Mfrs.

	Area *cho*	No. of manufacturers		Area *cho*	No. of manufacturers
1915	48,119.0	1,134,838	1918	49,644.4	1,148,242
1916	48,937.8	1,103,968	1919	48,842.8	1,122,164
1917	48,530.4	1,114,023			

Output of Various Kinds of Tea (*kwan*)

	Green tea 1st kind (*Hikicha*)	Green tea 2nd kind (*Gyokuro*)	Green tea 3rd kind (*Sencha*)	Green tea 4th kind (*Bancha*)	Black tea	Oolong tea	Total incl. others
1916	20,123	78,838	7,239,756	2,555,456	6,861	666	9,881,577
1917	17,529	76,065	7,392,089	2,558,054	12,333	29	10,275,629
1918	16,001	71,429	7,671,613	2,472,409	34,009	352	10,487,923
1919	—	75,826	7,205,886	2,580,035	50,756	—	10,147,371

Leading Tea Producing Districts (1918)

District	Output *kwan*	Value ¥	District	Output *kwan*	Value ¥
Shizuoka ..	4,444,875	11,430,379	Miye	778,440	1,795,295
Kyoto	421,510	1,588,527	Nara	430,875	933,260
Shiga	298,375	298,375	Kumamoto	380,331	801,761

Export of Tea

The depression of Japan's tea trade of late is attracting serious attention both of the authorities and exporters. The value and quantity of export in 1917 broke the previous record, followed, however, by an adverse turn till in 1920 the total came to only ¥17 millions. In comparison even with the pre-war year 1914 when the market price was only 43 *sen* per *kin* against last year's quotation of 87 *sen*, there is an alarming fall of 9,773,247 *kin*.

	1917 (in 1,000)		1919 (in 1,000)	
	kin	¥	*kin*	¥
Green tea (pan fired)	21,172	9,894	12,869	12,055
„ „ (basket fired)	7,654	3,880	4,359	4,290
Gyokuro	290	127	101	102
Bancha	674	134	141	46
Black and Oolong teas	16,181	7,022	490	364
Brick tea	721	205	115	25
Dust tea	3,478	493	1,751	227
Total	50,170	21,756	19,828	17,112

During the 6 years ending 1919 home consumption accounted for on the average 44% of the total output and the export, chiefly to North America, for the remaining 56%.

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CHAPTER XXVIII

MINES AND MINING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Tsunashiro Wada, Mng. of Association of Mine-owners in Japan, formerly President of Imp. Gov. Steel Works, etc.

Authentic records show that mining industry in Japan was already fairly well developed by the 6th century. The demand for metals increased rapidly for coinage and armor, the casting of Buddhist images and the decoration of Buddhist and Shinto temples. The mining of precious metals, copper, iron, etc. became especially active in the 15th century. It is recorded that from about 1414 Japan began to export annually to China a considerable quantity of copper for minting purposes, while the gradual growth of trade with Holland resulted in the increased export of gold, silver and copper to Europe in volume. About 1700 Japan supplied annually to China and Holland as much as 4,880,000 *kin* of copper, that is, almost three times the quantity consumed in this country, and 15,000 *kwan* of gold and silver. Such activity points to the conclusion that the metal veins in the country must have been very rich and easily workable.

The knowledge which miners possessed in those days was necessarily primitive as regards both extraction and melting, and with the exhaustion of easily workable veins the industry gradually suffered a decline. About the time of the Restoration of 1868 the output of the mines did not exceed 2 or 3 million *yen*. This decline may perhaps have been due, in no small degree, to governmental monopoly of all mining enterprise.

With the Restoration, however, and the extension of mining rights to private individuals on the one hand and the introduction of Western methods on the other, a complete revolution took place, opening up a new era for the industry. The progress made since that time may be seen from the statistics shown elsewhere, the output in Japan proper alone amounting to as much as ¥440 millions a year. When to this is added the fact that Chosen is rich in gold, iron, anthracite coal, plumbago, etc., and that gold and petroleum are to be found in Taiwan, there is every reason to suppose that the annual output from Japanese dominions will at no distant date reach ¥500 millions.

A concession is limited to not less than 50,000 *tsubo* (about 41 acres) for coal and 5,000 for other minerals, but in all cases the area must not exceed 1,000,000 *tsubo* (250,000 acres).

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The right of prospecting is valid within the limit of 2 years from the date of registration. Japanese subjects and companies under Japanese law can acquire mining rights which are regarded as real rights and treated as immovable property. However they cannot be made object of right other than that of succession, transfer, collection of national taxes and of distraint. Right of permanent mining may constitute the object of mortgage. The Mining Mortgage Law, promulgated in 1905 provides that holders of mining right may create mining foundation with a view to its mortgage. A mining foundation consists of the whole or part of (1) mining right, (2) land and structures, (3) superficies and right of land, (4) right of hiring things, (5) machines, tools, etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA

The strata existing in Japan may be classified as follows as to relative percentage :—

Sedimentary Rocks		*Igneous Rocks*	
Archaean	3.78	Old period	11.24
Palæozoic	10.24	Young period	20.62
Mesozoic	7.95	Total	32.16
Cainozoic	45.87	Grand total	100.00
Total	67.84		

METAL-VEINS AND STRATA

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks of the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystal line schist and in Palaeozoic formation, locally designated Chichibu system.

Of the metallic minerals in Japan copper is economically the most important, and after it comes gold, silver, and iron. The last, however, is less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of copper in value. Other minerals worked are, in the order of their economic value, lead, zinc, pyrite, manganese, antimony, tin, bismuth, quicksilver, chromite, tungsten, and molybdenite. Nickel, cobalt, iridium, osmium, etc., are also known to occur, though they have not been worked. Radium is also judged to exist.

NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposists in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthracite coal-fields are found in Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occur in the Tertiary formation and produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyushu and Hokkaido are.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The latest statistics on principal mineral productions in Japan proper are as follows ;—

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	Gold		Silver		Copper		Lead	
	Quantity *momme*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *m'me*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000
1915	2,211,931	10,804	42,469	5,287	125,692	53,731	7,940	906
1916	2,104,441	10,412	48,180	7,135	167,725	109,812	18,951	3,755
1917	1,887,072	9,388	58,992	11,946	180,064	118,692	26,345	5,661
1918	2,051,652	10,243	54,744	12,622	150,569	90,390	17,807	4,153
1919	1,938,711	9,681	42,822	11,131	130,739	67,581	9,619	1,592

	Iron		Iron pyrite		Antimony		Manganese	
	Quantity m. ton	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kwan*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kwan*	Value ¥1,000
1915 ..	82,979	3,795	18,009	379	13,267	8,189	6,898	313
1916	392,047	51,091	24,271	767	18,006	8,565	13,149	951
1917	494,642	94,991	32,365	1,041	11,113	3,171	13,700	1,356
1918	514,361	151,732	28,202	1,084	651	179	15,198	1,952
1919	508,795	134,539	33,866	1,829	2	—	6,100	690

	Coal		Sulphur		Petroleum		Total Value incl. others ¥1,000
	Quantity 1,000 m. ton	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 m. ton	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000	
1915 ..	20,490	65,068	72	1,902	2,613	10,070	175,959
1916 ..	22,901	80,625	106	4,295	3,097	15,212	325,000
1917 ..	26,361	140,010	118	4,767	3,422	19,828	442,516
1918 ..	28,029	286,032	85	2,675	3,069	31,855	621,413
1919 ..	31,271	422,540	67	2,425	3,031	45,418	710,520

NOTE.—Besides in 1915 there was 4,579,888 *kwan* of unrefined sulphur valued at ¥82,947.

GOLD

The principal gold producing districts in **Japan are at present confined to the northern** corner of Formosa, the northern and south-western sections of Kyushu, especially Kagoshima, and some north-eastern parts of the Main Island, including the island of Sado. Lately the Hitachi mine, in Ibaraki-ken, which buys ores from all parts of the country, has become the most noted centre of production, having occupied nearly 33% of the total output in Japan proper in 1917.

Kind of ores.—Gold occurs chiefly in its native state, frequently mixed with pyrites, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, etc. In rare cases it occurs as tellurides. The principal constituent of the gangue is quartz, often with calcite or baryte. In many cases the ore is of a free-milling character, though sometimes clayey or refractory. Gold and silver are found mixed, the one or the other being predominant according to ores.

Deposits and geology.—The greater parts of the veins worked in Japan are found in Tertiary rocks, especially in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks. The gold ores in Japan occur in the five modes of fissure-filling or veins, impregnations, and in the three modes of deposit, viz. metasomatic, contact-metamorphic and mechanical detrital. This explanation also applies practically to silver, to be mentioned below

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Demand and Supply of Gold.—The total amount of gold demanded at home was estimated formerly at 18 to 22 million yen in value consisting of 15–18 millions for specie reserve and 3–5 millions for medical and industrial purposes. Against this the total produced in Japan, Formosa and Korea was about ¥25 millions. Recently over 30 millions are yearly consumed for medical and industrial purposes alone, while, on the other hand, the output has declined to 20 millions due to suspension of work at many mines owing to the increased cost of production since the War. The deficit ¥10,000,000 has to be met by importing foreign gold or by other means.

Placer Gold

The placer gold in Japan mostly comes from the disintegration of quartz veins in volcanic rocks in the Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary formations. The locality most celebrated for it is or rather was Esashi in Hokkaido, the Klondyke of Japan. In 1899 there was collected 119,082 *momme* of gold according to the official returns and there a gold nugget weighing 198 *momme* was once picked up. The placer has subsequently lost much of its fame. The sources of the placer deposit of Esashi are quartz veins in the Palæozoic formation. In Ishikari and Hidaka placer gold is often associated with platinum and iridosmium. Placer mining was at one time very active in Kagoshima.

SILVER

As in the case of gold, silver ores in Japan are found in the inner side of the northern and the southern area of Japan proper, owing to the fact that the neo-volcanic rocks from which the metal is chiefly derived, exist in highly developed condition in those particular regions. Just as in the case of gold, silver viens are mainly found in the eruptive and sedimentary rocks of the Tertiary formation. The ores exist in the form of argentite, itephanite, pyrergyrite, etc. but in Japan such minerals as galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, etc. yield larger supply of the metal. Silver mines now worked exist in the Main Island, Kyushu and Hokkaido, but are absent in Formosa and Shikoku.

COPPER

Next to coal, copper is the most important mineral production in Japan. The ores are found both on the outer and the inner side of the southern and the northern arcs of Japan proper. The contact-metamorphic type is much in evidence in the southern arc, and the metasomatic type in the northern, while the vein type predominates in the inner arc, i.e. the region on the Japan Sea side. It is in the latter that greater parts of the mines exist

Kind of ores.—Chalcophrite and bornite are the principal copper ores, their gangues being chiefly quartz and calcite. The veins occur in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks of the Tertiary ages, large numbers of the principal mines being included in this group Metasomatic de-

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posits are represented by a complex sulphide called "kuroko," or black ore, consisting of intimate mixture of galena, zincblendes, and baryte. This is chiefly found in the Tertiary. The relative importance of the different kinds of ore as based on the production of 53 principal mines which supply about 87% of the total output is shown below:— Veins, 32 mines supplying 44.8%; beds, 11 mines, 20.9%; metasomatic deposits, 3 mines, 18%; contact-metamorphic deposits, 7 mines, 4%.

IRON

Japan is not so rich in iron ores, and they consists of 1. magnetite, 2. hematite (micaceous and compact red iron), 3. limonite, 4. iron sand, the yield from these ores is estimated as follows; magnetic 4,900,000 tons; micaceous 30,000.000; limonite, 10,006,000. Then there are similar ores in Korea, mostly micaceous or limonite, estimated at roughly 30,000,000 tons; Manchuria has Anshantien and Penshiho mines with deposits estimated at about 80,000,000 tons, excluding ores of less than 25%. In China there is the Taiyeh mine containing about 100,000,000 tons, while Yaochong mines along the Yangtsze in Anhui are judged to hold about half as much. Lastly we have near Tsingtau, Kinling judged to hold 80,000,000 tons. Sand iron was very largely utilized in remote time for making sword and other kinds of cutlery and is found in southern and north-eastern parts of the Main Island.

The Demand and Supply of Iron and Steel

The Economic Investigation Commission created at the time of the Okuma Ministry carried out, among other things, careful researches on the question of demand and supply of iron in Japan. According to its investigation the consumption of iron in Japan past and prospective is stated as follows:—

Demand of Pig Iron and Steel

	Ave. 1906—10	11—15	% inc.	Est. for 18	for 28
Pig-iron (ton) ...	124,007	200,228	61.5	360,900	743,000
Steel („) ...	472,487	691,884	46.5	1,113,000	2,112,000

The figures for steel exclude imported shipping machines, railway engines, etc.

Production at Present and Prospective of Pig-iron and Steel Materials in Japan and China

Pig-iron (unit of 100 tons)

Year	Japan Proper	Korea	Manchuria	China	Total
1915	345,6	...	30,0	200,0	575,6
1916	491,0	...	35,0	200,0	726,0
1917	539,9	...	70,0	200,0	809,9
1918	541,6	100,0	230,0	480,0	1,351,5
'19 & after ...	541,5	100,0	230,0	480,0	1,351,5
'21 & after ..	611,5	100,0	30,0	480,0	1,421,5

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Steel materials (unit of 100 tons)

1915	405,1	..	..	50,0	455,1
1916	569,6	..	..	50,0	619,6
1917	686,0	..	..	60,0	746,0
1918	765,0	..	..	60,0	825,0
'19 & after ..	770,0	..	120,0	60,0	950,0
'21 & after ..	1,090,0	..	120,0	60,0	1,270,0

Besides the above there are about 1,600 tons of steel produced in Japan. In the above tables "Korea" means Mitsubishi Iron-works at Ken-ninpho at the mouth of the Tadong expected to produce 100,000 tons of pig-iron from 1918; "Manchuria" covers the Penshiho (joint undertaking of the Okura Firm and some Chinese capitalists), producing 70,000 tons in 1918 and 80,000 in 1919; the South Manchuria Rly Co.'s prospective foundry at Anshantien is expected to produce 155,000 tons at first, 1 million tons in future. "China" covers Taiyeh and Hanyang, the latter producing 231,000 tons pig-iron and 50,000 tons steel materials, while the former is to produce 560,000 tons pig-iron in time.

Present Situation.—The enactment of law for protecting iron industry in 1918 resulted in encouraging its development. The iron-works that numbered 22 before the War increased to over 300 in 1919 of which 176 had an annual capacity of over 50 tons each. The output advanced from 240,000 tons pig-iron and 250,000 steel materials before the War to 877,000 pig-iron, 844,000 steel and 625,000 steel materials after it. The number of furnaces in the latter period was 380 including 54 cupolas, 95 open-hearth, 17 converter, 47 crucible, 167 electric, besides 139 under project. In 1920 the adverse economic condition so much affected the industry that the works fell to about 170, besides very much curtailing the productions. At the same time, import duly on iron was revised by the 1920-21 Diet to 15% ad-valorem. Below are shown the statistics for 1919 including the output in Korea and Manchuria (in metric ton):—

Ores			Pig-iron			Steel		
Japan	Korea	Total	Pig-iron	Alloy	Total	Steel	Steel materials	Total
362,900	362,900	779,900	859,900	18,540	877,566	844,938	625,649	1,470,587

Govt. Yawata Works;—The factory has up-to-date equipments and produces the bulk of iron output in Japan, that for 1919, for instance, being put at 650,000 tons of steel and 550,000 tons pig-iron. 16,610 workers were employed in the year, besides 8,682 miners working at various mines run by the factory.

LEAD, BISMUTH, ZINC

The principal ores are in the form of galena associated with zinc-blende. The ores are distributed along the inner arc of Japan. Bismuth is negligible in output, and comes chiefly from Kamioka silver mine. 1,221 *kin* was produced in 1918 besides 249 *kwan* of the ores.

In geological formation and distribution zinc is practically identical with lead. As zincblende the ores are extensively distributed. Kamioka in Hida is the most important mine both for lead and zinc, and it was formerly worked chiefly for silver.

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It was only in 1913 that Japan first began to produce zinc, it formerly going abroad as ores to the extent of about 1 million *yen*, while over 3 millions of the refined metal came in from England, Germany, etc. The refineries first created were the Osaka Zinc Refinery, by the Mitsubishi, then the Miike Refinery by the Mitsui, while the Fujita Firm has established its own at its Kosaka mine, and lastly there are the Zinc Electro-Refining Works in Niigata-ken, and the Sakura Refining Works at Sapporo and the Suzuki Co.'s Refinery at Dairi near Moji. The output turned out by them is sufficient to supply about one-third the demand in Japan.

IRON SULPHIDE

The pyrite deposits, now so extensively used for manufacturing sulphuric acid, are extensively distributed, that is in the Main Island, Kyushu, and Shikoku.

TIN

Tin occurs in Japan as veins and deposits, the former generally in Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata, and sometimes in granite. The deposits are found chiefly in Kyushu, and also in Tajima and Mino.

Tin industry is a new innovation, due to the enterprise of the Mitsubishi, which started the refining business at its Ikuno mine in 1914. At the Firm's Osaka Smelting Works tin printing rolls are also produced. The output of the metal in Japan is still quite insignificant, amounting to 168,664 and 280,808 *kin* respectively in 1918 and 1919.

ANTIMONY, MERCURY, ARSENIC, GRAPHITE

Occurring in the form of stibnite, antimony ores are found along the Mesozoic strata which extend from the Province of Yamato to Hyuga and Osumi in Kyushu via Tosa and Iyo in Shikoku. Encouraged by the extraordinary demand occasioned by the War, the output jumped up to over 18,000,000 *kin* in 1916, gradually to decrease. Mercury exists chiefly in Shikoku, where in Awa the Suigin mine supplies cinnabar along the plane of fault in the Mesozoic limestone. Arsenic is found in Kyushu, chiefly in the form of arsenious oxide. Arsenopyrite, arsenious sulphide, and realgar are also found in Echigo and Hokkaido. The output of arsenic and its ores was respectively put at 408,301 *kin* and 221,212 *kwan* in 1918 and at 1,392,012 *kin* and 258,127 *kwan* in 1919. Graphite was produced about 3,250,313 *kin* 1919.

TUNGSTEN, MOLYBDENEUM

Of these rare metals the former comes from Gifu, Yamanashi and a few other places, the output for the ores for 1917 being over 195,000 *kwan*. Several rich tungsten veins have been discovered in Korea. The other comes from Toyama, output of the ores for the same period having been pushed up by the War demands to 3,224 *kwan*.

SULPHUR

Japan being a volcanic country is naturally rich in sulphur deposits, they chiefly occurring as solfatara. Only high grade deposits alone are generally worked i.e. those containing not less than 40%. Sulphur deposits are much in evidence at the northern corner of Formosa, the Japan Sea districts in the Northern Japan, and the eastern part of Hokkaido.

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PRINCIPAL METAL MINES

The leading metal mines producing not less than ¥500,000 worth a year all combined, including gold, silver, copper, etc. and the kind of ores, are given below, the table showing the production for the year 1919 (figures in unit of 1,000):—

Names of Mines	Gold		Silver		Copper		Total incl. other metals and ores
	momme	¥	*momme*	¥	*kin*	¥	¥
Hokkaido:							
Kunitomi	9	46	623	152	1,414	745	944
Poropetz	3	15	55	14	760	401	430
Main Island, N.-E.							
Abeshiro	19	87	1,100	256	2,753	1,283	1,626
Kosaka	121	645	4,645	1,217	15,036	8,120	10,144
Osaruzawa	6	33	325	88	4,233	2,053	2,174
Ani	—	—	—	—	1,917	—	—
Furokura	—	—	—	—	—	—	690
Hassei	—	2	549	148	723	351	501
Arakawa	—	1	219	59	2,180	1,057	1,118
Kamaishi	17	87	148	35	658	319	13,815
Washinosu	—	—	2	1	33	17	30
Sen-nin	—	—	—	—	—	—	613
Takata	—	—	419	102	—	—	1,808
Okura	2	8	33	9	834	404	421
Yakuki	1	4	78	21	631	306	332
Main Island, Middle:							
Sado Is.	124	639	1,420	343	27	14	996
Ashio	24	119	4,821	1,223	25,768	13,580	15,086
Hitachi	569	2,843	11,245	2,952	20,578	10,844	16,640
Ogoya	—	—	—	—	3,350	1,625	1,627
Omodani	—	—	59	16	80	39	—
Ikuno	6	32	1,409	374	4,396	2,132	—
Obiye	8	41	143	38	518	251	373
Oidaira	13	65	2	1	—	—	66
Yoshioka	1	4	421	112	1,119	543	—
Hikasa	3	13	2	—	—	—	52
Ogoya	—	—	—	—	3	2	1,627
Iimori	—	—	—	—	79	38	765
Omodan	—	—	59	16	80	39	—
Shikoku:							
Besshi	—	—	—	—	17,534	9,241	9,241
Kyushu:							
Makimine	—	—	—	—	1,155	609	609
Taio	51	256	93	25	—	—	281
Kushikino	192	1,052	1,499	388	—	—	1,440
Saganoseki	535	2,679	7,481	2,026	12,194	6,475	11,180
Bajo	10	51	8	2	—	—	1,333

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Kamaishi and Senninyama in Iwate-ken are the two principal iron mines, their output in 1919 being :—

	Pig iron	Steel	Iron ores
	M. tons	M. tons	M. tons
Kamaishi..	55,676	11,025	8,331
Senninyama	3,813	...	561

COAL

The oldest coal in Japan is found in the Mesozoic formation, but it is in the Tertiary system that coal seams of far greater importance are found. Of the Tertiary coal-fields those in Kyushu and Hokkaido are the most extensive and valuable. In Honshu there are no remarkable coalfields except one extending over Iwaki and Hitachi which yield coal inferior to that of Kyushu and Hokkaido in quality as well as in quantity. The principal coal fields in Kyushu are those of Chikuho (Chikuzen and Busen), while in Hokkaido the coal-fields in the province of Ishikari are most important. Kyushu fields supply about 75%, Hokkaido, 10%, and the other places 15%, of the total output. The coal-fields worked aggregate 789 million *tsubo* in area in Japan proper besides 963 millions now closed down. The available resources, according to the investigation of the Mining Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, are judged to amount to 822 million tons, calculation being made mainly on seams measuring two feet and over and lying generally not more than 2,000 ft. below the drainage level, and also some portion of thinner seams that admit economic working. The seams that lie at greater depth but judged equally workable are estimated to yield 2,940 millions. Then there are concealed and unproved resources which are supposed to give 5,030 millions more. Leaving the last out of calculation, and estimate being made of the two workable seams alone, the available resources are put at 1,238 millions out of the total of 3,762 millions. These available quantities are roughly distributed as follows :—

Kyushu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	million tons
Hokkaido	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	,,	,,
Iwaki, Ibaraki, Nagato, etc.	...	...	...	170	,,	,,				

The available seams in Kyushu are further distributed as follows :– Chikuho fields, 400, and Miike, 300, the balance going to the Nishi Sonoki fields and the Takashima fields both in Hizen.

The workable strata in Hokkaido practically exist in the province of Ishikari, where 437 million tons are stored underground.

Among the fields in the Main Island and Shikoku we have the Iwaki fields holding 63 millions, Iwaki-Hitachi about 14, and Nagato 78 millions.

With the exception of some 60 million tons of anthracite existing in Kyushu, Iwaki-Hitachi and Nagato all the rest is bituminous coal.

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Output of the Chief Coal-Fields in Japan Proper

Coal field	1917 1,000 tons	1919 1,000 tons	Worked by
Miike (Kyushu)	2,008,934	1,970,266	Mitsui Mining Co.
Yubari (Hokkaido) ..	1,377,660	1,166,094	Hakkaido Coal & S. S. C.
Mitsui-Tagawa (Kyushu)	988,464	927,819	Mitsui Mining Co.
Onoura (,,)	979,697	929,671	Kaijima Mining Co.
Futase (,,)	634,424	668,099	Dept. of Ag. & Co.
Iriyama (Iwaki)	314,413	374,577	Iriyama Coal Min. Co.
Mineji (Kyushu)	640,164	685,564	Kurauchi Mining Co.
Yoshinotani (,,)	481,264	482,424	Mitsubishi & Co.
Hokoku (,,)	517,714	426,474	Meiji Mining & Co.
Meiji (,,)	602,409	481,103	,,
Uchigo (Iwaki)	439,167	468,912	Iwaki Coal Min., Co.
Namazuta (Kyushu) ..	442,117	491,939	Mitsubishi & Co.
Shinnyu (,,) ..	365,779	—	,,
Tadakuma (,,) ..	353,746	—	K. Sumitomo.
Furukawa Shakanoo (,,) .	504,014	465,603	Furukawa & Co.
Mitsui-Yamano (,,) .	406,289	396,699	Mitsui Mining Co.
Kishima (,,) .	607,511	585,995	Takatori & Co.
Shimbara-Navy (,,) .	342,811	353,392	Dept. of Navy.
Matsushima (,,) .	387,156	365,807	Matsushima Coal & Co.
Takashima (,,) .	261,260	270,068	Mitsubishi & Co.
Mitsui-Hondo (,,) .	240,653	157,495	Mitsui Mining Co.
Yoshima (Iwaki)	384,517	644,409	Furukawa & Co.
Kanada (Kyushu)	266,385	196,578	Mitsubishi & Co.
Ōtsuji (,,)	252,372	369,127	Kaijima Min. Co.
Ōchi (,,)	457,256	435,684	Mitsubishi & Co.
Sakito (,,)	338,874	330,816	Kyushu Coal & S. S. Co.

Analysis of coals from the principal coal-fields is shown below :—

Field	Name of coals	Water	Volatile matter	Cake	Ash	Sulphur	Caking quality	Sp. gravity	Calorific power
Chikuho	Namazuta	1.66	42.50	52.68	3.16	0.81	Cakes and swells	1.208 1.273	75.90 —
Miike	8 ft. Seam	0.70	42.15	43.85	3 30	3.34			
Hizen	Takashima	0.98	39.08	53.42	6.53	0.65	Cakes	1.270	80.30
Ishikari .. .	Yubari	1.46	42.89	57.11	4.54	0.3	Cakes	1.200	—
Hitachi-Iwaki ..	Shiramizu	5.05	44.36	40.81	3.75	1.39	Does not cake	1.304	—

PETROLEUM

Petroleum veins are principally found in Tertiary terrains and in the districts bordering on the Japan Sea especially in Niigata-ken (Province of Echigo) and Akita-ken. Petroleum was known in Echigo from remote time, but it was from 1900 that the industry began to present a marked activity. The principal oil-fields in that district are Higashiyama, Nishiyama, Niitsu, Kubiki, and Nanukaichi, the first three being especially important. Of the total output of crude oil in Japan proper, Echigo supplies 73%, but when it is remembered that the consumption of lamp-

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oil in Japan amounts to about 2.5 million *koku* the supply from Echigo does not exceed one half or so of the total. The other half comes chiefly from Java. The crude oil obtained at Nishiyama and Higashiyama contains about 40 to 50% lamp-oil but that at Niitsu is much inferior and contains less. In many places in Echigo first and second veins have been almost exhausted but the presence of oil in the third and fourth veins has very much reassured the oil companies, especially since the introduction of the rotary boring machine in 1912.

Deeper Boring.—The first success in deep boring was witnessed in 1914 at the Nippon Oil Co's Kurokawa well in Akita-ken. The first gush of 12,000 *koku* was measured in a day. In March 1917 the same Co's well at Omochi, Echigo sprang a fountain at the depth of 354 ft., with an even larger initial yield than at Kurokawa. It is expected that the deep boring process will mark a new era in our petroleum industry.

According to the official reports the output of the oil in Echigo and Akita in recent years is as follows:

Oil-fields	1919 *koku*	1917 *koku*	Lessees
Kurokawa (Akita-ken) ..	598,074	625,497	Nippon Pet. Co.
Niitsu (Echigo)	32,388	502,775	Hoden Pet. Co.
Nishiyama-Nagane (,,) ..	234,434	320,997	Nippon Pet. Co.
Nishiyama (,,) ..	116,962	231,025	Hoden Pet. Co.
Higashiyama (,,) ..	113,772	134,941	,,
Asahi (,,) ..	68,002	109,189	Chuo Pet. Co.
Kanatsu (,,) ..	101,130	124,743	Nakano Kōgyō Co.

The production may be classified as follows:—

	Volatile *koku*	Lamp *koku*	Solar *koku*	Heavy *koku*	Machine
1915	47,125	530,136	533,605	741,255	262,555
1917	125,422	456,172	615,552	549,827	353,980
1919	148,408	244,140	580,550	198,895	366,927
1920	146,000	185,000	615,000	185,000	340,000

N.B. The figures for 1920 are a rough estimate.

The "Kazusabori" is a simple method of artesian well digging. Oil companies in Echigo are counted by hundred, but of these the Nippon Petroleum and the Hoden Petroleum Cos. (with paid up capital of *yen* 16,5000,000 and 16,250,000 respectively) tower over all the others. The American Standard Oil Co. and the International Oil Co. once started digging for the oil, but have given it up. They now confine their operation to importing foreign oil and between them and the two Japanese Cos. a special arrangement exists for regulating the price of their respective brands, in order to avoid under competition.

Hokkaido, etc.—The veins in these districts are still in the inception stage of exploitation, and the output from them does not yet amount to much, being practically confined to the work of the Nippon Oil Co.

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INVESTMENT IN MINING BUSINESS

The investment in mining business is steadily increasing, coal claiming the largest share followed by metals and petroleum. The progress during the last few years may be seen from the following table, 1st group representing metal business, 2nd coal, 3rd both combined, 4th petroleum, and 5th all others, capital paid up being in ¥1,000 :—

	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up
		I		II		III
1916	142	61,448,596	118	62,828,900	41	38,296,700
1917	182	114,835,425	146	86,681,450	41	23,953,700
1918	248	183,529,045	203	123,329,950	61	74,290,690
1919	254	186,190,795	273	209,601,450	70	80,343,200
		IV		V		Total
1916	34	41,320,500	32	20,537,750	367	225,432,446
1917	35	49,655,550	41	28,551,500	445	306,677,625
1918	39	63,065,580	45	51,357,500	596	495,572,735
1919	42	63,157,050	47	54,317,500	686	593,609,995

Besides there are individual capitalists engaged in mining business, but their investment is unknown.

LEADING CONCESSIONAIRES OF MINES

Below are shown the names of leading concessionaires with production in 1919 :—

	¥1000
Furukawa Mining Co.	37,094
Kuhara Mining Co.	29,062
Mitsubishi Co...	67,258
Mitsui Mining Co.	61,722
Fujita Firm	10,614
Sumitomo	15,384
Nippon Petroleum Co.	20,205
Hokkaido Colliery S.S. Co.	38,737
Tanaka Mining Co.	14,845
Kaijima Mining Co.	24,906
Hoden Petroleum Co.	15,068

CONDITION OF MINE-WORKERS

Mine-workers as classified by the mines they are working at and by the age and sex are as follows, at the end of June, 1919 :—

Age	No. under ground		No. above ground		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
At metal mines :—						
Under 14 years old	205	9	131	52	336	61
„ 15 „	333	55	481	191	814	246

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Continued Age	No. under ground Male	Female	No. above ground Male	Female	Total Male	Female
Under 20 years old ..	6,484	452	5,392	2,785	11,876	3,237
Above 20 ,, ..	38,482	1,745	34,125	9,878	72,607	11,623
Total	45,504	2,261	40,129	12,906	84,483	14,860
At coal mines:						
Under 14 years old ..	252	187	132	95	384	282
,, 15 ,, ..	1,165	782	879	700	2,044	1,482
,, 20 ,, ..	30,182	16,683	12,136	8,213	42,318	24,896
Above 20 ,, ..	156,083	50,184	52,128	18,439	208,211	68,623
Total	187,682	67,836	65,275	27,447	252,947	95,283
At petroleum mines:						
Under 14 years old ..	—	—	4	—	4	—
,, 15 ,, ..	—	—	16	2	16	2
,, 20 ,, ..	—	—	869	135	869	135
Above 20 ,, ..	—	—	6,213	644	6,213	644
Total	—	—	7,102	781	7,102	781
At other non-metal mines:						
Under 14 years old ..	3	—	—	—	3	—
,, 15 ,, ..	32	—	9	—	41	—
,, 20 ,, ..	355	9	424	58	779	67
Above 20 ,, ..	2,461	157	4,333	394	6,794	551
Total	2,851	166	4,766	452	7,617	618
Grand total:						
Under 14 years old ..	460	196	267	147	727	343
,, 15 ,, ..	1,530	837	1,385	893	2,915	1,730
,, 20 ,, ..	37,021	17,144	18,821	11,191	96,799	28,335
Above 20 ,, ..	197,026	52,086	96,799	29,355	293,825	81,441
Total	236,037	70,263	117,272	41,586	353,309	111,849

They work 24 to 27 days per month, average hours per day being 8 to 11.

Accidents at the Mines

	No. of accidents	Casualties Death	Severely wounded	Slightly wounded	Total
1915	148,868	847	620	148,509	149,976
1916	151,655	623	2,135	147,051	149,809
1917	164,724	1,249	5,228	161,139	167,616
1918	172,269	914	5,877	184,152	190,943
1919	209,728	930	6,378	212,223	219,531

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IMPORT AND EXPORT OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

	Exports				Imports		
	Copper		Coal*		Iron and Steel		
	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000	1,00 m. tons	Sulphur* 1,000 *kin*	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000	Petroleum* 1,000 gal.
1916	104,397	70,009	3,016	137,811	1,157,872	89,738	22,273
1917	131,332	96,289	2,813	142,410	1,526,407	207,240	19,427
1918	68,753	50,914	2,180	90,162	1,523,636	302,718	23,277
1919	40,508	26,890	2,001	47,781	1,536,855	234,899	37,359
1920	18,720	12,721	2,129	32,811	2,701,469	264,325	33,911

NOTE.—*For values of these items see Trade Returns of Staple Articles, Chap. Foreign Trade.

THE FUEL QUESTION

The expansion of the Navy and shipping trade has aroused in Japan, as in some countries in the West, serious discussion of both the Government and general public on the question of fuel supply. Several years ago the introduction of the American rotary system resulted in increasing the production of crude oil i.e. from 1,950,978 *koku* in 1913 to 2,450,000—2,460,000 in 1915 and '16. Since then, however, advanced wages and the stoppage of the import of the American tubes have very much interfered with the progress of the industry, the output decreasing from 2,587,305 *koku* in 1917, to 2,155,871 in 1918, and 1,986,797 in 1919 and finally to about 1,600,000 in 1920. The supply being totally insufficient to meet the increasing demand at home, 60—70% of lamp-oil, 20% each of volatile and mechanical oil have been imported every year from abroad.

Heavy Oil Question.— What chiefly worries the authorities is the question of how to be self-dependent in the supply of heavy oil, in view of the growing demand incidental to the expansion of the Navy, aerial activity and of greater activity of automobile, railway, and steamship traffics. Coal is at present, is used in most cases owing to the insufficient supply and comparatively high price of oil, and yet the Navy alone consumes annually 150,000—170,000 tons of the liquid fuel. When the 8-8 fleet scheme is realized by 1926, the amount required will advance to as much as 1,500,000-2,000,000 tons. In time of emergency the fleet will probably consume 50,000 tons of heavy oil in 24 hours. This is a serious question and the authorities are constructing special tanks and tank carriers at the various Naval stations.

Present Situation.— The Navy gets the bulk of heavy oil consumed from Borneo and California, but in view of the burning fuel question at home the two largest concerns in this line in Japan, the Nippon Petroleum Co. and Hoden Petroleum Co. with capitals ¥40,000,000 (25,000,000 p.u.) and ¥20,000,000 (18,000,000 p.u.) respectively and supplying about 70 per cent altogether of Japan's kerosene output, were persuaded to combine in April 1921 at the suggestion of the authorities. The Naval Fuel Dept. too was first created in 1921 to investigate the nature, preparation and utilization of fuel of all kinds both at the laboratory and on an industrial scale, following the example of the English Fuel Research Board. The Navy now owns two briquette factories, one at Niihara, Fukuoka-ken and the other at

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Tokuyama, Yamaguchi-ken; it also undertakes the refinery of imported oil to the amount of 100,000 tons, which will be increased to 200,000 in the near future.

Future Prospect.— According to a certain expert, Japan's oil zone extends over 1,000 miles covering 5,000 millions *tsubo* of which only 35 millions are now being exploited, and this too often in a reckless manner. There are besides 1,070 millions leased for prospecting. California has 100 million *tsubo* now worked out of the total of 3,000 millions that are judged geologically as oil-bearing area. In 1920 over 1,000 applications for prospecting were filed. Hokkaido, Formosa and Japanese Karafuto are now considered to offer best hope in this connection.

RECENT MINING SITUATION

The mining operations in this country have been marked with great activity since 1914, but especially since 1916, resulting in a remarkable increase in investments, production, and exports as well as in the extension of mining fields. How actively new companies were promoted and old ones expanded in 1916 and 1917, 1918 may be seen from the following figures published in the Official Gazette:

Promotion of New Mining Companies

Kind of Mining	1918 Number of Cos.	1918 Auth'd Cap. ¥1,000	1917 Number of Cos.	1917 Auth'd Cap. ¥1,000	1916 Number of Cos.	1916 Auth'd Cap. ¥1,000
Kerosene	3	170	9	16,358	3	2,275
Mining & refining	103	122,969	147	213,240	87	28,922

Increase in the Capital of Existing Mining Companies

Kind of Mining	1918 Number of Cos.	1918 Auth'd Cap. ¥1,000	1917 Number of Cos.	1917 Auth'd Cap. ¥,000	1916 Number of Cos.	1916 Auth'd Cap. ¥1,000
Kerosene	—		1	2,500	2	5,075
Mining & refining	—	86,579	19	25,492	5	2,425

Thus the number of cos. increased to 686 with the aggregate capital of ¥940,600,620 (593,609,995 p.u.) at the end of 191 . A significant feature of the present situation is the amalgamation of separate companies, and the conversion of individual enterprises into joint-stock concerns.

Of the phenomenal increase in the output of respective items given in the table zinc, lead, antimony, and manganese stand conspicuous. But it is in iron, copper, coal, and kerosene that the most noteworthy development has taken place, owing to increased export on one hand and to additional consumption at home due to the growth of our mechanical and shipbuilding industries.

Mining, however, in common with other industries suffered much from the great slump of March 1920. Iron and steel industry, for instance, which

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had not yet been placed on sound basis, suddenly declined from over 300 works to almost half the number with the output recording proportional decrease. Most of them suffered a loss in 1920 and 1921. Even those well-known coal and copper mines judged to stand on a comparatively firm basis had their profit much reduced in the 1st half of 1921, as may be seen from the statistics of the 4 representative coal mines:—

	Profit ¥1,000		Dividend		Profit	
	1st half 1921	2nd half 1920	1st half 1921	2nd half 1920	1st half 1921	2nd half 1920
Kyushu	135	357	0.70	1.20	0.60	2.04
Iwaki	772	943	1.00	1.50	2.28	2.79
Iriyama	557	679	1.50	2.00	2.60	3.19
Dai-Nippon ..	12	153	—	—	0.02	0.29

Almost all the minor enterprises brought into existence by the war boom had been obliged to close down by the year-end. How heavy was the disastrous effect to which the mining industry was subject may be seen from the following table of index numbers compiled by the *Oriental Economist* as based on the average price of the 10 representative articles, including iron, copper, zinc, aluminum, Antimony, etc., the figures for January 1913 being taken as 100;—

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	June	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.
1919	202.9	175.6	167.9	172.8	212.5	226.4	238.8	221.4
1920	181.0	198.1	191.6	190.7	183.4	183.8	162.0	150.8

N.B.—The movement of coal and copper is briefly described in the Chapter on Trade.

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CHAPTER XXIX

FISHERY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Y. Suzuki, Dr. of the Toyo Fishery Co.

With a coast line of more than 17,815 miles, exclusive of Chosen and Karafuto, it is not to be wondered at that fishing has reached a high standard of development in Japan, as fish has been from former times one of our staple articles of food. There are two factors that deserve mention in this respect, as they specially favor the multiplication of finny tribe in Japanese waters whether migratory or stationary, living in deep waters or inshore. The first is that the Japanese dominions extend over several degrees of latitude, from the arctic circle to the tropics, and the other, that the coast is washed by the warm Kuroshiwo current on the one hand and by the cold Oyashiwo on the other. Under such favorable circumstances inshore fishing has made remarkable drogress. As an instance it may be mentioned the stretching of nets inshore to catch migratory fish by cleverly taking advantage of the configuration of the coast. Then the splitting up of the country in former times into a large number of rival feudal dominions has brought into existence sundry ingenious fishing tools and implements, their kinds being too numerous to be counted. Perhaps in this respect Japanese fishing is unique in the world.

As regards pelagic fishing, the most important since the prohibition of sealing is line-fishing for cod. The purse net fishing of bonito and tunny also promises to grow in importance. Then there is whaling (see special paragraph given later. Ed. J. Y. B.) which has made marked development since the introduction of the Norwegian method. Activity in these various directions has stimulated the use of more effective steam-trawlers (mentioned later on. Ed. J. Y. B.) in place of simple native boats.

In marine products, besides those for home consumption there are several items that figure on the export list; those going to China are chiefly articles for table use, while fish oil, iodine from the sea-weeds, isinglass, corals, etc, are exported to Europe and America. Salt refining is an ancient industry, salt being extracted from brine, chiefly along the shores bordering on the Inland Sea. With the enforcement of the Salt Monopoly Law the districts open to the business have been restricted. Aquatic culture has been known from olden times in Japan, especially in the form of pond-culture of gold fish and carp and fagot-culture of

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oysters and the edible sea-weed laver. Coming to more recent years the artificial rearing of snapping turtles, eels, salmonidae and some shellfish has made great development. Oyster-culture on the French plan is becoming popular in some parts of the country. With respect to the relative activities of this particular branch of fishing, salmon culture is especially noticeable in the rivers of Hokkaido and northern Japan, trout in the mountain lakes of northern Japan, carp, eel and snapping-turtle in southern Japan. The spawning grounds in use at present number about 96, while the culture is carried on at rather over 29,000 places. The lakes at Nikko and Hakone, Shikotsu lake in Hokkaido and Towada lake in Aomori are noted for trout sport.

The administrative side of the industry is fairly complet legislative measures having been passed for protecting fish and controlling fishermen, while as organs for protecting the interests of fishermen and manufacturers there are the Fishery Guild with 3,669 associations and 468,100 members, and the Marine Product Guild with 212 associations and 309,846 members.

On the economic side, the principal kinds of fish and shellfish that are used as articles of food are, in the central and southern districts of Japan proper, *pagrus*, *bonito*, *sardine*, *horse mackerel*, *tunny*, *oyster*, *clam*, *prawns*, *lobsters*, etc. in the northern districts, *herring*, *cod*, *salmonoidae*, *crab*, *laminaria*, and over the whole country *tunny*, *flat-fish*, etc. For industrial use there are *coral*, the *isinglass* weed, the *starch* weed, etc. Marine products for export have found good customers in China for many years past, where dried *cuttlefish*, *sea cucumber*, *ear-shell*, *sharks' fins*, *laminaria*, *isinglass* etc. are much in demand. Products going to other markets are *canned salmon*, *trout*, *sardine*, *crab*, *prawns*, preserved *cod*, and *mackerel*, *fish oils*, *potassium iodide* from sea-weed, *coral*, *shell-buttons*, etc.

Encouragement of the Industry

The per capita catch in Japan is only ¥70 a year against ¥1,100 of England, 870 of Canada, etc. To improve the condition of our fisherman the authorities voted in the 1918 Diet about ¥300,000 partly to aid the Fishery Guilds' work and to reconstruct the refuge harbors. The work is to be completed by 1923, one half the cost being supplied by the Treasury. The investigation of oceanic currents is being carried on by the Government since 1918-19.

FISHING POPULATION AND BOATS (1919)

Fishing-population for 1919 was returned at a little over 6¼ mil. families, the number of persons engaged in the business being, male 1,035,755, female 329,703, total 1,365,458.

Fishing-boats. Without motor 380,577, with motor 4,032, total 384,609.

Those for use either on the fresh water or in the coastwise fishing number about 400,000, the bulk being Japanese open-boats. Nine out of ten of these boats do not exceed 30 feet in length.

Of the motored boats 99 are steam-driven. The motorless boats newly built in 1918 numbered 1,031 costing ¥2,295,700.

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THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF FISHERY

As shown below the economic value of fishery products of all descriptions was estimated for 1919 at about ¥411 mil., including aquiculture products. Added to this the value of pelagic fishery enterprise, the total spot value comes to some ¥500, which is one-half or one-third of the market value.

Catches and Marine Production

Catches	1916 ¥1,000	1917 ¥1,000	1918 ¥1,000	1919 ¥1,000
Fish	74,499	92,721	128,613	195,026
Shell fish	3,535	4,942	8,057	12,041
Aquatic animals, etc. ..	13,864	15,142	20,859	26,908
Sea-weeds	10,342	10,428	13,655	12,859
Total	102,242	123,233	171,185	246,834
Marine products				
Foods	49,003	65,227	87,204	117,742
Manure	13,261	16,689	20,905	41,480
Fish oil and Whale ..	1,381	1,791	3,114	4,002
Glue	352	836	1,041	1,154
Total	63,999	84,544	112,264	164,378

Principal Catches

	1919		
	1,000 kwan	¥1,000	*% value*
Herring	123,708	24,592	12.61
Sardine and anchovy ..	69,036	21,662	18.08
Bonito	6,680	9,357	4.80
Mackerel	14,191	7,943	4.07
Tunny	2,933	5,999	3.08
Yellow tail	5,961	10,120	5.19
Tai (Pagrus)	4,675	15,212	8.83
Salmon	—	5,615	2.88
Total incl. others ..	—	195,026	100.00

Principal Marine Products

	1919 ¥1,000	*% value*
Dried cuttlefish	5,978	22.22
Prawns	5,546	20.61
Octopus	3,268	12.14
Whale	2,287	8.50
Cuttlefish	3,602	13.39
Coral	1,086	4.04
Sea-cucumber	908	3.38
Total incl. others	26,908	100.00

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EXPORT OF FISH AND MARINE PRODUCTS

Marine products, fishes cured in cans or bottles, and fish and whale-oils, figure on the customs report as follows (in value of ¥1,000):--

		1918	1919	1920
I	Marine products:			
	Salt	612	688	185
	Sea-weeds	4,455	3,004	4,072
	Fresh fish	589	730	1,225
	Cuttle, dried	3,148	2,346	2,998
	Ligaments of scallops	1,195	1,023	1,320
	Isinglass	2,969	2,053	1,428
	Total incl. others	20,068	18,244	17,343
II	Canned or in bottles	7,601	5,869	5,660
III	Fish and whale oil..	4,896	3,043	4,002

Of canned articles crabs are especially prominent, the corresponding figures being (in ¥1,000), 3,305 in 1916; 4,569 in 1918; 3,938 in 1919.

AQUICULTURE

	Oyster	Carp	Eel	Porphyra	Total incl. others
1915	¥422,045	¥830,642	¥351,454	¥2,035,828	¥4,955,043
1916	394,621	966,888	489,955	2,210,389	5,283,588
1917	469,211	1,182,758	610,624	2,637,138	6,388,021
1918	766,690	1,587,235	947,180	2,784,262	8,262,092
1919	1,252,879	2,453,908	1,675,335	3,092,693	13,298,715

Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to the patented process deserves mention, this being one of the important hatcheries in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with that in natuaral pearl-formation, consisting as it does in putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster bed is in the Bay of Ago near Toba, Shima, and extends 20 nautical miles.

The Bay of Omura, near Nagasaki, was formerly a noted centre of natural pearl, and at present both natural and culture-pearl industry is extensively conducted by the Omura Bay Pearl Co.

HOKKAIDO AND PELAGIC FISHERY

Fishery in Hokkaido.—Hokkaido enjoys the repute of being one of the three most important fishing grounds in the world, though not especially on account of deep-sea fishery alone, but with coast fishing combined. During the three years in recent time catches and marine products averaged ¥50,000,000 roughly, which corresponds to about ¥130 per capita of the total population in the island. The principal kinds of fish are herring, salmonidea, cod, sardine, flat-fish, etc.; in shell-fish and sea-weeds there are cuttle-fish. crabs, octopus, scallop, laminaria, etc. Herring stands foremost in value, constituting about ¥16,000,000.

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Licensed grounds number over 11,000, fishermen registered 169,206.

Pelagic Fishery.—State aid was first granted in 1898, the regulation having been revised in 1905 and '10. The aid that was limited to *yen* 150,000 has been increased to *yen* 200,000, and is granted on dragnet, drift line, and bonito-fishing.

Deep-sea fishery has made a marked development since the advent of the bounty arrangement, as may be seen from the fact that whereas before the year preceding the State grant deep-sea vessels (at first sealers only) numbered only 9 with 531 tons and *yen* 77,000 catch, the corresponding figures grew to 137 with 7,425 tons and *yen* 800,000 in 1907.

Deep sea catches.—In Japan proper for 1019.

	Sailers	Steamers	Motor boats	Crew	Catches *yen*
Circle net	207	—	201	5,866	1,402,374
Deep-sea net ..	146	—	298	3,993	2,035,611
Drift „ ..	235	—	491	7,560	3,160,935
Long line	527	—	446	8,382	5,016,788
Hand „	53	—	208	2,164	638,375
Bonito angling..	157	1	1,088	31,747	15,106,571
Whales	—	—	6	45	59,750
Draw line.. ..	—	—	—	—	106,150
Harpooning ..	23	—	2	167	27,520
Total	1,348	1	2,740	59,924	27,524,074

One serious drawback of Japanese deep-sea fishery, is that boats engaged in the business are generally very poor in size and equipment. Of the sailing ships used in cod fishery in the Sea of Okhotsk, for instance, only ten or so are 150 tons over.

Trawling.—In order to check suicidal competition and over-catching Government now limits the number of trawlers to only 78 and enforces certain regulation to ensure efficiency, granting small subvention. It is estimated that a boat with improved equipment will catch annually some ¥300,000 worth of fish. Independently of the Govt. scheme the Hyogo Marine Products Guild has begun towards the end of 1919 to construct similar boats on a still larger scale and 5 boats belonging to the guild were already operating in the Kagoshima Bay in 1920 raising heavy catches. The anticipated increase in the fish supply through this channel is put at 45,000,000 altogether, about one thirds of the annual consumption at home estimated at ¥15,000,000. In this connection it will be interesting to note the renewal of the fishing right in Siberian coast, which has been much extended, and would do a good deal towards relieving the question of over-fishing at present, especially in the Korean Coast.

Whaling.—The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island (in summer) as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato and Kyushu (all in winter). Russian whalers, in the Korean field have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since 1914-5 war. The Kuriles also supplies a good ground.

In order to protect the cetaceans, the Dep't of Ag'ture and Com. issued in Oct., 1919 an Ordinance which came into force the

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following month. The new legislation provides that persons desirous of engaging in whaling business and establishing a whaling station must obtain license which will be effective for five years. The number of ships is limited to 30. A fine not exceeding ¥100 besides confiscation of the apparatuses, etc. is imposed for violation of the provisions.

PROTECTION OF FUR ANIMALS

In 1916 the Government secured for the first time, after continued non-existence of the Budgets, a sum of ¥45,090 as fund to protect fur animals; i.e. seals, otters, black foxes, and sea-lions. Sealing will be forbidden 11 years, foxes are estimated to multiply to about 8,000 in 12 years, otters to 1,000 in a few years, while sea-lions will be partially forbidden to protect more valuable animals.

SALT INDUSTRY

Salt produced in Japan is extracted almost entirely from the brine. In Japan proper the refining is made by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa natural heating system prevails. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production in Japan proper. Salt was made a State monopoly in June, 1905.

CORAL FISHERY

Pink, red and whoitle corals are collected in the seas around Kyushu, the collection in 1919 being as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Kagoshima-ken	124	Nagasaki-ken	457
Kochi-ken	458	Total with others.. ..	1,086

Recently a good coral has been discovered in the seas near Ogasawara. The exports chiefly go to Italy.

JAPANESE FISHING ABROAD

Korean Seas.—These are the earliest field of exploitation by Japanes, fishermen venturing from home, the progress that has been made in the Korean waters since the annexation being quite striking. At present more than 6,000 fishing craft manned by over 20,000 bold fishermen are engaged in utilizing the marine resources which the indolent and inexperienced natives left in neglect. The yearly catches amount to over ¥5,000,000. (Vide Chap. on Korea).

Russian Territory.—Japanese fishermen are allowed by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace to carry on fishing along the coasts of the Maritime provinces and Kamchatka for twelve years, the term being extended a few years more. At present there are about 20,000 Japanese fishermen in the territory and acquire about ¥46,000,000 worth of catches, these representing about 80% and 30% respectively of the total in East Russia and Japan (deep-sea products). The chief items are salmon 100,000 *koku* (one *koku* = 40 *kwan*), trout 400,000 *koku*, herring 8,000 *koku*. The cod and crab fishery is also promising. The fishing grounds include Kamchatka,

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the Sea of Okhotsk, Maritime Provinces and Karafuto. Of all the 800 grounds 376 are being exploited by the Japanese in 1921-22.

Of the 5 cos engaged in fishing and canning business in this region, the Kamchatka Fishery and Yushutsu Shokuhin Cos. were amalgamated in 1921 with the Nichiro Gyogyo Co., the new concern commanding a capital of ¥25 millions (18,950,000 p.u.).

Canada.—Japanese fishing in the Skeener and Fraser rivers of Canada was started in 1888, the chief catch being salmon. The enterprise has greatly developed since, and at present Japanese fishing-vessels licensed by the Canadian Government number over 200, their annual catch reaching 7 to 80,000,000 *yen* in value in canned salmon alone.

California.—Japanese fishing in the South California has of late made a marked development. Fishing vessels owned by Japanese at Port Los Angeles, San Pedro, etc. number at present 230, and are valued at $920,000. Only about 100 native boats exist. Most of these Japanese boats are of latest style and far surpass the other boats in efficiency. The tunny fishery in S. California, for instance, has practically fallen to the share of the Japanese fishermen, their annual output in this line being estimated at about $700,000.

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CHAPTER XXX

FORESTRY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Dr. Seiroku Honda, Prof. at the College of Agriculture,
Imperial University of Tokyo.

Forests in Japan proper, i.e. excluding Chosen, Karafuto and Taiwan, occupy roughly 48% of the total area as against 53% in Sweden, the best wooded country in Europe. Classified according to ownership, forests may be divided into those belonging to the State, the Crown, communal bodies, temples and shrines and private individuals. As regards their uses there are two classes, utilization forests and preserves. (Statistics given later. Ed. J.Y.B.)

Trees grow unusually well in Japan, favored as they are by a temperate climate with a plentiful supply of moisture. Over 1,000 species are represented, many of which making excellent timber. Both literally and longitudinally the arboreal fauna present great variation, owing to peculiar geographical formation of the land that extends over many degrees of latitude from north to south and also to the presence of high mountain chains, these naturally resulting in the diversity of climate and soils. Forests in Japan may be broadly divided into four zones.

Tropical Zone.—This zone covers the plains of Taiwan, Ogasawara islands, and the southern half of Okinawa (Luchu), with a mean temperature of about 21° C. The representative trees are AKO (Ficus wightiana, var, japonica), TAKONOKI (Pandanus odratissimus L.), etc. Bamboos attain a perfect growth in this zone.

Subtropical Zone.—Forests in this zone are found in the northern half of Okinawa, the high lands of Taiwan, Shikoku, Kyushu, and the southern half of Honshu as far as latitude 35° N., the mean temperature ranging from 13° to 21° C. The representative trees in this zone may be divided into broad-leafed evergreens, conifers and broad-leafed deciduous trees. In the first group there are KUSU or camphor trees (Cinnamonum camphora), KASHI (Quercus abuta) and SHI-I (Passania cupidata); in the second, several species of pines, and in the last group, KUNUGI (Quersus rerrata), KONARA (Q. glandulifera), etc.

Temperate Zone.—The forests extend over the northern part of Honshu and as far as south western section of Hokkaido corresponding to 43½° N., the mean temperature ranging from 6° to 13° C. The forests in this zone are economically the most important in Japan and are gene-

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rally found in the mountain ranges that divide the Main Island—the Inner Japan section on the Japan Sea and the Outer Japan section on the Pacific. Valuable among the conifers are SUGI (Cryptomeria japonica Don.), HINOKI (Chamaecyparis obtusa), SAWARA (Chamaecyparis pisifera S. et Z.), HIBA (Thujopsis dolabrata S. et Z.), TSUGA (Tsuga Sieboldi Carr), MOMI (Abies firma S. et Z.), several species of pine, etc. As deciduous trees of value there are KEYAKI (Zelkowa serrata), BUNA (Fagus sylvetica var. Sieboldi), KATSURA (Cercidiphylum japonicum), several species of Quercus, chestnut trees, maples, fig-tress, magnolia, etc.

Frigid Zone.—Forests found at an elevation of 4,000 or 5,000 feet (above sea level) in the Honshu, the northeastern part of Hokkaido, and Chishima (Kuriles) form the frigid forests. The principal trees are SHIRABE (Abies Veitchii), TODOMATSU (Abies Sachalinensis), EZO-MATSU (Picea ajaensis), SHIKOTAN-MATSU (Larix Kurilensis, chiefly in Karafuto), and lastly HAI-MATSU (Pinus punila) or creeping-pines that grow on the summits of high mountains in the Honshu.

Though not more than thirty years have passed since forestry and dendrological research was placed on a practical basis, creditable progress has been made in all directions. Afforestation and economic adjustment is now receiving close attention. Of the famous wooded districts in Japan those of artificial origin are Yoshino in Yamato, Tenryu in Shizuoka prefecture and Owashi in Kii, while of natural forests there are Kiso in Nagano, Nagasawa in Akita, and Tsugaru in Aomori.

AREA OF FORESTS

Forests are divided by usage into three classes, i.e. 1, Protection forests, 2, Utilization forests, and 3, Percentage forests, the last of these being the State forests which are left under the control of villages or towns to which are allowed in return certain percentage of the produce. These forests are gradually converted into communal forests. The forests in Japan proper may be broadly classified as follows (in *cho*):—

End of Year	Crown	State	Communal	Temple	Private	Total
1915..	1,438,455	7,821,319	4,344,887	123,815	8,501,192	22,279,760
1918..	1,391,762	7,689,672	4,277,765	125,865	8,816,787	22,292,853

Protection forests at the end of Dec. 1918 were composed as follows:—Crown, 10,815 *cho*; State, 745,602 *cho*, communal, 500,096 *cho*; temple, 9,432 *cho*; private, 263,554 *cho*; total, 1,529,498 *cho*.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORESTS

North-eastern districts of the Main Island and Hokkaido, to speak only of Japan proper, are known to abound in forests. Below is given a list of prefectures containing not less than 500,000 *cho* at the end of Dec. 1918:—

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Prefectures	*Cho*	Prefectures	*Cho*
Niigata	646,215	Aomori	657,367
Gifu	715,836	Yamagata	650,298
Nagano	910,598	Akita	883,546
Fukushima	1,123,064	Hiroshima	528 519
Iwate..	1,015,471	Hokkaido	5,445,707

As yet forestry as a source of revenue has not attained any marked progress. The yield per acre is very small. The forest yield of principal timbers in Japan proper was returned as follows for the year 1919:—

Kind of trees	Quantity *koku*	Value *yen*
Hinoki (Chamaecyparis obtusa).. ..	2,145,390	18,640,444
Hiba (Thujopsis dolobrata)	628,738	1,414,034
Sugi (Cryptomeria japonica)	12,557,918	92,281,726
Pines	11,061,219	54,720,945
Larix	214,117	578,752
Abies	2,804,536	6,443,709
Tsuga (Tsuga Siebodii)	1,622,735	3,973,524
Camphor	16,870	111,614
Quercus	253,840	1,115,137
Chestnut	944,878	3,008,241
Keyaki (Zelkowa serrata)	298,143	2,017,779
Kunugi (Quercus acutissima)	110,149	259,782
Others	16,181,814	26,752,075
Total	49,740,223	220,160,460

Production of bamboos reached 6,180,306 bundles or ¥9,144,317 in value. Fagots that form important items in forest economy chiefly consist of pines, abies, kunugi, etc., these aggregating to about 33,965,954 *tan* valued at ¥116,013,415.

Financial Yield of Forests (Dec. 1919).

	Timber	Fagots	Total
Crown	1,279,760	686,642	1,966,402
State	14,804,080	4,525,671	19,329,751
Communal	7,423,300	5,664,015	13,087,315
Temple	1,531,939	279,378	1,811,317
Private	185,851,734	104,857,709	290,609,543
Total	220,160,440	116,013,415	336,173,855

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests, as many of their owners do not generally keep exact account of labor spent and expense paid. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which the account is necessarily kept with great strictness. The data for the last few years are these, excluding Hokkaido and the Bonin (in ¥1,000):—

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	Receipts	Expenses	Balance
1916-17	12,007	7,058	4,949
1917-18	15,580	8,126	7,424
1918-19	22,589	9,022	13,567
1919-20	30,487	10,067	20,420

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while the relatively large outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

Supply and Demand of Timbers

The total volume of felling in 1918 amounted to 47,669,000 *koku* (1 koku=10 cubic ft.) and of that amount 38,754,000 consisted of conifers and the rest broad leaved trees. In the relative importance as to volume and value six species stand above the others, and they are for 1919:—

Coniferous Timber Trees

	koku	*yen*
Sugi (Crytomeria japonica)	12,557,918	92,281,726
Hinoki (Chamaecyparis obtusa)	2,145,390	18,640,444
Pines	11,061,219	54,720,945
Yezo-matsu (Picea ajanensis), Todo-matsu (Abies Sachalinensis)	9,030,942	13,519,781
Momi (Abies firma), Shirabe (A. Veithü), Tohi (Picea hoddonsis)	2,804,536	6,443,709
Tsuga (Tsuga Siebolidii), Togasawara (T. Pseudotsuga Shirasawara)	1,622,735	3,973,527

Broad-Leaved Timber Trees

Among broad-leaved trees there are only four of economic importance and these are for 1919:—

Keyaki (Zelkowa serrata)	298,143	2,017,779
Kuri (Castania sativa)	944,878	3,008,241
Mizunara (Quercus grosso serrata), Kashiwa (2. dentata)	1,802,490	5,097,488
Kiri (Paulownia tomentosa)	249,282	4,432,171

Use of Principal Timber Trees

Of the six coniferous trees mentioned above Yezo-matsu, Todo-matsu, and momi are pulp-wood, while all the rest are valuable building timbers. The five broad-leaved trees are used for industrial purposes, though the Castania is also extensively consumed as railway sleepers. The position of *kiri*, one of the lightest and softest wood, is specially important. It is used extensively in cabinet-work, making clogs, etc.

Balance Between Growth and Consumption

The average volume of forest growth in Japan proper estimated at 254,000,000 *koku* against the volume of cutting timbers and firewood combined, amounting to 225,56,000 *koku*, both for 1917. The two figures

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leave a sufficient margin for good, but this is only theoretically. In practice this balance is more apparent than real, for not a small part of forests is forbidden utilization owing to their inaccessible location. The nominal balance is maintained chiefly as a result of reckless felling in communal and private forests, for in Crown and State forests the proportion between regeneration and felling is kept within proper bound. The balance is in danger, of being lost when the communal and private forests are left in the present state of bad management.

Situation of Reforestation

Artificial reforestation effected since 1904 has generally exceeded 100,000 *cho* (250,000 acres) per annum. The species selected for this purpose are, among conifers, *sugi*, *hinoki*, *aka-matsu*, *kara-matsu*, etc, and among broad-leaved trees *kunugi*, *kusu*, *kuri*, *kashi* and *keyaki*. The imported conifers (Pices excelsa, Pinus sylveatris, and Pinus austrinca) and broad-leaved Robinia pseudoacacia, Populus nigra var. italica are also planted to some extent. Of about 100,000 *cho* planted in 1919 the conifers took as much as 89 %. Now during the ten years ended 1916 the area denuded averaged 337,000 *cho* per annum while the average of planting was only 128,000 *cho*. Even making suitable allowance for natural regeneration of the blank area, the debit side in the pla ting account is sufficiently serious. The state aid of ¥5,600,000 was granted to the communal forests and plains for encouraging plantation but Government not contented with the result decided to plant the blank areas at the state expense in and from 1920.

ADJUSTMENT AND WORKING PLAN OF STATE FORESTS

The adjustment of State forests aims for ascertaining the gross areas that are to be preserved as States property, areas to be sold, regenerated and so forth. The fund required is to be met with the proceeds from the sale of unnecessary area. Up to 1912 the area sold amounted to 627,771 *cho*, yielding *yen* 37,933,896 against *yen* 24,871,758 spent. From 1913 till 1917 or 1918 the area to be similary treated, is put at 293,588 *cho* at the expense of *yen* 773,644, the income estimated at *yen* 3,510,875. There is another cause that reduces the State area and that is the claims by interested parties for recovery of those forests or trees which were incorporated in State property in the early days of the Restoration when everything was in unsettled condition. Up to the end of 1913 th re were no less than 253 cases representing 8,740 *cho*, these having been delivered to claimants as a results of lawsuits at the Administrative Litigation Court.

Sugi	80-120 years	*Hiba*	130–150 years
Larix	60–80 „	*Hinoki*	100-200 „
Juglans & castanea	80 „	*Keyaki*	80–120 „
Pines	30–80 „	Cinnamonum ...	50–220 „
Quercus	80–120 „		

It is in forest areas belonging to civic communities that working is especially left neglected. In order to encourage planting, the authorities have granted more or less aid since 1907. The planting effected in the past years is approximately as follows:—

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Year ended March	State forests Area *cho*	State forests No. of trees in 1,000	Crown forests Area *cho*	Crown forests No. of trees in 1,000	Other forests Area *cho*	Other forests No. of trees in 1,000	Total Area *cho*	Total No. of trees in 1,000
1917 ..	26,589	79,953	4,483	20,288	82,255	304,566	113,332	404,808
1918 ..	28,955	87,947	4,594	20,444	75,035	276,458	108,584	384,859
1919 ..	22,223	66,158	4,394	19,501	71,358	262,196	97,980	347,834

SAWING BUSINESS AND WOOD INDUSTRY

Government Yards

The Government some years ago started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly it confined itself to selling trees growing in State forests as they stood. At present Government conversion works number 10, they being in Aomori (est. in '06) Akita (est. '07), Kumamoto (est. '07), Oita (est. '08), Kochi (est. in '09). It has been decided to sell some of them.

Private Sawing Yards

At the end of 1919, 113 lumber and fuel companies backed by ¥11,-743,000 p. u. capital, were reported, besides 264 Ltd. and unltd. partnerships with ¥ 8,977,900. Of the number three sawing companies, i. e., Akita, Nagoya and Tokyo with capital paid up *yen* 3,500,000 *yen* 1,000,000 and *yen* 1,500,000 respectively, may be mentioned.

Principal Wood Industry

Since the war of 1914-5, investment in forestry business and products has made a credible growth, especially in sawing business, matchsticks and forest-planting; yet on the whole the financial result in this particular line can by no means be regarded satisfactory, considering the high percentage which wooded areas occupy in the country.

Recent Development

The marked development of mining, shipbuilding and paper manufacturing at home, and the stoppage of import of wood and timber from foreign countries, has created an unusual demand for wood at home. The Japanese wood pulp produced reached 200,000 tons in 1918 and 235,000 in 1919, and is expected to come to 400,000 in the near fnture. Wood consumed for this purpose, chiefly *Tsuge*, firs and pines, amounted to 3,389,630 *koku* in 1919 including 207,960 *koku* of Japanese wood, 1,746,900 Hokkaido, 1,382,731 Karafuto, 43,572 Korean and 8,465 Siberian. The amount will increase to 6,200,000 with the further development of paper industry. Foreign pulp imported fell from 60,000 tons in 1916 to 14,334 in 1917, but recovered to 29,000 in 1918 and 40,000 in 1919.

Match stick and the recent growth of pencil industry deserve notice. Japan-made pencils now supply the demand at home and are also shipped considerably to foreign market. In 1911 export amounted to ¥48,000 to be increased to ¥190,000 in 1915, to ¥4,250,000 in 1919, and further to over ¥2,000,000 both in 1918 aud 1919. It suddenly declined to ¥1,300,-000 in 1920 partly owing to a comparatively high price. Pencil manufacturers in Tokyo and Osaka now have a guild of their own and all products for export subject to inspection. The pencil export regulations promulgated by the Govt. came into force in Jan. 1919. The wood used

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chiefly consists of cercidiphylum, etc. Match stick industry is a business of much older origin. The export amounted to ¥800,000 in 1915 and to about 1 million in 1917, the figures rising to ¥1,902,623 in 1918, ¥2,853-829 in 1919 and 3,247,621 in 1920. Besides, the export of Japanese matches reached ¥32,968,000 in 1919 and ¥28,453,000 in 1920. The Japanese popular used for this industry is growing scarce and recently, to make up for the shortage, the wood began to arrive from Siberia, 15,000 *koku* in 1912, and as much as sixfold in 1917.

Chest-board business, toy-making, cork and acetic acid manufacturing are other items of wood industry that have become very active of late. The export of boards and barrels figured as much as ¥7,672,000, ¥8,328,-000 and ¥6,445,000 respectively in 1918, '19 and '20. Then wooden toys shipped to foreign markets in 1919 reached ¥2,400,000. Veneering business is the latest addition to this industry, though still in incipient stage.

PRINCIPAL BY-PRODUCTS (1919 in ¥1,000)

Galls	299	Wood tar	38
Agaricus Shiitake	4,519	Acetate of Calcium	933
Resin	39	Total	6,092
Pine Black	265		

Those from State forests and wild lands are as follows:—

Barks	——	Mushrooms	55
Fruits	3	Stones	52
Leaves	11	Clay, etc.	3
Under-grown grass	911	Other	12
Vegetables	6	Total	247

KISO FORESTS

The most important and extensive wooded districts of Japan are Yamamoto, Kii, Akita, and Kiso. The last-named is a Crown property covering 255,500 acres out of the total of 382,500. At present about 120,000 *Shakujime* (*1 sh'me*=ab. 12 c. ft,) worth *y.n* 1,000,000 are felled every year, to be increased threefold in a near future.

CAMPHOR

Camphor is by far the most important item of the subsidiary forest products in Japan, and this industry occupies singular position. The world's comsumption of this article amonnts to about 8 million *k'n* (1 *kin* = 1½ lb.) per annum, and of that quantity the bulk is supplied by Formosa and Japan proper and by southern China.

SUPPLY AND OUTPUT OF CAMPHOR

When the camphor monopoly was established in Formosa in 1899, it was thought that the Formosan comphor would rule the market of the world. This prediction has been very much falsified chiefly on account of appearance of synthetic camphor and because the advance of the camphor market has encouraged the refining business in Japan proper and southern China. The supply of the trees in private forests in Japan proper has been nearly exhausted, but driven by the desire of gain people began to dig up abandoned stumps and roots, with the result that the output was

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trebled or even quadrupled after the monopoly to what it was before. The monopoly rules were extended to Japan proper in '03, but southern China, though producing less refined camphor, still remains as rival to the Formosan camphor. Camphor trees growing in State and Crown forests are still considerable, they numbering about 12 millions estimated to yield about 209,959 *shakujime*, but these trees are not always found in easily accessible places and their conversion will not pay at ordinary market rate. In Formosa camphor trees of not less than a century old are estimated to yield about 2½ million *shakujime* producing 32,000,000 *kin* of camphor and 23,360,000 *kin* of oil. As the tree must be over 60 years old before it yields a comparatively large percentage of camphor, the supply of trees may be exhausted in a few decades unless judiciously managed.

In order to devise some means to extract the stuff profitably from young twigs and leaves of the trees, some Japanese chemists have been experimenting for some years past. At the same time the Government is earnestly encouraging the planting of young camphor trees and to convert them after they are grown four or five years. Eight provinces in southern Japan are granted a slight aid in this respect. In Formosa about ¥50,000 a year is spent by the Government for planting and already over 3,000 acres have received planting. The area planted in Japan proper is about 2,000 acres.

FOREST PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN TRADE

The total value of forest products exported during 1918 was 47,780,252 *yen*, showing an increase of 9,225,830 *yen* over that for the preceding year. The imports for the same year amounted in value to 7,808,556 *yen*, an increase of 3,985,983 *yen* over that for the preceding year. The chief articles exported during the year under review were as follows:—

	yen		*yen*
Timber	29,129,578	Bamboo	838,927
Charcoal	209,866	*Shiitake*	2,258,390
Camphor oil	841,508	Vegetable wax	346,022
Camphor	4,965,350	Bamboo ware	736,976
Chip-plant	1,463,387	Wooden ware	—→
Wicker trunk	534,542	Cocoa oil	——

The timber alone, which is the main produce, has shown the following progress in the three years (in ¥1000):—

	Railway sleeper	Board for tea-chests	Match sticks	Other timber
1918	1,957	7,671	1,902	5,626
1919	3,116	8,328	2,854	9,014
1920	3,996	6,445	3,248	14,186

As regards import trade teak and others have largely increased in amount, (in ¥1,000):—

	Teak	Pine, Fir & Cedar	Ebony, Sandal-Wood, etc.
1918	527	8,053	627
1919	503	4,539	998
1920	1,000	15,911	1,321

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GAME LAWS

Formerly no regular rules existed for the protection of useful birds. The crane was then the only protected bird, chiefly from curiosity. Since then about 200 species of birds were either placed under absolute protection or protected during the season of laying till September 1919 when the old game act was superseded by a new and revised one passed by the 40th Session of the Diet. Instead of specifying protected birds the new law singles out 47 species of birds and kinds of beasts as regular games open to sportsmen, although protection is given to some of them for a limited period. The shooting season extends from Oct. 15 to Apr. 15 the following year. For scientific and other special purposes forbidden game may be captured or killed with the special permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Hunting in forbidden areas and season must be applied for.

Shooting license is classified into two; A is issued to those who use firearms while B is issued to those who adopt other methods of killing or capturing game. Each is of three grades, 1st grade to those paying land tax over ¥500, business tax over ¥150 or income tax over ¥100, 2nd grade to those paying land or business tax over ¥30 and 20 respectively, 3rd grade to others. The fee is ¥45 for 1st, 20 for 2nd and 5 for 3rd. Game preserves such as existing in the West are few and far between. There are only about 40 common game preserves which have come down from the old regime. The principal game birds are wild duck, pheasant, grouse, snipe, brown-ear, bulbul, dusky ouzel, etc. It should be noted that damage inflicted on crops by insects is roughly estimated at *yen* 10 millions a year.

Birds and Beasts of Game

Birds—*Aisa, Atori, Ahodori, Aosagi* (heron), *Aoji, Ikaru, Isuka* (crossbill),*U* (cormorant),*Uso* (bullfinch), *Uzura* (Quail), *Kakesu* (jay), *Kashiradaka, Kawarahiwa* (gold finch), *Kamo* (wild duck), *Karasu* (crow), *Kari* (wild goose), *Kiji* (pheasant), *Kuina* (moor-hen), *Kumadaka* (hawk), *Kuroji, Keri, Goisagi* (night-heron), *Shigi* (snipe), *Shime* (common hawfinch), *Shirohara, Suzume* (sparrow), *Daizen, Chidori* (plover), *Tsugumi* (dusky ouzel), *Nyunai-suzume, Nojiko, Hakucho* (swan), *Hato* (dove), *Hayabusa* (peregrine falcon), *Ban* (grouse), *Hiyodori* (brown-ear), *Hiwa* (siskin), *Hojiro* (bunting), *Mashiko, Manichajinai, Misago* (eaglefisher), *Miyama-hojiro,* △*Munaguro,* △*Yamadori* (copper pheasant), *Washi* (eagle), *Ezoyamadori, Oshidori* (mandarin duck).

N.-Those marked △are protected for 8 months, from Mar. to Oct.

Beasts—Badger, weasel, ottar, antelope, fox, deer, sable, flying squirrel, and squirrel, are protected for 9 months from March to Nov.

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CHAPTER XXXI

INDUSTRY

THE OUTLINE OF JAPANESE INDUSTRIES

By Dr. T. Sokata, Director of the Tokyo Higher Technical School

I. In Ancient Time

As in other countries, religion played a conspicuous part in the promotion of our industries and arts, which reached their zenith in the reign of Emperor Shōmu (A. D. 724), the great architecture of Nara having been built at this period. But in those remote days our industries were copies of Korea and China. As time went on and communication with China became closed, the imported civilization was gradually assimilated with our own, resulting at length in the golden age of our industries during the reign of the Tokugawa Shogunate (A, D. 1603–1866).

Industries of that age such as weaving, dyeing, embroideries, lacquered wares, earthen and copper wares, metal engraving, wood carving, etc., were conspicuous for their beauty and excellence. Those specimens of our fine arts which are coveted by European and American antiquaries are productions of this period.

II. Since the Meiji Restoration

Our old industrial productions were all result of skilled hand-work, having had no connection with modern invention. It was after the Restoration of 1868 when European and American civilization began to flow in like a current, washing away old customs, and changing almost all social institutions, that various factories of foreign method were set up.

The Chinese and Russian wars are memorable landmarks in the history of Japanese industry, and on both occasions manufacturing companies that were established were of manifold kinds and much expanded in scope.

In brief, the introduction of the scientific method of Europe and America revolutionalized the industrial life of this nation. Handwork, domestic, and insular industries developed into scientific factory and world industries, leaving almost no trace of the old system. In addition to this, the general trend of the Western industrial circles has greatly

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influenced those of Japan. Even the trust system, which prevailed to so great an extent among the Western nations, has entered our industrial circles.

III. The Effect of the European War upon our Industries

The outbreak of the war was a hard, if temporary, blow to our industries, as it interrupted the arrival of raw materials for the supply of our manufacturers, as chemical stuffs, pulps, iron, wool, etc. This stoppage has given great stimulus to our experts and manufacturers who tried hard to get the supply of those materials at home. Their exertions have been richly rewarded. Large orders for arms and ammunition from the Allied Powers and for substitutes from them and neutral countries to take the place of articles formerly supplied by the belligerent powers, have also served to encourage the rise of new industries That which has made the most striking development since the outbreak of the war is the chemical industry. The Government favoured coal-tar, medicinal and glycerine industries, and several influential companies for their manufacture were established under its protection. Window glass articles that had been imported before the war are now manufactured to meet the home demands and are even exported. The manufacture of celluloid wares, gum wares, enamelled wares, chlorate of potash, cement, pulp, artificial fertilizers, etc. have also shown great prosperity.

Spinning business, woolen fabric and hosiery industries, and iron manufacture have made a marked develo ment.

The increase in the above industry has caused a great advancement in ship-building, machinery and motor manufactures and many other similar kind of business. In short, the war at first checked our industries, but afterwards served as a great stimulant to their promotion.

IV. Check of Crude and Careless Manufacturing

In the rapid progress of our industries, the supply of competent engineers and especially of mechanics has not kept pace. The unfavourable criticism frequently heard about our industrial goods is mainly due to work of unskilled mechanics and artisans, who are lacking in knowledge of technique and artistic form. The Government took this matter into consideration, and has done its best for the encouragement of industrial education. In consequence, a fairly adequate supply of competent engineers is available for the general demand, but still no practical way has been found for supplying sufficiently skilled mechanics. Under the circumstances, it was unavoidable that mere novices should have been employed to take the place of trained mechanics when sudden demand was made for the latter. This, as said befors, accounts for the appearance of the so called "crude and carelessly made" Japanese goods.

Besides encouraging supplementary education of mechanics, the Government has established factory-laws to protect them. On the other hand unions of certain manufacturers are advocating compulsory examination of goods for export,—a practice which has long been followed by the *habutae* and mats dealers to keep up the reputation of their goods.

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Recently there is a tendency to follow the above example set by those industrial unions. For instance, in Tokyo Prefecture a plan is contemplated by the respective unions to attach their labels to all packages of articles passed for export. There is indication that the same device will be adopted in many other industrial districts, so that it will not be long before the notorious "crude and carelessly made" Japanese goods will disappear from the market.

The Post-Bellum Boom and Its Reaction

The post-bellum boom continued down to 1920 though such wartime industries as shipbuilding, iron manufacturing, chemical, etc., had experienced some vicissitudes in the meanwhile. The new promotion, according to the returns of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, was almost doubled i.e. from ¥176 millions of the authorized capital for 2,724 companies in 1919 to 331 millions for 2,447 companies in 1920, speaking of the manufacturing industry alone. In this general scramble for expansion the textile industry headed the list, being increased from ¥42,251,700 to 109,942,277 ; brewery, ¥11,501,650 to 20,875,425 ; chemical, 34,869,400 to 55,980,650 ; electrical, 15,319,910 to 44,679,000. This abnormal activity, however, was chiefly witnessed in the first quarter of the year ; for from March the industrial enterprises of Japan, in common with those of other countries were subjected to the adverse economic condition, this reactionary movement being intensified as the year progressed. The Industrial Bank of Japan reports that the amount of capital written down during 1920 reached ¥8,900,000 and by 42 Cos., to increase suddenly to ¥63,539,000 for 108 concerns in the first 6 months of 1921, the latter exceeding the figures for the previous 12 months by 64% in the vested capital and 26% in the number of Cos. The actual amount cut down must have been larger, as the foregoing comparison was based on the registers that appeared in the Official Gazette alone. Besides, there were some ¥10 millions representing Cos. dissolved or insolvent in 1920. The heaviest blow was felt in the industrial field, the total amount written down in the first half of 1921 reaching about ¥23 millions including ¥9,585,000 for chemical industry and ¥13,242,000 for manufacturing concerns, not to speak of some ¥325,000 for electricity. At the same time new promotion was seriously affected by the same cause. Many were stillborn, while even establishments of older origin had to merge, so that though the official returns put the new promotion for the year (1920) at ¥802,037,346 including ¥330,649,000 for manufacturing industry a great reservation must be made as to accuracy, (for details vide the Chapter no Trade).

As may be expected the effect of depression of later origin weighed far more heavily on business, such as artificial silk, industrial chemicals, oils, rubber, leather, starch, certain kinds of paint and dye, etc. Even those of older creation as paper, ceramics, brewery, kerosene, silk and chemicals had to curtail their production.

In view of such alarming circumstances both Government and interested bodies hastened to devise various relief measures to protect Japan's industries from the fate of extinction. A syndicate was formed by cotton yarn exporters and copper refiners to prevent underselling, cotton and silk yarn producers decided greatly to reduce their output while the government promised help to the Imp. Silk Yarn Co. created for buttressing the

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market in danger of crumbling down. The tariff on import steel was raised in 1921 to 15% *ad valorem*. The 20 % *ad valorem* duty is now in force on soda, and it is argued that zinc and potassium industry requires similar protection.

The amalgamation of existing companies has been particularly conspicuous in hydro-electricity. In the Kwansai Districts the Osaka Soden, Kisogawa Electric and Nippon Hydro-Electric Cos. were fused into a new Co. followed by scores of other Cos in this line. The Fuji Paper Mill in Tokyo amalgamated several smaller mills in 1920—21. Fertilizer, woolen cloth, celluloid, spinning, etc., are expected to follow in the wake. The gravity of the situation may be surmised from the following statistics compiled by the "*Jitsugyo-no-Nihon*" as based on 402 concerns throughout Japan, it serving to show how in the period in question the ratio of profit dropped heavily :—

	Rate of Profit 10 %				Rate of Dividend 10 %			
	1920		1919		1920		1919	
Average	2nd half	1st h.	2nd h.	1st h.	2nd h.	1st h.	2nd h.	1st h
Textile	3.07	9.83	10.53	9.14	2.11	4.84	4.90	4.69
Spinning.	6.05	11.01	13.55	11.73	3.34	5.47	5.85	5.95
Hempen	1.11	3.53	5.08	5.46	1.25	2.88	2.72	2.89
Mouslin	2.66	9.29	7.92	4.22	2.05	4.99	3.97	2.19
Chemical	1.62	4.65	3.80	3.34	1.39	2.89	2.16	2.08
Cement	1.70	4.05	2.15	2.47	1.07	2.10	1.70	1.79
Paper..	3.51	5.52	4.90	5.43	2.30	3.61	2.85	3.10
Drugs..	0.77	5.07	4.09	2.74	0.98	2.27	2.11	1.59
Fertilizers.. ..	1.63	5.94	5.34	3.86	1.87	3.79	2.48	1.86
Rubber	0.56	2.96	2.46	2.42	0.67	1.91	1.54	1.47
Mechanical	2.95	5.41	6.10	7.13	1.44	2.27	2.48	2.47
Machine	2.67	2.42	3.18	5.67	1.24	1.34	1.44	1.97
Shipb'ing	3.44	8.93	9.32	9.80	2.21	3.45	3.24	3.15
Comestible	4.58	10.80	5.38	4.99	3.09	5.49	2.65	2.60
Beer	3.15	4.68	3.62	3.46	2.42	1.75	1.95	2.14
Sugar	5.56	13.65	5.60	5.47	3.68	7.34	2.72	2.77
Flour	1.39	7.96	8.29	4.56	0.94	2.66	3.34	2.55
Miscelleneous. ..	1.45	2.54	2.90	3.63	1.23	1.93	2.41	2.21
Total	2.77	7.80	6.89	6.39	1.92	3.95	3.27	3.16

INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Absolutely speaking, agriculture may probably surpass in total investment the three other divisions of enterprises, viz. trade, manufacture and transportation, but speaking of organized companies alone the order as to relative amount of investment is trade, transportation, industry and agriculture. When banking is excluded from trade the order is transportation, industry, trade, and agriculture. Details may be seen in the Chapter on Trade.

Data on manufacturing cos. are as follows :—

	No. Cos.	Cap. p. u. in ¥1,000	Reserves in ¥1,000
1915	5,489	879,540	113,383
1916	6,942	1,057,108	187,917
1917	6,677	1,071,414	231,226
1918	8,221	1,697,710	321,697
1919	10,112	2,248,858	435,538

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Spinning business absorbs the largest amount of paid up capital, followed by mining, electric light and shipbuilding. The principal kinds of industries and the amount of capital invested are as follows at the end of Dec. 1919:—

Kind	No. of Cos.	P. up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000
Spinning	102	213,093	118,126
Silk-filature	479	49,987	32,362
Weaving	965	176,365	39,289
Mechines	497	96,867	20,951
Shipbuilding	82	96,391	47,693
Rolling stocks	352	66,140	7,206
Cement	69	32,577	4,687
Paper mills	186	87,396	31,974
Oil and wax	118	19,495	1,140
Drugs	325	52,828	13,383
Rubber	94	19,510	918
Fertilizer	177	43,688	7,624
Dye, paint, pigment and starch.	85	21,211	1,792
Brewery (Saké)	725	37,910	5,173
Sugar	19	22,688	7,923
Grain cleaning and flour-mill	305	19,267	3,767
Printing	283	12,098	1,357
Electricity	551	465,755	29,669
Refineries	180	155,994	10,736

Distribution of Industries

To mention leading districts containing companies of all descriptions with aggregate capital of over ¥100,000,000 p. u., we have at the end of 1919:—

District	No. of Cos.	Total capital ¥1,000	Capital p. u. for J. S. Cos.
Tokyo	3,103	3,416,250	21,76,801
Osaka	2,036	1,514,112	968,471
Hyogo	1,926	1,021,907	659,911
Kanagawa	925	391,313	265,933
Aichi	1,969	338,972	216,341
Fukuoka	582	238,114	149,720
Kyoto	829	196,237	131,905
Hokkaido	1,479	186,809	117,260
Niigata	501	113,216	86,018

FACTORIES AND EMPLOYEES

The official statistics of factories employing over 10 operatives are as follows:—

	No. run by steam, gas, etc.	No. run by manual power	Total	Male operatives	Female operatives	Total operatives
1915	10,688	6,121	16,809	350,976	559,823	910,799
1916	12,612	6,687	19,299	458,632	636,669	1,095,301
1917	14,310	6,656	20,966	567,844	713,120	1,280,964
1918	15,632	6,759	22,391	646,115	763,081	1,409,196
1919	17,653	6,178	23,831	741,193	870,797	1,611,990

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For the year 1919 the kind of motive powers used was as follow :—

		No. of engines	Horse power
Steam		7,547	619,657
Gas		1,985	71,852
Oil		668	5,512
Motor		35,551	830,556
Water wheel	Turbine	330	270,119
	Pelton's	135	55,630
	Japanese	1,613	13,120

PRINCIPAL FACTORIES (at the end of 1919)

Kind of enterprise	No. run by steam, gas, etc.	No. run by manual power	Horse power	No. of employees
Textile industry				
Filature	2,955	556	32,983	297,957
Spinning	357	13	265,871	227,235
Weaving	5,440	4,725	117,381	291,499
Knitting and braiding	673	298	4,185	19,921
Machinery				
Machine making	1,600	121	72,275	63,541
Shipbuilding	129	211	91,943	104,889
Tools and implements	678	293	11,992	29,430
Foundry, metal and metal-ware making	1,922	488	79,036	59,106
Chemical				
Ceramics	868	1,860	75,282	73,541
Paper-making	403	333	166,905	31,216
Explosives	101	99	1,140	21,026
Artificial fertilizers	125	25	12,442	11,087
Medicines and chemical	272	135	51,570	14,922
Oil and wax	179	30	52,138	5,460
Food and drinking				
Brewing	1,456	2,157	22,562	53,862
Sugar-refining	34	10	7,213	2,769
Tea-curing	143	162	13,349	6,723
Cleaning of grain and flour	990	39	17,327	15,065
Confectionery	213	284	3,529	7,680
Miscellaneous				
Printing and binding	1,010	230	5,266	30,414
Wood and bamboo ware	1,926	898	57,022	40,539
Special workshops				
Electricity	143	6	583,547	3,733
Gas	75	2	26,840	2,515
Metallurgy	127	5	57,079	17,023
Government factories				
Printing Bureau	3	—	5,462	3,622
Railway Works	20	—	14,136	13,101
Mint	1	—	2,167	541
Monopoly Bureau	57	—	6,747	32,001
Military factories	8	—	68,071	34,370
Naval factories	27	—	146,907	64,809
Steel foundries	1	—	134,502	16,349
Sawmills	13	—	554	216

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SPINNING INDUSTRY

Cotton Spinning.—The first cotton mill in Japan was established in 1862 at Kagoshima. By 1889 the mills in and around the city of Osaka, the centre of the industry, had reached about 115,000 spindles. In 1907 export of the yarns surpassed import, completely displacing the latter in a year or two. Japanese yarns were shipped for the first time to China in 1890, where they finally succeeded in displacing Indian yarns. (Vid. Chap. on Foreign Trade).

Raw cotton used chiefly comes from India, U.S.A. and China, the three varieties being suitably mixed. The use of the mixed material is considered peculiar for Japanese mills. Lack of uniformity in quality is still noticed though this defect is gradually disappearing with the formation of larger mills by amalgamation. The defect is also attributed to lack of skill of operators and to overworking of machinery.

Recent Development

The growth of the cotton spinning has been much in evidence of late. The **financial position** of our spinning companies has been added much in solidity and strength, thanks to the unusual prosperity which the industry enjoyed during the war boom. The reserves, for instance, increased from ¥36 millions in 1914 to 139 and 166 respectively in 1919 and 1920, while the increase of the paid up capital in the corresponding period, stood at ¥86 ; 166 and 277. In other words, the reserves gained 261% against 222% of the capital paid-up between 1914 and 1920. The industry has since been overtaken by a reaction, so that the profit in the latter half of 1920 fell by 60% below that of the previous year, though with the opening of 1921 the market somewhat revived. **The output** that stood at 1,666 million bales for 1914 grew to 1,921 and 1,817 millions respectively in 1919 and 1920, the percentage being about 12 and 9 for each year. This slow increase comparatively in the output is partly due to the short hour work adopted since then, but chiefly to greater attention paid for producing finer counts. **Spindles in operation** increased from 2,657,174, both rings and mules in 1914 to 3,488,262 in 1919 and 3,813,680 in 1920, while the number of looms that stood at 25,443 advanced to 44,401 and 50,583 during the period in question. They were mostly of English or American makes, for despite the earnest discussion recently heard about the self-sufficiency of spindles, there are few Japanese plants qualified to turn out good spindles. An interesting feature is the increase in the **number of spindles** per operative from 19.3 in 1903 to 20.7 in 1914 and 22.2 in 1920. The real figures are to be doubled as the 2 shift system (day and night) are generally in practice. This increasing ratio of spindles per operative shows the greater technical progress of the operatives. **The export of cotton yarn** records inverse proportion to the output, it coming down from 34% in 1914 to 17% in 1920. The explanation is that home consumption claimed as much as 66% to 83% of the output, as shown by proportional increase in the amount of textile fabrics turned out. The industry is still suffering from total absence of the raw material at home and the enormous quantity of raw cotton to be imported, its import occupying over 30% of the total import trade on an average, as shown in the customs returns for the ten years ending in 1920.

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Weaving

Weaving is almost as important as spinning at most of the cotton mills, there being some 30 that carry on this business out of the total of 41.

Prints, Bleaching, etc.

Cotton printing and bleaching are also done by some mills, though on a small scale. There are only some 20 printing machines at work, but the printing done as family enterprise is extensive. With the growing demand at home and abroad for chintz, etc. the share of the cotton mills in this field will become active. Bleaching too is emerging from the stage of family enterprise and is receiving the attention of some mills. Silket and spun silk are also produced in some quantities.

Labor Problem

The agreement of the International League of Labor will have, it is feared, serious effect on the prosperity of our spinning industry. The Japanese cotton mills are allowed by the existing Factory Law to employ children of not less than 12 years old as against 14 in the agreement, and to enforce 11 hour-system against 8 hours in the covenant. The night shift will have to be discontinued probably. The result of this new labor arrangement is expected to reduce the output by about 30%.

Outline of Recent Progress Tabulated

(by Cos belonging to Spinners' Association)

End	No. Cos	Mill	Capital Subscribed	Capital p. u.	Reserves
1914	42	157	¥109,676,000	¥85,820,424	36,639,349
1920	56	198	394,327,650	276,525,896	165,697,053
Increase	12	41	284,651,250	190,715,472	129,057,704

	Rings	Mules	Throwing mules	Looms	No. operatives	Spindles per operative
1914	2,646,004	51,170	348,766	25,442	114,414	41.4
1920	3,761,250	52,330	466,460	50,583	143,748	44.4
Increase ..	1,155,246	1,160	117,694	25,140	29,334	30

Financial Returns

	P. u. cap. ¥1,000	Net profit ¥1,000	Ratio to p. u.	Dividend ¥1,000	Ratio to p. u.
2nd half 1917	111,600	41,300	36.9%	22,907	41.1%
,, ,, 1918	135,600	53,800	39.7	33,727	49.7
,, ,, 1919	165,800	84,400	10.4	—	51.0
1st ,, 1920	246,100	113,300	9.2	59,536	48.0
2nd ,, 1920	276,500	46,200	3.4	36,150	26.0

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Output, Consumption, Export, etc.

	Output (bales)	Exported	Consumed at home	Textile output (yards)	Cotton consumed (1,000 packages)
1914	1,666,181	569,999	1,096,191	454,901,674	—
1918	1,803,866	421,512	1,391,354	658,935,420	1,937
1919	1,920,782	230,333	1,695,449	739,390,012	1,980
1920	1,816,976	304,925	1,512,051	762,029,360	1,955

Silk Spinning.—Silk spinning is carried on principally by such leading mills as the Kanegafuchi, Fuji, Koriyama, etc. though the aggregate spindles still remain at the modest figures of about 160,000 which consumed 2,347,000 *kin* of waste silk in 1918 and 2,101,000 *kan* in 1919. The number of mills was increased from 21 in 1918 to 31 in 1919. They carry on silk spinning either as additional or sole business, daily average of working spindles numbering 160,000 for 1919 and output amounting to about 800,000 *kan*.

Hempen Spinning.—The first hemp spinning mill was established in Shiga-ken in 1886, with aid from Government. Afterwards several factories of the kind were started in Tokyo, Hokkaido, Osaka, etc. making rapid progress of late as the following statistics will show: —

	No. of mills	Paid up capital *yen* 1,000)	Daily avge of working spindles in 1,000)	Stuff consumed 1,000 *kwan*	Output 1,000 *kwan*
1914	16	5,902	26	1,857	1,557
1917	12	12,584	42	5,043	4,216
1918	14	18,455	51	5,365	4,381
1919	17	26,600	57	8,295	3,834

The raw materials used are chiefly flax, hemp and jute, two-thirds of the amount being supplied at home.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

This is one of the most important industries of Japan that have flourished from ancient times, and interesting to note female labour contributes more than the male to its success.

Serious Defect.—Japanese woven goods lack cosmopolitan quality as regards width and length. Those intended for home consumption, amounting to between 70 and 80% of the total output, measure only 1 ft. in width and 28-30 in length and are, therefore, not fit for foreign market. Fabrics that are wider are restricted to calico, shirthing, *habutae*, *kuiki*, etc. that are either of recent origin or are intended for export. It is owing to this inherent mechaical defect that Japanese silk goods other than those expressly made for foreign market are unsuited for foreign consumptign, and that our weavers are often obliged to decline orders that now and then come from abroad.

Silk Fabrics. —The production of silk piece goods amounted to ¥674,000,000 in value for 1919, the total value exported reaching ¥200,000,000. Of there *habutae* is the most important item, occupying two-thirds of the whole value. The other silk goods exported are *kuiki*, *chirimen* (crape), *kohaku*, etc. A considerable amount of *kuiki* was shipped abroad

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formerly, but the deterioration of the quality has seriously affected the export. As for other kinds of silk fabrics, they are mostly for domestic market, and generally produced by women by hand-machines as domestic work. In comparison with what was during the halcyon days of the Tokugawa regency, the art has rather declined, though in costly fabrics as satin, silk crape, brocade produced at Nishijin (Kyoto), Kiryu, Ashikaga and some others, a remarkable improvement has been attained in recent years. Kiryu in particular has made rapid growth as the manufacturing center of foreign-going articles. The Drapers' Guild there takes charge of orders placed.

"Habutaye" and other silk-tissues.—The first export of "habutaye" took place about half a century ago by a merchant of Kiryu. Since then the export trade of the article and other silk-tissues has made a rapid progress. In 1919, *habutaye* alone was exported to the amount of ¥101,290,000 showing an increase of ¥31,111,000 over the preceding year, due to high price and heavy orders from Europe and America. In 1920 it decreased to ¥91,222,900. Fukui, Ishikawa, and Fukushima are now centres of "habutaye," In the first-named place alone, factories and looms were almost doubled as to number between 1915 and 1919, the figures at the end of 1919 standing at 1,649 and 28,493. The output examined for export was 1,369,990 pieces for Fukui-ken and 993,980 for Ishikawa-ken in 1919, an increase of upward 30 per cent. over a few years ago. The humid atmosphere prevailing in the Pacific region places Fukushima at advantage for weaving plain light stuff of this kind. Kiryu and Ashikaga now confine themselves to figured stuff. In order to maintain the quality of "habutaye" a conditioning regulation with punitive provisions was enforced in 1911.

Silk Cotton Fabrics.—Although they are of comparatively recent origin, the demand has grown quite large owing to low price, the yearly production ¥70,000,000 in value in 1918 suddenly increased to 130,643,000 in 1919. They are chiefly intended for consumption at home. Of those exported, silk-and-cotton satin manufactured at Kyoto and Kiryu is the most important.

Cotton Fabrics.—Cotton piece goods business has, in contrast to silk industry, undergone a striking modification since the opening of the country for foreign trade, for reasons outlined before. It should be noted that this change required a similar change in cotton spinning, for the coarse yarns which were formerly produced by hand implements were unfit for weaving finer cotton goods such as imported from abroad. The rise of cotton spinning industry and the appearance of factories supplies a new chapter in the industrial history of Japan, it being in Japan the first innovation based on Western method. Those mills were soon able to supply home demand as regards common cotton piece goods, and further to export their production to Korea, China and the South Sea islands. A majority of cotton mills combine spinning and weaving. T-cloth, cotton flannel, shirtings and cotton tissues produced by Japanese cotton mills reached ¥624,216,000 in value in 1918, suddenly to increase to 1,033,832,000, partly owing to the higher price, in 1919. Foreign market took ¥230,000,0000 in 1919 and 335,000,000 in 1920. (See output of Textile given under "Cotton Spinning").

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Woolen Fabrics.—The first woolen factory started in Japan was the present Senju Factory, established about 1877 as an experimental work by the Government and transferred in 1890 to the absolute control of the War Office. The expansion subsequently made by the industry may be judged from the fact that the subscribed capital reached in 1920 to ¥120 millions (85,000,000 p. u.) with a capacity of 11 million yards of muslin, serges, woolen cloth, etc., besides lbs 13,240 of woollen yarn. Principal mills are six, the Nippon Keori Co. with 1,200,000 yards, Tokyo Keori Co with 840,000, Muslin Spinning Co. 3,480,000, Tokyo Muslin Co., 0,650,000, Jomo Muslin Co., 630,600 and Toyo Muslin 1,175,000 totalling ,390,600 yards. The industry is still in a primitive condition in regard o cloth, relatively owing to greater technical difficulty in blending and ixing. It is in plain and figureless textiles that some progress is noticeble, but even here the stuffs produced are hardly good enough, to comete with foreign fabrics in open market.

The post-war boom continued down to 1920, owing to the arrival of rge orders from Russia, China, the South Seas, India, etc. totalling 85,938,320 in 1918 in value and ¥129,374,000 in 1919 for woolen brics of all descriptions, as muslin, blanket, carpets, woolen cloth and rges. The latter two totalling 34,383,000 yards contributed about 71,000,000.

The slump of 1920 badly affected the industry, reducing the productive apacity of the six cos to almost one half. The inadequate supply of aterial at home is a serious drawback, the domestic wool is estimatel at aly 1% of the annual consumption totalling 100,000 bales. The relation etween imports and exports is shown below (in ¥1,000):—

	Exported Woolen fabrics	Imported Woolen fabrics	Imp. Woolen yarn	Imp. Wool
1918	11,653	11,486	56	38,833
1919	11,124	12,301	111	41,772
1920	6,981	28,173	—	55,905

Mouseline-de-Laine.—Though later in origin than other woolen industries it has outdistanced them in progress. The Tokyo Mous'ne, Osaka Mous'ne Tokyo Keori, and Goto Keori etc., are pioneer Cos. in this line. Scarcity of skilled workmen and high price of material seriously retarded the progress, from 60,000,000 yds for 1915, to 45,830,000 and 41,562,926 yds respectively for 1918 and 1919. On the other hand the increase of import duty from 15% ad valorem to about 30 specific has practically stopped the arrival of foreign muslin, while the export increased tenfold in 7 years ended 1918, namely, from 690,000 yds to 7,000,000. It suddenly decreased to 3,817,000 and 2,121,500 yards in 1919 and 1920. Most of those Cos. started subsidiary works, as manufacture of tops, cotton spinning, weaving of woolen cloths, cotton-satin and shirtings and of silk-wool fabrics, the last with tops and dress silk.

Tops.—The non-arrival of tops from Australia and England in the wartime obliged the Nippon Wool Spinning (Kobe) and some others to start top-making at home, 256 combing machines are now in operation, including the Nippon Keori, 122, Osaka Muslin 36, Tokyo Muslin 33 and Goto Keori 22, etc. The output in 1920 is estimated at 16 million pounds, that is about 10 times of what ten years ago. The import declined from 9,025,000 pounds in 1912 to 3,814,000 in 1920.

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Hempen Fabrics.—There are 9 establishments devoted to this industry, and they produce such stuffs as canvas, sackcloth, etc., and also sheeting, napkin, linen, etc. In the manufacture of finer stuffs used for handkerchiefs, etc., they still lack the necessary art and experience. The production of fabrics for home consumption as summer wear, mosquito-nets, etc. occupies an important place. They are also exported abroad.

Other hempen products are cords, fish-nets, sacks and hempbraids (described elsewhere). The nets now go to the U.S.A. and Canada, and sack to China and India, the two items totalling about ¥4,700,000 in 1919 and ¥3,050,000 in 1920 on export list. Of the Cos. engaged in the hemp spinning, cord or netmaking, the Teikoku Seima (p. u. ¥8,000,000), Nippon Seima (p. u. ¥4,000,000), and Nippon Mashi undertake spinning, though they generally combine weaving business. In cord or net business there are Tokyo Seiko and Yokohama Seiko Cos.

Statistics on Textile Industry

	Factories or families	Looms	Operatives	Output *yen* 1,000
1917	544,497	838,095	877,300	683,256
1918	540,028	878,095	923,170	1,102,149
1919	555,725	952,432	1,020,615	1,869,446

The output of the fabrics classified (¥1,000)

	Silk fabrics	Silk and cotton mixed fabrics	Cotton fabrics	Hempen fabrics
1917	219,723	45,982	396,134	14,778
1918	377,899	71,137	624,216	17,955
1919	673,937	130,643	1,033,832	22,074

Woollen Fabrics in ¥1,000

	No. of factories or families	No. of looms	No. of operatives	Muslin	Flannel
1917	570	10,480	21,623	19,188	728
1918	541	11,750	26,364	32,880	1,449
1919	574	13,337	27,990	34,974	4,295

	Serges	Blankets	Woolen cloth	Miscellaneous	Total
1917	10,883	1,368	8,334	3,522	44,023
1918	19,024	3,065	21,487	8,034	85,938
1919	44,931	3,862	26,071	15,242	129,374

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Originated for the first time soon after the Russo-Japanese war and then stimulated by necessity during the World's war, the chemical industry in its various aspects has made a striking development in Japan, especially in the line of the electro-chemical industry. Speaking as a whole however, the position of chemico-industrial business is far from reassuring owing to insufficient supply of material, lack of expert knowledge, and high cost of the product, and that for all the fostering care bestowed by

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Government and public. Among those pre-war industrial products that have continued to find foreign market are ceramics, soap, portland cement, glass, sulphuric acid, bleaching powder, iodine, vegetable wax, bean-oil, matches, camphor, etc. On the other hand, leather, paint, rubber and celluloid manufactures, plate-glass, enamelled ware, acetic acid, carbonate of calcium, naphthaline, ink, shoe-black, red lead, chlorate of potash, bromide of potash, carbonate potash, etc., have attained only recently the self supporting stage and now rank as export items. The industrial expansion in this line, exclusive of ceramics, steadily increased from 4 million *yen* in 1918 to 35 and 56 millions respectively in 1919 and 1920, though some discount must at the same time be made, in view of the fact that in 1920, driven by the economic reaction, some ¥14 millions of the capital invested were officially reported up to Oct. to have been either dissolved or written off.

Naturally those of later growth have been hit hardest, indeed some of these industrial-chemico establishments find their position extremely precarious. The **Soda industry** is a case in point. Caustic soda as consumed in Japan is estimated at about 70 or 80 millions. In 1919 the amount produced at home reached lbs. 23,759,000 and that of import lbs. 80,000,000. This oversupply forced down the quotation to the level of the cost of production in 1921. As a remedial measure the output was curtailed while at the same time 20% ad valorem duty was put in force in June (1921). Bleaching powder as produced at home now amounts to 85 million pounds of which 15 millions are exported. In 1921 60% reduction was agreed upon. Soda ash has continued to come in to the extent of ¥11 millions in 1918 and ¥6 millions in 1920.

The output of **Potassium of chlorite,** rose as high as lbs. 13,295,000 in 1917 stimulated by the growing demand of the match industry, to drop to 6,912,000 in 1918 and 9,429,000 in 1919. It had even once found its way to foreign market. This outflow soon stopped owing to high cost of production at home, the same cause inviting in 1920 the inflow of foreign goods, chiefly French, to the amount of 9 million pounds, the largest since 1913. **Potassium chloride** as raw material of the match industry has shared the same fate, its production dwindling from lbs. 19,684,000 in 1918 to 10,531,000 in 1919. **Sulphuric acid** declined from 721 million pounds in 1918 to 710 millions in 1919 though the value advanced from ¥11 millions to 18 millions owing to an increase in export, i. e. from 5 million pounds to 7 millions. **Hydrochloric acid** also declined in output from 31 million pounds to 28 millions in 1919. **Nitric acid** was tripled from 6,217,000 pounds in 1918 to 18,507,000 in 1919, in value from ¥1,436,000 to 3,115,000, while on the other hand the import of **Chilean saltpetre** increased from 65,000 tons in 1919 to 106,000 tons in 1920, but this resulted in largely increasing the stock on hand in 1921. **Acetic acid, napthhaline, bromide of potash, potassium carbonate,** etc. are struggling to survive in these hard times, they being not yet reaching the stage of self-sufficiency. The first-named, for instance, saw its output swelled from 9,656,554 pounds in 1918 to 10,385,754 in 1919, but its export dropped from ¥2,464,000 worth in 1919 to 1,445,000 in 1920. **Ammonium sulphate,** chiefly supplied formerly by England, 117,000 tons in 1919 and 650,000 tons in 1920, is now produced at home to the extent of about

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1,000,000 tons annually, an amount almost sufficient to meet the domestic demand. The expanded Nippon Nitro Fertilizer Co. and the newly created (1920) Electro-Chemical Industry Co. are each credited with a monthly capacity of 2,000 tons and 1,200—1,300 tons. The collapse in the quotation from ¥400 in March to the pre-war-figures of 170, has, however, placed the producers in difficulty. Lastly the **Zinc industry** which produced 21,000 tons of zinc in 1915, declined in 1919 to 19,000 tons owing to the flowing in of cheap goods from abroad, 20,600 tons in 1920. In 1921 all the minor factories had to close down.

The difficulty experienced by this line of industry in general may be inferred from the following table showing the fluctuation of some articles in the market between March and December 1920 (per 100 pounds):—

Caustic soda..	¥13.00—¥6.80	Zinc dust	¥68.00—53.00
Soda ash ..	8.50— 5.50	Potassium chlorate (lbs. 120)	
Carbonic acid.	75.00— 24.00		38.00—26.00

(Also vide sections of chemical industry in this Chapter and the Chapter on Foreign Trade).

CERAMICS

Porcelain and Pottery.—The porcelain industry is still largely carried on as family business, in many cases as a side job of farmers. Only a few factories producing wares on a modern labor-saving plan exist, these being the Nippon Toki Kaisha, Ltd., Nagoya, which turns out crockery for foreign market, the Shofu Toki Kaisha, Kyoto, making electric insulators, etc., and the Nippon Koshitsu Toki Kaisha, Kaga, that is producing foreign style domestic wares chiefly for home market. The establishment of works specialized in clay bodies at Seto and other large centres is a notable innovation. Thanks to the sudden activity of foreign shipment of Japanese wares during the Great War, even the small private potters formely contented in leading hand-to-mouth existence and who kept on their hereditary business, have come by what appeared to them big sum they have got, to adopt the cheaper and convenient hydro-electric motors and coal ovens. Then they are no longer at the mercy of middlemen in disposing of their productions, but have become advanced enough to organize themselves into combinations to effect sales on more advantageous terms. Of the leading centres of production Kyoto heads the list as regards decorative objects and boasts the largest number of artists in this line; then follow Arita, that once occupied the proudest position, Kutani, Seto, Mino, and so on. The effect of the self-contained position which the feudal Daimyos had to maintain is still felt and small pottery centres are found in various parts of the country. Learning the art first from Koreans and next Chinese, Japanese potters had the latest teacher in Dr. G. Wagener, the German expert who was engaged in the early sixtieths by the feudal Lord of Saga to improve the art at Arita. He taught them the gypsum mold process, the painting on glaze, adoption of cheap cobalt pigment, and other things equally important. Lipartite is found extensively in Kyushu and is a principal cause accounting for the early development of the industry in t at southern part of the country. Composite material co sisting of kaolin, feldspar and

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quarts is also largely used in Mino and Seto potters who contribute by far the largest part of the total volume of every day crockery : s produced in Japan. The extensive supply of the raw material and coal in Kyushu, which also has easy access to the kaolin beds in Korea, has resulted recently in the establishment of porcelain factories there.

Bricks, Tiles and Shippo (Enamel ware).—These are self-sufficient as to supply, and Shippo has a leading centre in Aichi. The Shinagawa White Brick Co. and Kanamachi Brick Co. are leading factories in this line.

PRODUCTION (in ¥1,000)

	Porcelain & pottery	Shippo	Fire proof brick	Ordinary brick	Tile	Pipe
1917	29,338	247	8,062	7,715	16,364	1,894
1918	44,214	293	11,035	12,802	23,009	3,735
1919	64,660	357	10,138	20,579	42,036	3,218

Portland Cement.—This article suffered much both from over-production and decreased export in 1919 and 1920. In consequence the quotation fell to one half compared to that ruling before March 1920, i. e. from ¥15.00 to 7.50 per cask of lbs. 380. Japan's annual capacity is now put at 11 million casks against 7,850,000 casks in 1920. In 1921, negotiations were in progress among prominent producers as Onoda, Asano, Hokkaido, Nippon, Sakura, Tosa and Iwaki, etc., with the object of combine to tide over the difficulty.

	Production		Exports	
	1,000 barrels	¥1,000	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000
1917	4,655	31,618	150,661	2,678
1918	6,166	45,601	258,742	6,010
1919	6,199	42,010	286,439	6,545

LACQUER AND WARES

This industry had suffered both in output and export before the War. For the decreased export were chiefly responsible the use of inferior Chinese lacquer and the imperfect preparation of the body, making the ware unfit for drier climate in America and Europe. To make the position worse, card board imitations made in Germany proved a formidable rival to Japanese cheap lacquer wares. The demand for lacquer, however, has largely increased lately at home and abroad. At present about two-thirds of the juice consumed come from China, but being tapped from wild trees, and crudely refined, it is much inferior to the home article.

Bowls of all sizes and shapes for serving food, trays for holding them, caskets or bowls for holding cakes, boxes for keeping stationery, etc. are some of the utensils and furniture which are made by our lacquermen. As centres of this industry there are Wajima and Yamashiro in Ishikawa, both reputed for producing very durable wares; Kuroe in Wakayama for trays, cake-caskets, cigarette-boxes, etc.; Takamatsu in Sanuki and Murakami in Echigo for vessels designed with "piled up" lacquers; the three north-eastern districts of Aizu, Nambu and Tsugaru for kitchen and decorative wares which are both antique in design and durable in make. Shizuoka stands next to Ishikawa in output, but the fact that Shizuoka makers have too much directed their effort in producing cheap and showy

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wares catering to foreign customers has considerably lowered the tone and quality of their production. Other places to be mentioned are Nagoya for *ikkwan-bari* or light paper-wood utensils lacquered, Luchu for stands, etc., lacquered carmine or black and with mother-of-pearl inlaying; Takaoka in Etchu for boxes etc. with light-colored lacquer, Noshiro for domestic utensils in *shunkei* lacquering. The juice has wider application than it had formerly, being used, for instance, for varnishing railway and other cars, coating the bottom of warships, etc. Production of the juice and lacquered wares are as follows:—

	Juice	Wares		Juice	Wares
	kan	¥1,000		*kan*	¥1,000
1916.. ..	79,844	10,581	1918.. ..	99,900	16,191
1917.. ..	86,478	12,913	1919.. ..	102,117	24,150

The contents of statistics for 1919 were ¥9,298,371 for furniture and ornaments, ¥9,144,254 for table ware, both mostly for use at home, and ¥5,707,612 for others. Ishikawa-ken heading the list claimed ¥4,425,000; followed by Wakayama-ken ¥2,650,000; Fukushima-ken, ¥2,520,000; Kyoto-fu, ¥2,131 and Shizuoka-ken ¥1,289,000.

BREWING INDUSTRY

The brewing industry in Japan comprises *sake*, beer and soy, for wine is still insignificant and as yet enjoying the benefit of nontaxation. The two indigenous industries of *sake* and soy are still primitive in process, and various new methods, several of them patented, have so far failed, especially as regards soy.

Sake.—For *sake*, the national liquor brewed from rice, "Five villages of Nada," situated about midway between Osaka and Kobe, are the most noted centre of production in Japan. What is interesting is that the fame of "Nada *sake*" is generally attributed not to any improved process of brewing as to the peculiar quality of water in certain wells existing in the five villages. The general opinion is that certain bacilli found in the water possess the virtue of imparting peculiar agreeable flavor to the liquor. The wells yielding such water possess considerable value, and are a lasting source of goodly income to the owners. One defect of *sake* industry is that it is difficult to keep its quality unimpaired beyond a few months, and to brew it all through the seasons, winter being now the principal season for brewing it. As a disinfectant the brewers still use salicylic acid, the Government order to discontinue this practice from Sept. 1911 having been temporalily suspended. With the object of removing such defects Government started in 1904 an experimental laboratory at Oji, suburb of Tokyo. The result obtained has been quite satisfactory. Thus whereas, according to the old method, the liquor can be brewed during 4 cold months only beginning with December, it can be done all the year round by the new process; that the artificially made hard water, as that in the wells of Nada and also soft water are equally adopted for brewing; that the *moromi* (lees) can be produced with equal ease in 7 to 10 days instead of 2 to 3 weeks required in the old process, and so on. The *shochu*, a Japanese alcohol made from rice, and also small quantity of alcohol are produced. Leading centres are Nada, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Fushimi and

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Aichi, their annual output averaging respectively *koku* 800,000; 280,000; 220,000; 180,000 and 150,000. In the two months of Dec. and Jan. when *Sake* is most in demand, about 1,000,000 *koku* is consumed every year.

Beer.—Beer-brewing was first started about 1876 in Hokkaido under the tutelage of German experts and with the supply of foreign materials. It was rather slow in development but the War and the stoppage of German beer to the Far East, South Seas etc., served a great stimulas to this industry in Japan. The total output was increased from 220,000 *koku* for 1913 to 510,000 for 1918, while in the first half of the brewering year 1919 (March to Aug.) it amounted to over 480,000 *koku*, the total for the year being estimated at 650,000 *koku*. On the other hand, the export increased tenfold in value in 6 years, 1913-1918, from ¥778,000 to ¥7,670,000. At present there are 7 or 8 breweries including the Dai-Nippon, Kirin, Kabuto, Teikoku, etc., whose productive capacity being given out respectively at *koku* 330,000; 70,000; 55,000; 56,000. The total advanced to about 700,000 in 1920. The Takasago (nominal cap. ¥3,000,000, Formosa), Nichi-ei (¥2,000,000 Tsurumi), and Toyo Brewery (¥2,000,000, Sendai) are the latest additions. Barley is mostly raised in Hokkaido with seeds originally imported from Germany.

Soy.—For soy the prefecture of Chiba, which is contiguous to Tokyo municipality, heads all other places on the list as to output. Parched wheat mixed with salt and beans is a principal ingredient. The process is still far from scientific, requiring about 12 months before the liquid is ready for sale. It is also costly, as it does not much admit labor-saving appliances. To obviate these disadvantages have been tried several patented processes, but most of them have failed. In 1917 the leading soy manufactures of Chiba-ken combined and formed the Noda Soy Co., capital ¥7,000,000 p.u. with capacity of about 250,000, i. e. about 60 per cent. of the total output of the Prefecture.

Year ended March*	*Sake* 1,000*koku*	Beer 1,000*koku*	Soy 1,000*koku*	Year ended March*	*Sake* 1,000*koku*	Beer 1,000*koku*	Soy 1,000*koku*
1916.. ..	4,243	345	2,604	1918.. ..	4,932	512	2,630
1917.. ..	5,030	422	2,586	1919.. ..	6,173	667	2,940

NOTE.—*For *sake* the brewing year ends with February.

LIQUORS IN EXPORT TRADE

Year ended Dec.	Pure *sake* 1,000 *sho*	Beer: In pint 1,000 doz	Beer: In quart 1,000 doz	Beer: In cask 1,000 *sho*	Soy 1,000 *sho*
1918..	3,700	527	2,333	1	1,760
1919..	3,650	345	2,010	710	1,592
1920..	3,529	171	888	—	1,093

The destinations are Manchuria, China, Asiatic Russia, and lately Hongkong, Singapore, South Seas and Oceania. The sudden decline in the beer trade was due to the anti-Japanese sentiments in China, the most important market of Japanese beer abroad.

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Leading Beer Breweries

	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Receipt ¥1,000	Expenditure ¥1,000	Latest divid. per annum
Dai Nippon Beer	21,800	27,413	22,751	30%
Kirin Beer	5,000	7,140	6,241	12%
Kabuto Beer	3,750	1,939	1,563	13%
Teikoku Beer	3,500	752	390	14%

MATCHES

On the strength of relative cheapness Japanese matches have gained in importance in export trade. The advance of raw materials as also rise in wages at home, however, caused a setback in this industry, especially as regards export. For instance, the output in 1918 decreased by 53,850,000 gross below the previous year while the export, as compared with 1917, fell 4,693,000 and 3,610,000 gross respectively in 1918 and 1919, although a slight increase was witnessed in value.

	Production 1,000 gross	Value ¥1,000	Exports 1,000 gross	Value ¥1,000
1917	630,379	33,068	44,160	24,586
1918	580,373	39,689	39,467	27,743
1919	626,495	45,953	41,551	32,968

In 1920 the industry suffered from oversupply chiefly due to the dwindled domestic consumption and slackened export incidental to fall of silver in China, India and other places and of competition of foreign matches in the American market. The export, 28,414,000 gross in 1920, decreased by 46% compared with the preceding year. This was especially noticeable in case of American and Chinese trade. When comparison is made according to destination, the figures stood as follows for 1917 and 1920. (in 1,000 gross) :—

	1917	1920		1917	1920
China	10,048	3,776	Dutch India ..	3,246	4,196
Kwantung	1,523	1,244	Philippines ..	365	505
Hongkong	5,304	4,281	U. S. A.	2,833	87
India	15,458	10,678	Australia	375	173
Straits-Set'ment	2,375	1,530	Total incl. others	44,160	28,414

PAPER INDUSTRY

From olden times Japan has been manufacturing tough paper from fibres of certain shrubs, *mitsumata*, *kozo*, etc. These being necessarily costly and limited in output, German imitations appeared before long.

The manufacture of European paper in this country dates from 1872 when the Oji Paper Mill was established. At present there are besides the Fuji, Takasago, Nakagawa, Yokkaichi, Chu-o, Tokai, Kyushu, and a few other cos. The plants having been newly installed or enlarged in scope for manufacturing cardboards, printing and packing papers, a remarkable increase in the output has been realized. The amount and value of paper produced in 1919 was as follows, in unit of 1,000 :—

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	Production		Exports		Imports
	lbs	¥	kin	¥	¥
Printing paper ..	355,939	59,836	23,688	6,461	7,665
Cardboard	171,257	11,263	24,050	2,901	1,626
Renshi	9,865	2,064	1,936	2,310	—

JAPANESE PAPER (*Shime*)

Mono	386	9,518	1,028	730
Hanshi	4,614	23,423		
Total for both Jap. & For.	—	192,288	— 36,513	32,087

NOTE.—*shime*=2,000 sheets for *Hanshi*; 4,800 *Mino*.

The imports had once declined during the war, the amount for '19 being one-third that of '13, but they are now slowly recovering their position, though not as before.

Pulp.—The volume of pulp manufactured during 1920 by the leading concerns, as the Karafuto Sangyo, Karafuto Kogyo, Nippon Kagaku Shiryo, Fuji Pulp, and Chosen Paper Mfg. Co. exceeded 87,000 tons, of which 65,000 tons from the first three at their factories at Karafuto, while the Fuji Pulp in Hokkaido supplied 13,000. In 1915 the output was only 4,500 tons. Besides, there are some that manufacture the material for their consumption, as in the case of the Oji Paper-Mill. Six more pulp factories, 2 each by the Karafuto Kogyo and Nippon Kagaku Shiryo and one each by the Karafuto Sangyo and Fuji Paper Mill are under construction. On the completion of these, the annual output of pulp in Japan is expected to reach 140,000 tons.

The quantity imported during 1920 amounted to 46,807 tons (78,629,915 *kin*) valued at ¥13,190,000, including 46,700 tons of chemical pulp and 100 tons of mechanical pulp. Export amounted to 8,180 tons of which about 3,000 tons were reexport. The figures are as shown below :—

	Export ton	Import ton		Export ton	Import ton
1917	3,722	14,334	1919	1,106	40,281
1918	3,908	58,369	1920	8,180	46,801

Fancy Work.—Paper fancy work is the latest innovation dating from the establishment in 1911 of the Nippon Shiki Seizojo (Japan Paper Ware Co.), in Tokyo. Exports of card boxes, packing paper, label, napkin and other paper wares amount to nearly ¥6,000,000, besides fans worth ¥900,000 mostly going to the U.S.A. and Canada.

Hats and Clothing.—Thd gloomy prospect of the native paper industry has begun to brighten with the discovery of a new method of utilizing this mulberry-bark paper for preparing threads or strings. These are used for weaving hats and clothing. The "Toyo Panama hat" has gradually gained in popularity in foreign market, its production reaching ¥4,829,000 in 1918. It decreased to ¥2,996,613 in 1919. The use of Japanese paper for clothing is the latest innovation but no exact figures are available as to its annual consumption.

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SOAPS

The largest Japanese soap factories are Marumiya and Kwa-o Soap Work in Tokyo and the Hagiwara and Haruki Soap Work in Osaka, all the others being conducted on a smaller scale. The new soap factory established in 1913 at Amagasaki by Messrs. Lever Brothers with a capital of ¥3,000,000 has no equal in Japan in excellence of machinery and completeness of arrangements of the plant. The Marumiya have also lately opened a laboratory at the cost of ¥200,000. The total output in 1918 was double that of 1915 in value. This was also the case with exports. But owing to the advance in prices of the materials and of wages, with no corresponding increase in quotations, the outlook for Japanese soap manufacturers is not encouraging, as they have to face import soaps. Output of soaps for the last three years is as follows (in ¥1,000):—

	Toilet	Industrial	Laundry & others	Total
1917	9,463	901	9,113	19,477
1918	10,491	2,034	8,418	20,943
1919	15,796	2,456	7,641	25,893

The greater parts of export soap, ¥4,571,000 in 1920, go to China and Manchuria. The goods are also shipped to the South Seas, a promising market for our production.

CELLULOID MANUFACTURES

The total output of celluloid manufactures was increased tenfold in 5 years, from ¥1,327,000 in 1914 to ¥14,420,000 in 1918, but suddenly to retrograde to ¥7,923,214 in 1919, chiefly owing to the high price of the raw materials. The output of camphor reached its zenith in 1916 when 7,200,000 *kin* was produced, but declined to 1,793,000 in 1918 including 694,146 crude and 1,098,968 refined one, besides 703,882 *kin* of oil. With a view to regulating and further conserving this important material for celluloid the Government adopted an eleven year scheme beginning with 1919, to plant camphor trees in Formosa at the rate of 5,000 *cho* every year. When this scheme is completed the regular output after 1931 is estimated to amount to 8,000,000 *kin* a year. Planting is also proceeding in Chugoku and Kyushu. The Dai-Nippon Celluloid Co. was formed in 1919 by combining the existing manufacturers in Japan proper and Formosa. The Naniwa Celluloid Mfg. Co., Osaka, is the largest Co. engaged in the manufacture of celluloid wares, consisting of toys, combs, hair pins, etc.

SODA

The manufacture of soda and potash was started about 1884, but the industry still remains backward, there being at present only three or four companies engaged in this line, and they are by no means realizing a success. The cause is to be sought in the comparatively high cost of salt since it was converted into State monopoly in 1905. Soda and potash compounds were imported almost ten times as much over the pre-war figure, ¥30,000,000, in 1918, due to the rapid growth of chemical industries. For later development vide section on Chemical Industry.

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ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

Manures formerly used by Japanese farmers chiefly consisted of night soil, composite, green manure, and fishes. It was only in recent years that artificial fertilizers came in vogue. (Vide Manure, Chap. on Agriculture). And yet so marked has been the advance of this industry that statistics on the production stand as follows (¥1,000) :—

	Animal origin	Vegetable origin	Mineral origin	Composite	Miscellaneous	Total
1918 ..	16,965	48,208	38,219	26,527	178	130,097
1919 ..	27,398	67,113	60,372	49,032	235	204,150

Superphosphate Fertilizers:—The demand for superphosphate of lime having grown very heavy in Japan of late in consequence of the high price of silk yarn, rice and of oil-cakes, Japan produced in 1919 as much as 162 million *kan* valued at 35 million yen, though in 1920 it fell to 120 million *kan* owing to the economic depression. Scores of companies exist in this line, much expanded or newly created at the time of the boom, and these altogether can produce 220-230 million *kan*, the Dai-Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co. having a monthly capacity of 26,000 tons; Nippon Kagaku Siryo, 15,000 tons; Kanto Sanso, 8,000 tons; Tagi Seihi Co., 8,400 tons; Sumitomo Fertilizer, 4,300 tons; Rasa Island Fertilizer Co., 8,500 tons, etc. A part of phosphate lime is used as raw material for composite fertilizer, but the bulk, 152,000,000 *kan* in 1919 for instance, is used as it is. The quotation stood at ¥4.40—4.50 per 7.50 *kan* of 20% superphosphate fertilizer in January, 1920 to drop to ¥2.00 in August and further to ¥1.20 in December. The ban for export was raised in Nov. but this could not save the situation. Besides there were produced in 1919 sulphate of ammonia, 21,065,800 *kan* valued at ¥23,825,900, nitre of lime, 960,000 *kan* valued at ¥711,000, etc.

FISH OIL AND WHALE-OIL

Fish-oil (whale, herring and sardine) goes more to foreign market than consumed at home, where it is chiefly used for cooking. Refining art is still primitive in Japan, for whereas foreign refiners get 12 *sho* of superior oil out of 10 *kan* of whale meat, Japanese cannot get more than one half the quantity. The output is shown below :—

	Sardine oil		Herring oil		Whale oil		Others	Total
	1,000 *kan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kan*	¥1,000	¥1,000	¥1,000
1918 ..	802	625	814	710	819	1,139	640	3,114
1919 ..	1,042	1,008	1,473	1,855	273	404	737	4,004

GLASS AND GLASS WARES

The Japanese glass industry has recently made great progress as is shown by the fact that the output increased to ¥27,360,000 in 1917 and further ¥41,920,000 in 1918 and ¥64,360,000 in 1919 from about ¥7,000,000 in the pre-war years. As centre of the industry Osaka has the Temma Factory, the Asahi Co. at Amagasaki (both run by the Mitsubishi Firm), Ito Factory, etc. The Daimotsu Bottle Works at Amagasaki is an interesting innovation, being practically a foreign enter-

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prise, and devoted to making of bottles by machinery. Manufacture of plate-glass has of late made a marked progress, it being trebled from ¥5,560,468 in 1916 to ¥16,917,990 in 1919. The Asahi Glass Works was started for the purpose of manufacturing thick plate glass for railway cars, etc. Its annual capacity is 800,000 cases, against 600,000 as consumed at home. Then 100,000 cases of its manufactures find outlet abroad to South China, Australia, India and the South Seas. The Asahi and others manufacture ¥17,000,000 worth of sheet glass. The balance of trade in glass has been reversed and while the import has practically stopped. The export reached in 1920 about ¥23,000,000 including window glass ¥3,160,000, bottles ¥8,300,000, cups ¥3,600,000, beads ¥3,600,000 and looking-glass ¥2,132,000. The sheet glass business suffered comparatively little from the economic depression of 1920 and 1921 as its supply has almost exclusively been controlled by the Asahi Co.

BUTTONS

The output of buttons was ¥15,268,000 in 1919 of which shell buttons occupied 77 per cent. Buttons exported during the year reached ¥10,000,000, shell, and horn and bone buttons respectively representing ¥8,108,000 and ¥882,000. England, India, and the U. S. are principal customers. The manufacturing centre is Osaka which turns out 50 per cent.

MACHINE-CONSTRUCTION

In machine construction, Japan is hampered by serious drawbacks, viz. insufficient supply of iron, lack of skilled laborers and strong competition from manufacturers in Europe and Amcrica. What specially clogs the progress of our industry in this particular line is the fact that the demand is chiefly confined at home, and hence does not admit sufficient specialization of work, this necessarily hightening the cost considerably above that ruling in Europe and America. Nevertheless the outbreak of the European war that stopped the import of foreign productions, has given strong impetus to the "all Japan" movements to supply home demand, the total output increasing from about ¥100 millions in 1916 to ¥1,087,657,617 in 1919, roughly classified as follows (in ¥1,000):—Vessels ¥312,216; machinery 225,601 including dynamos (25,422), electric machinery (34,147), spinning and weaving machines (21,773); vehicles ¥63,496 including locos (22,812), cars (17,696), bicycles (12,548), automobiles (4,691); tools ¥73,566, including clocks and watches (4,608), electric lamps (12,521); metal ware ¥412,778 including rails, etc., (14,663), wires (74,648), plate (90,306), tubes (15,688), nails (8,102), needles (3,956), tin ware (13,744), etc.

Imports and Exports.—The imports increased (in ¥1,000) from ¥112,022 in 1918 to 164,000 in 1919 and 196,523 in 1920. Principal items consisted in 192) of nails, railway materials, wires, anchors, chains, etc., (47,010); watches and accessories (6,390); scientific instruments (7,881); rolling stocks, automobiles, etc. (24,671); boilers, locos, steam turbines, gas and oil engines, sewing machines, spinning and weaving machines, etc. (110,571). The exports, as instruments, organs, clocks, rickshaws, etc. decreased from ¥159 millions in 1918 to 80 and 88 millions respectively in 1919 and 1920.

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Machine Construction as it exists.—Apart from the Government arsenals and Government and private shipbuilding yards, machine shops now in Japan are generally devoted to turning out boilers, railway locos and carriages, machines, tools, cranes, electric dynamos and telephone apparatuses, weaving, printing, and sewing machines, etc.

Car and locomotive building is undertaken, besides the Government railway works, by the car-building Cos. at Osaka and Nagoya, and the Kawasaki Dockyard. Absolute cost of production is cheaper abroad, but the duty of ¥1.8 per ton on import of locos and expense of erection operates in favor of domestic production. The capacity of the native works has made a rapid expansion of late, the valuation of their manufactures being quadrupled from ¥4,502,463 in 1914 to ¥22,811,587 in 1919. In the same period the construction of cars at home advanced from ¥3,297,802 to 17,696,000. For spokes, bearing, poles, etc., we are dependent on foreign supply. The Kawasaki Dockyard, Nagoya Car-building Co., Gas-Denki Kogyo Co., Tokyo, etc. have started autocar-making, parts being imported. For boilers and engines there are the Karatsu, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard, Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe, Osaka and Niigata Iron Works, etc., these amounting in 1919 to ¥14,205,000 in value. Lathes as made by the Ikegai Iron Works, Rokuroku Shoten, Niigata Iron works, all in Tokyo, the Kubota Iron Works in Osaka, and Karatsu Iron Works at Karatsu stand comparison in quality with American make. For weaving machines the Kimoto Iron Works at Osaka, Matsuo and Sano Works at Tokyo, Toyoda Machine Works at Nagoya are noted, the output standing at about ¥21,773,427. Tokyo Military Arsenal also contemplates to start manufacture of spindles and is expected to produce 200,000 to 300,000, only it is doubtful whether it can devote its energy so much to such peaceful occupation. The Japan Steel Foundry was founded in 1907 at Muroran, Hokkaido, on joint account of the Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Co. and Armstrong & Vickers for making guns, etc. Then there are the Government Steel Foundry, the Toyo Iron Mfg. Co. both at Wakamatsu for rails, etc.

Side by side with the progress of electric enterprise in general, remarkable development has been witnessed of late in the manufacture of electric apparatuses, lamps and various appliances and accessories of all sorts. Factories increased in number from 26 in Aug. 1914 to 41 in Dec. 1918 with the corresponding advance in the paid-up capital, i.e. from ¥9,260,000 to 26,850,000, and in operatives from 5,258 to 13,486. Naturally dynamos and transformers constructed at home have grown much in power, the former from the level of several hundred horse power before the war to 10,000 and over at present, and the latter from several thousand volts to 30,000, or in some special cases, even to over 60,000 volts. The electric motors as now made are of 20,000 kilo volts ampère or upwards.

The estimated value of all these manufactures was septupled, from ¥8,500,000 in 1914 to 57,600,000 in 1918.

The home-made appliances and apparatuses have superseded the German, American and English makes in the domestic market and were even shipped abroad during the War. However, Japanese makes being comparatively high in price and inferior in quality, they are now placed at disadvantage to hold their position as against foreign manufactures not

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only in home markets but abroad. The slump of 1920 has given a hard blow to many factories, not a few of which ceasing to exist.

The profit realized by representative concerns is shown below:—

Cos.	Ratio to p. u. cap. % 1914 (1st half)	1918 (1st half)	1920 (2nd half)
Shibaura Seisakusho	9.4	139.6	79.6
Tokyo Denki..	34.5	33.8	23.9
Kawakita Denki	21.0	40.0	21.5
Yokohama Elec. Wire.. ..	17.5	40.5	27.0
Nippon Elect. Wire	7.5	60.5	22.3

Watches and Clocks.—Manufacturing of clocks, both standing and hanging, dates back to about 1887, and in 1919 clock works numbered 27, 22 of which being in Aichi Prefecture though mostly on insignificant scale. Watch making as at present carried on is represented by the Seikosha run by Messrs. K. Hattori & Co. in Tokyo, the product for 1919 being watches, 260,000; clocks, 626,000. About 2,200 employes are at work.

GAS INDUSTRY

The gradual encroachment of electricity upon gas industry, especially for lighting purposes, has begun to seriously affect the prosperity of this industry. There is also a marked advance of price of materials and wages, far in excess over the advanced rate of charges on consumers, so that the business barely pays. Moreover, being monopolistic it is under strict control of the supervising authorities, and any proposal as the Tokyo Gas Company did in June '19, to raise the rates creates loud agitation of demagogues and interested parties. Some provincial companies have even dissolved themselves under such circumstances. At present the by-products such as coaltar, cokes and hartshorn are more important, for it is for them that this industry owes its decent existence. The relative proportion of gas for different purposes is shown below:—

Year ended	No. of lamps	No. of heating installation	No. of motor installation	Motive power h.p.
Mar. 1917.. ..	1,542,802	971,971	1,818	16,134
,, 1918.. ..	1,556,742	938,245	1,693	13,945
,, 1919 . ..	1,305,918	1,040,968	1,471	13,627

In contrast to electric undertakings, which have the tendency to municipalization, gas business is generally left to private enterprises.

The situation of the industry is as follows:—

Year ended	No. of works	p.u. capital ¥1,000	Production 1,000 c. ft.	By-Products Coke English Ton	By-Products Coal-tar *koku*
Mar. 1917..	87	98,676	6,541,981	378,861	150,480
,, 1918..	72	109,269	7,918,603	445,380	160,620
,, 1919..	81	308,789	9,420,000	490,773	160,446

Coal gas is the principal production, followed by ascetylene gas, which, however, is still negligeable in amount. The invested sum of capital is distributed as follows:—

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Immovable 17%, plant 30%, pipes and tubes 53%.

The leading works of this industry are represented below (for the second half, 1920):—

	Capital p. u. *yen* 1,000	Receipts *yen* 1,000	Expenditure *yen* 1,000	Latest dividend
Tokyo Gas Co. ..	39,400	9,074	6,393	9.0%
Osaka ,, ,, ..	8,150	1,521	967	9.2%
Kyoto ,, ,, ..	3,200	799	583	9.0%
Kobe ,, ,, ..	4,750	1,279	858	12.0%
Nagoya ,, ,, ..	4,000	1,367	1,053	10.0%
Hokkaido ,, ..	1,920	265	220	5.0%

The business experienced serious difficulty in consequence of the high price of coal since 1914, and by 1919 over 20 cos. had been dissolved, while those surviving had to content themselves with a reduced dividend or none at all. In 1920 all the companies declared to raise the price by ¥1.00-0.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, according to districts.

ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

The volume of kilowatt in operation has increased several fold during the last few years, as below k. w. in 1000:—

Dec.	Supplying power		Railway		Both Combined		Isolated plant and Govt. works		Total	
	No.	k.w.	No.	k.w.	No.	k.w.	No.	k.w.	No.	k.w.
1917..	467	474,724	28	3,555	48	174,883	2,318	222,401	2,891	875,563
1918..	508	504,908	28	3,757	48	208,118	2,556	267,155	3,140	983,938
1919..	532	571,826	29	3,793	50	222,558	2,912	329,166	3,5031	,133,343
In 1919, the plants under construction were										
	139	628	13	10	—	82	265	329	417	1,050

Recent Development

The electric industry of Japan dates back to 1887 when the Tokyo Electric Light Co. installed a generating plant of 75 k.w. to supply electric light to the City. The progress made since then has been rapid, and it was especially so during the war time. Compared with the year 1907 the number of electric enterprises in 1918 shows an increase of 350 per cent. and the generating capacity seven fold. At first limited both in the scope of utilization and output, the opening up of water power resources and the steadily growing application of hydro-electric power for industrial purposes has completely changed the position of this particular agency in Japan as in Europe and America. To-day out of about 10,000 cities, towns and villages in Japan, some 70 per cent. are supplied with electrity in one form or another. The per capita consumption is estimated at 47 k. w. a year, while the capital invested totals about ¥700,000,000. In 1910 and next in 1918 the Dept. of Communications started investigations to carry out thorough researches as to the available sources of water-power supply. According to the estimate so far made by the experts the volume is about 8,500,000 h. p. including 3,300,000 under sanction. The relative position of steam and hydro electricity has been reversed of late as to importance, as may be seen from the following table (in k. w.):—

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	In operation		In preparation		Total		% increase in op'tion
	1907	1917	1907	1917	1907	1917	
Water power..	38,622	511,090	142,264	456,972	180,886	968,962	1,223
Steam power..	76,288	364,473	39,862	229,953	116,150	594,426	377
Total	114,910	875,563	182,126	686,925	297,036	1,562,488	661

Electric Lamps.—At the end of 1918 the lamps totalled 12,210,000 with 14,018,000 candle power. These figures give 118 lamps per 100 houses and 21.5 lamps with 264 candle-power per 100 of the whole population.

Electricity in Industries.—The use of electricity for industrial purposes has of late made wonderful expansion. At the end of 1918 dynamos totalled 104,084 including those installed at Govt. works and factories, 1,031,652 h.p., and these increased to 119,000 dynamos with 1,164,000 h.p. in 1919, the figures being almost double that in 1916 when they stood respectively at 54,064 and 625,286. They were classified in 1918 according to uses as follows:—

Dyeing 18,197 (169,049 h.p.); machine-making 19,944 (272,283 h.p.); chemical industry, 10,460 (204,509 h.p.); food and comestibles, 31,950 (87,916 h.p.); mining and refineries, 5,291 (197,866 h.p.); others 182,242 (100,029 h.p.).

Railways. (vide p. 367).

Capitalization.—The total capital invested in enterprises for the supply of electric light and power, tramway, etc., in operation or in preparation, amounted to ¥1,353,000,000, in April 1921, an increase of 360 per cent. over ten years ago. The investment per company has been increased, the average swelling from ¥717,000 in 1912 to ¥1,642,000 in April, 1921, chiefly due to the establishment of big hydro-electric concerns and amalgamation or expansion of smaller ones. During this period the total capital advanced from ¥37,522,000 for 521 cos to 1,353,067,000 for 824. Below are shown the figures at the end of 1918 for plants in active operation (in ¥1,800):—

	Nominal capt.	Capital p. u.	For plant etc.	Debentures & debts	Reserves
1918	788,506	646,514	737,687	133,387	39,161
Increase over 1917.	14%	12%	9%	16%	33%

SUGAR

The domestic consumption has increased apace of late, probably due to the growth of wealth, the figure swelling from 5,879,000 piculs in 1917 to 8,146,000 and 6,718,000 in 1919 and 1920 respectively. The statistics covering the last ten years, 1908 to 1917, show that in the latter 5 years the average rose 14% over that of the first 5 years. The per capita too advanced from 10.1 *kin* to 10.6. The corresponding figure jumped to 13.4 in 1918 and to 16.9 *kin* in 1918. Sugar field in Japan covered 30,808 *cho* in 1917, yielding 407,929,409 *kan* of cane, but it fell to 27,777 *cho* with 287,053,130 *kan* in 1919. Okinawa contributed over 60% of the whole production of cane, its share amounting to 188 million *kan* in 1919. The total output of sugar in Japan is estimated at 1,618,000 and 1,606,000 piculs respectively in 1919 and 1920 and experts forcast that the figure can be doubled if greater care is taken in cultivation. Hokkaido is

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regarded as a promising land of beet sugar, though the experiment made some 30 years ago ended in failure. It is expected that with proper attention and encouragement extended towards the industry in these and other localities, it will not be difficult to raise 100,000,000 *kin* in no distant date. The prospects of beet sugar cultivation in Korea, started a few years ago, must also be taken into consideration. The foreign shipment of the commodity was given out at ¥24,094,756 1919, to increase in 1920 to ¥50,003,892, the bulk going to China. On the other hand Japan imported, mostly from the Philippines and Dutch Indies, as much as ¥61,000,000 worth besides the Formosan sugar transferred to the homeland to the extent of ¥153 millions or 366 million *kin*.

Among the sugar refineries with up-to-date equipment the Dai-Nippon Seito Co. with factories in Tokyo, Osaka, and Dairi, and producing 40% of Japan's output heads the list. The Meiji Seito Co. (factories at Kawasaki and Tobata), Taiwan Seito (Kobe), Teikoku Seito Co. (Kobe), Niitaka Seito Co. (Osaka), may also be mentioned. These get to a greater or less extent the supply of raw material from Java at almost nominal duty of 20.4 *sen* per 100 *kin*, while a rebate of ¥3.10 is granted in view of the low conventional tariff on refined sugar. (As regards Formosan sugar, vide Chapter on Formosa).

Statistics on Japanese Sugar

(in 1,000 piculs)

	Supply			Demand				
	Product in Japan	Product in Formosa	×Total incl. imports	Consumed in Japan	Consumed in Formosa	Export from Jap. & From.	×Total incl. others	Surplus
1917	2,140	7,635	11,033	5,879	430	3,656	10,448	645
1918	1,398	5,704	10,991	7,375	309	2,486	10,754	238
1919	1,618	4,863	11,774	8,146	465	1,501	10,549	1,226
1920	1,606	3,756	8,726	6,718	273	1,739	9,068	△342

N.B.—△shows deficit.
×includes small amount of exports to Chosen and imports to Formosa.

The Situation.—The universal depression of the world's sugar market in 1920 severely affected our industry in this line and heavily cut into the profit of all companies. Thus the 7 representative concerns, the Dai-Nippon, Taiwan, Teikoku, Meiji, Yensui, Niitaka, and Hokkaido, saw their profit reduced to $\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{2}$ in the first half of 1921 below the previous term when the Niitaka realized even as much as 200% profit. The general slump had forced down by July, 1920 the quotation below one half the maximum in January as regards refined sugar. It is hoped that the reduced production in 1920 will more or less revive the market in the course of 1921.

FLOUR MILLING

Japan started machine flour milling in 1878 but it was only after the Russo-Japanese War that this industry on a modern system acquired importance. Of the machine flour mills there are the Nippon Seifun Co.,

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Nisshin Seifun, Toa Seifun, etc. these three suppying about 80% of Japan's machine-mill capacity which is estimated at 21,645 barrels a day or 25,974,000 packages per annum. Formerly Japan used to import something like ¥10 millions but the arrival dwindled to ¥1,287,000 in 1918, then to increase to ¥3,353,000, the tariffs being temporarily withdrawn in consideration of the food-problem in 1918. In Nov. 1920 the tariff of ¥1.80 per 100 *kin* of flour against 0.77 for wheat was resumed. On the other hand the home-made flour has begun to find outlet abroad in increasing volume. The shipment to India, Philippines, New Zealand and even as far as England and France during 1918 amounted to 94,000,000 *kin* valued at ¥11,765,500, but in 1920 in fell to only ¥360,000.

The supply of wheat at home is not enough to meet the demand of the mills, the annual output of wheat in Japan lying between 4 and 5 million *koku* of which something like 1,500,000 or 2,000,000, are used for soy brewing. The deficit must be made good with foreign wheat. Official statistics are as follows:—

	Milling Capacity		Machine-capacity	Annual output
	No. Mills	Cap. p. u. (¥1,000)	(barrels)	(1,000 packages)
1919..	18	5,823	8,525	10,230
1920..	48	17,177	21,645	25,974

REAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND (1,000 packages)

	Mills	Ratio	Machine mills	Ratio	Imp.	Ratio	Consumption	Ratio per head
1914 ..	4,577	267	11,953	701	545	32	17,076	0.309
1918 ..	3,010	149	16,989	841	196	10	20,195	0.350
1920 ..	4,646	220	15,580	771	198	9	20,424	0.368

PEPPERMINT

Peppermint has its centre of production in Hokkaido where the plantation covers some 9,000 *cho*. The sudden reduction in production in 1918 was due to the encroachment of rice and other crops of higher price. The output in Hokkaido and the Sambi district, including Bizen, Bingo and Bitchu, fell from 600,000 *kin* to 180,000, and from 150,000 to 80,000 respectively. The amount of peppermint produced and exported is as follows, in ¥1,000:—

	Crude	Menthol	Crystal oil	Exports
1918..	1,335	2,784	740	2,094
1919..	2,508	3,762	1,522	2,777
1920..	—	—	—.	5,800

RUBBER MANUFACTURE

The manufacture of rubber goods is one of the new industries established quite recently as a result of the protective tariff. The first rubber works was built in 1886. Anyway there are now no less than 30 Japanese firms devoted to turning out tyres, tubes, pipes etc. valued at ¥32,432-300 in 1919. The principal concerns are the Tokyo, Yokohama, Meiji, Tokyo, Mitazuchi and Nippon Rubber Cos. Besides, there are several that have been launched by foreigners. Disappearance of German rubber goods from the market has created a large demand for the Japanese make in China, South Seas and even in Russia, the export amounting to ¥4,506-937 for tyres only in 1918 to increase to 8,018,000 in 1920.

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Japanese Rubber Plantation in Malay.—Japanese rubber plantation in Malay Peninsula has made a marked progress. The vested interest reached ¥35,000,000 for 239 plantations covering over 35,000 acres in 1921, where about 1,000 Japanese and 11,000 native coolies are at work. The output for 1919 is estimated at 4 million pounds or more. The world slump in 1920 occasioned by overproduction in America and abundance of idle stock everywhere forced down the price to 28 cents a pound in Dec. 1920 or below the cost of production. In the circumstances the Japanese producers decided to restrict their production by 25% and lowered wages at the same time. What was noteworthy the Bank of Taiwan advanced ¥30 mil. to the producers. In the first half of 1921 the market somewhat reviving they could realize some profit.

VEGETABLE WAX

Many producers of vegetable wax in this country were driven to cutting down large trees, as the industry did not cover its working expenses. The industry has revived of late.

	Production ¥1,000		Exports ¥1,000
	Crude	Refined	
1918	4,033	3,968	3,109
1919	4,345	2,173	

VEGETABLE OILS

Vegetable oils include oil taken from rape-seed, sesame, yemola, cotton seed, linseed, camelia and other seeds of plants. The output is as follows (in ¥1,000).

	Rape seed	Sesame	Yemola	Cotton seed	Total incl. others
1918.. ..	14,798	1,786	2,123	1,248	54,102
1919.. ..	18,457	2,081	2,256	1,897	61,540

DYE-STUFFS

Principal Dyestuffs Consumed in 1919 (1,000)

Kind	Consumed		Of which imported
	Qua. *kin*	Val. *yen*	*kin*
Vegetable indigo	1,200	12,000	200
Artificial indigo	5,700	20,000	2,000
Aniline salt	1,120	1,230	120
Logwood extract	3,000	2,250	3,000
Total	11,000	35,480	5,320

The balance between the amount consumed and imported may be understood as of domestic production.

The Latest Situation.—Under Government encouragement many companies and private establishments either old and new, such as the Japan Dyestuff Co., Csaka Chemie Co., Mitsui Mining Co., etc., were created soon after the outbreak of the War and began to produce dyestuffs either exclusively or as subsidiary work. By 1918 they were in position to export Japan-made dyes, especially sulphuric black, methyl violet, congo red, etc., mostly to China. Meanwhile foreign dyes reappeared on the market, about ¥20,000,000 both in 1918 and 1919.

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The arrival rose to ¥34,441,700 in 1920 including natural indigo ¥7,869,783, artifical indigo ¥2,382,197, logwood extract ¥1,070,517, aniline dyes 14,895,934, lacquer ¥3,068,853, etc. The financial panic of 1920 and sudden decline of weaving industries almost strangled the infant dyestuff industry. The prospect is even darker, for there are the German indemnity dyes which arrived to the extent of 488,793 kilograms up to May 11, 1921; other foreign dyes are also coming in, as is referred to above, chiefly from the U. S. A. in view of the tariffs that were raised in 1920 to protect the industry from extinction. Of the imported stuffs coal-tar dyes of all descriptions alone amounted to ¥15,443,034 in 1920, the U. S. articles ¥10,252,353 from America and ¥588,664 from Germany. In these circumstances prudence bid the authorities to store up the bulk of indemnity dyes in the Kobe Customs Warehouse. At the same time the amalgamation of dyestuff mfg companies is recommended by the Government.

STRAW, CHIP AND HEMP BRAIDS

The use of straw braids for the manufacture of toys and other articles has been known from ancient times in the neighbourhood of Tokyo, but it was in the early days of Meiji epoch that, at the suggestion of some foreigners, the hat-manufacturing business with straw began to be undertaken at Omori, near Tokyo. Soon the industry spread to various parts of the country, especially to Okayama and Kagawa, which are now the principal centres of the industry, the two places supplying the bulk of the goods.

The manufacture of chip braid was first introduced into Japan in Omori and other places near Tokyo which had lost the business of straw braid. The business acquired an added impetus with the discovery that the wood of the populus tremula is best suited for this kind of braid, the trees growing abundantly near Tokyo and Kanagawa. The centre of the industry has lately removed to Yamaguchi, Okayama, Kagawa Prefectures, etc., the first named producing 40% of the total value in 1918.

Hemp braid industry was first started in Yokohama after the Russo-Japanese war, and in point of value hemp braid now occupies a good position on the list of principal exports, consisting of raw silk, yarns, waste silk, etc. The rapid development of the industry was due to the fact that the price was cheaper than the hemp-braid turned out in Italy, Switzerland and other countries.

Productions are as follows (¥1,000) :—

	Straw	Chip	Straw & Chip mix'd	Hemp	Total
1917	3,625	773	3	12,182	16,585
1918	5,804	577	15	9,992	16,388
1919	12,464	680	11	5,480	18,636

Exports made a marked progress lately as shown below (¥1,000).

	Straw	Chip	Mixed	Others		Straw	Chip	Hemp	Others
1917 ..	4,242	1,065	12,837	26	1919 ..	11,496	1,525	6,992	—
1918 ..	3,799	468	7,718	2	1920 ..	14,686	1,463	5,732	80

MAT AND MATTING

The fancy matting was first manufactured by a native of Bitchiu province, Okayama-ken, in 1878 for exporting purpose, but it was not

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until 3 years later that the export began to attract any public attention. It was especially after 1886 when loom for mat-weaving was invented, and with patterns shown equally on both sides, that a real progress began in export busines. Formerly the Japanese matting was on free list in U.S.A., the greatest consumers of our mats, but the imposition of heavy tariff in 1897 nearly put an end to the trade. By dint of various devices for minimizing cost, the volume even increased, and in 1901 it reached the record figure, thus far, of *yen* 5,000,000. After which the volume has somewhat fallen, owing to the tariff and encroachment of Chinese mats. One grave drawback in this industry is the tedious labor required in preparing the warp which consists of rushes interlaced with yarns.

The weaving of fancy matting is generally the by-work of farmers. Even in Okayama prefecture that boasts the greater half of the total output, there are only a few factories doing business on any large scale. For coloring the rushes natural dyes alone were formerly used, but now artificial dyes are common and the printing of design began to prevail from about 1901. Printed mats now constitute about one-tenth of the whole production. Nearly two-thirds of the output come from Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Kagawa, and Ishikawa prefectures. Until several years ago Oita prefecture supplied a good deal, but its mats have been displaced in foreign market by Chinese mats which are similar in quality and general appearance and much cheaper.

Conditioning.—The Government Mat Conditioning House exists in Kobe to enforce inspection on mats intended for export. The inspection is carried out on weight, texture, raw material used, edging, dyeing, figures and measurement.

	Production (¥1,000)			Exports (¥1,000)	
	Mats for floor	Fancy mattings	Ordinary mattings	Fancy mattings	Mats for floor
1917	8,849	2,420	2,485	2,179	356
1918	11,277	4,760	3,235	2,906	502
1919	19,950	7,154	4,508	3,805	558

HIDES, LEATHERS AND FURS

Comparative inactivity of stock-farming in Japan from former times makes it impossible for the country to be self-dependent in the supply of hides and leathers, especially in view of the growing demand for leather goods. Imports from Australia, U.S.A., China, etc. make up the deficit, exclusive of that from Korea. The advance of tariff in 1911 from ¥5.60 per 100 *kin* to ¥15,20 and the removal of 5% ad valorem duty from cowhides has given a great stimulus to the leather industry. The creation of the Meiji Leather Mfg. Co. (cap. ¥2,000,000 p. u.) in 1912 was a result. Besides this there are at present the Nippon (est. '07, cap. ¥5,125-000 p. u.), Toyo, Taisho, etc. Leather wares in the shape of trunks, bags, boxes, etc. are in greater part consumed at home. The "white" leather produced at Himeji has improved through the Russian war prisoners in 1904-5 and is shipped abroad as material for making suspenders, corsets, etc. The chrome leather for export is manufactured by the Sanyo Leather Co., Mr. Seishichi Nakanishi and Mr. Matsujiro Nakai (both in Osaka), that for soles by the Nippon and Meiji Leather Cos. while the silver black is a speciality of the Taiho Co., and Ino Co., Osaka. Leather articles for

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military use, such as shoes, saddles, etc. are manufactured in the two factories attached to the War Office. The figures showing cow and horse hides far surpass the number of cows and horses slaughtered, the raw hides imported from China, Korea, and India being included. Tokyo-fu is the centre of this industry occupying 51% of the output for 1918. The recent development is shown below :—

	Of cows and calves ¥1,000	Of horses ¥1,000	Others ¥1,000	Total ¥1,000	Export ¥1,000
1917	25,186	952	956	27,095	3,890
1918	31,169	1,862	1,681	34,713	4,460
1919	24,505	2,142	1,802	28,449	3,246

The raw hides imported during 1919 stood at 20,930,357 pounds showing a decrease of 591,100 pounds below the previous year. Leather exported is put at 13,502,100 pounds, this also declining by about 42%.

HOSIERY

The principal centre of this industry is Osaka where about ¥40 millions worth of goods are turned out, or about 66 per cent. of the total in Japan. There are three large companies in Osaka, i.e. Japan Hosiery, Marumatsu & Co. and the Japan Spinning and Weaving Co., besides individual factories among which the Ishii Hosiery Factory is noted. The productions are as follows (in ¥1,000) :—

	Shirts and drawers	Stockings and socks	Gloves	Total incl. others
1917	23,919	6,142	5,501	51,209
1918	28,894	7,232	9,063	68,590
1919	46,993	11,314	7,941	94,185

Export rapidly increased from ¥32 millions in value in 1918 to 39 and 36 millions respectively in 1919 and 1920. India took in 1920 ¥11,920,000, the Philippines 3,199,950, Great Britain 3,975,279, Africa 5,321,214, South America and Australia 2 millions each, and China 2,176,590. The quantity, however, dropped from 9,646,000 doz. to 7,864,000 and 6,173,000 in the corresponding periods. Especially is this fall noteworthy in the China trade owing to the development lately of knitting industry there encouraged by the anti-Japanese sentiments. It declined from 1,294,701 doz. in 1918 to 504,149 doz. in 1920. The Japanese goods formerly occupied 97% of China's total imports in knitted goods but the prospect of this line is decidedly glooming as regards the Chinese market.

CANNED ARTICLES

Japan's canning industry especially that of fish is now becoming a paying business. As some efforts are being made toward an extension of the market to the South Seas, it is believed the figures will be doubled or trebled soon. Tinned crabs come from Hokkaido and the Kuriles.

PRODUCTION (¥1,000)

	Beef	Fish and shellfish	Fruit	Total incl. others
1917	1,432	5,362	688	10,695
1918	2,131	6,645	606	12,618
1919	3,273	8,002	1,373	16,536

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Condensed Milk

This industry has made a marked progress of late, chiefly due to the stoppage of imports caused by the war and special protection given by the Govt. An import duty of ¥5.50 per 100 *kin* is imposed upon foreign manufactures while the home product is exempted from income tax for three years from the inauguration of the work, besides receiving back the sugar consumption tax paid. The output for 1919 is estimated at 1,200,000 cases (each containing 4 dozen tins) valued at ¥6 millions which is about the requirement at home. In addition there is about ¥1 million worth of foreign milk imported. The excess of supply is at present check.d by the shipping of more or les quantity to China and the South Seas and also to the consumption of a large quantity by confectioneries. The possible foreign competition and over production darken the future. (Vide also J. Y. B. 1919-20 Edition).

ISINGLASS

Japanese isinglass (*kanten*) has been exported to Europe and America of late years as a product peculiar to Japan, the article being used there chiefly for making jam. The *kanten* forms an important export item (see Trade Returns, Chap. Foreign Trade). The production is as follows:—

Year ended March	Quantity 1,000 *kan*	Value ¥1,000	Year ended March	Quantity 1,000 *kan*	Value ¥1,000
1917	348	2,007	1919	449	3,470
1918	368	2,364	1920	351	3,289

UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas maintain a steady demand abroad, where in 1918 *yen* 3,778,330 was shipped to be increased to 4,333,253 in 1919, again to relapse to ¥3,549,081 in 1920. The bulk of cotton umbrellas goes to China. The output is estimated at about *yen* 6,000,000, of which Osaka supplies about one half. The only weaving shop for producing silk stuff for umbrellas is in Tokyo. Sticks and handles used for umbrella-making went abroad by about ¥1,594,509 worth in 1920.

TOYS

Toy manufacture in Japan is passing from household to factory industry. Its centres are Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Aichi. Each has some specialty; Tokyo produces mainly celluloid, tin and rubber toys with some quantities of wooden and cloth toys. Osaka is noted chiefly for cloth toys, paper novelties and celluloid, Kyoto for its exquisite porcelain toys and earthenware, etc. In the making of dolls Kyoto stands first in art, Tokyo and Osaka coming next. The price ranges between 30 *sen* and 30 *yen*, average good dolls selling for ¥3-4 a dozen, while fancy dolls are often quoted at ¥15–30 a piece. In celluloid toys the Nagamine Co. and the Royal Co. Tokyo, and Koyama Co., Osaka are among the best. Great ingenuity is displayed both in the designing and workmanship of porcelain dolls. In wooden toys, inlaid wood and other artistic objects Hakone, the famous summer resort near Tokyo, has long been noted for excellent workmanship, but these articles now come from various other districts with increased demand both at home and abroad.

Exports chiefly consist of porcelain and celluloid toys as well as cotton and paper novelties for Christmas and Easter seasons. The demand

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for leather and inlaid wood works has been on an increase, mostly finding market in England, India, U.S.A., Australia, China and Canada. The bulk of tin toys goes to China India and Siberia. There are also bamboo wares shipped abroad. Exports in 1920 are classified according to materia's as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Celluloid	Porcelain	Rubber	Wood	Paper	Cotton	Tin	Total incl. others
5,236	3,137	2,575	2,401	1,744	1,714	1,401	21,189

DESTINATIONS (in ¥1,000)

	U.S.A.	India	Great Britain	Canada	S. America	China
1919	1,622	1,068	239	412	1,342	1,059
1920	10,813	1,484	2,390	1,092	1,335	387

BRUSHES

Hair-brushes, finger-brushes and tooth-brushes are produced principal'y in Osaka and vicinity. Of the total output in 1919, 10,990,000 dozens valued at ¥9,390,000 (an increase of 60% over the preceding year), ¥7,430,000 represent those palces. Export amounted to 10,299,000 in 1919 mostly to U.S.A. and Great Britain to decrease to ¥9,000,000 in 1920 due to the congestion of speculative purchases in foreign markets and also to the embargo on Japanese shaving brushes in England, Australia and India since then. Raw materials with exception of some kinds of woods used for inferior sockets, come from abroad, bristles from China and Europe, bones for sockets from America and Australia, and hard wood from Siam. For tooth-brushes, foreign raw materials alone are used. The Royal Brush Co. (foreign enterprise), Sakabe Co., Kyoto Industrial Co., and Osaka Brush Co., all at Nishinari-gun, Osaka, are leading brush factories.

MUNITION-MAKING

The policy traditionally pursued by our Government to reserve the business as the monopoly of its two military Arsena's at Tokyo and Osaka has been partially broken down by the exigencies of the European War, and munition-making has begun somewhat to wear the respect of a regular industry.

Inquiries made recently as to the working capacity of the existing factories qualified to take part in the multitudinous work of munition-making, show that these factories total about 1,260 employing roughly 100,000 operatives. The latest addition was the creation in July '16 of Nippon Heiki Kaisha, chiefly explosives. The Japan Steel Works established in 1911 at Muroran shares with the Naval Arsenal at Kure the distinction of being the only one in the Far East for casting large calibre ordnance and shells. Trial orders for machine guns have been given to the Osaka Kosakusho, Kisha (Train) Co., Ajikawa Iron Works, Yasuda Iron Works, etc. The Tokyo Gas & Electric Industry Co. is manufacturing powder, revolvers, aeroplanes, motorcars, etc.; the Sampin Shokai, one of the largest chemists and druggists of Osaka, has been commissioned to cast bullets since 1920.

The Kobe Kawasaki Yard has started aeroplane works near the Military Aerodrome at Kagamigahara, and this work is also undertaken by the Mitsubishi Nainenki Seisakusho in Nagoya.

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CHAPTER XXXII

FINANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Baron Sakatani

In reviewing the history of our national finance since the Imperial Government was rehabilitated about half a century ago, it may be convenient to subdivide the period into seven stages, as explained below.

Financial Unification.—From 1868 to 1871, when the feudatories, now subject to the Imperial Government instead of to the Tokugawa Shogunate, were displaced by so many prefectures, the attention of the Government was directed toward centralizing the control of finance in its own hands. This involved thorough reform and unification of the currency and the taxation system which differed more or less according to districts. The taxes and imposts that had existed numbered no less than two thousand or more, and these were superseded by a simpler and uniform system of taxation. It was chiefly by the late Marquis Inouye that all this difficult task was accomplished.

Financial Crisis.—The decade from 1872 to 1881 was a period of financial crisis, when the Government found its expenditure outrunning the revenue and the latter not yet acquiring any stability. Various measures calculated to remedy the matter were devised, such as the publication of budgets and settled accounts, the establishment of the Board of Audit, the unification of the mode of handling money coming into the national coffers, the reform of the taxation system, and so forth. The time, too, proved adverse for financial adjustment. The samurai class who had been deprived of their hereditary pensions and the conservative section of the people who were still hankering after the "good old days" filled the country with loud cries of discontent, these culminating at last in civil troubles such as the uprisings at Saga, Kumamoto, Akizuki, and the gravest of all, the rebellion in Satsuma, not to speak of the expedition to Formosa and the complications with Korea and China. These occasioned enormous disbursements and compelled the impoverished Treasury to resort to the extraordinary expedient of issuing inconvertible money. By 1878 the notes had fallen considerably below par and plunged both trade and industries into state of unusual depression. During the greater part of this momentous period the Treasury was directed by the late Premier, Marquis Okuma.

Financial Adjustments.—Happily a favorable turn of affairs soon began to set in and during the period from 1881 to the inauguration of the Imperial Diet our national finance steadily recovered its normal condition, due mainly to the strenuous efforts of the present Marquis Matsukata. He first succeeded in restoring the depreciated currency to

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par and established the convertible system on a sound basis. The central bank (Nippon Ginko) was created, the National Bank Regulations revised, while the loans were adjusted and the fiscal system rearranged. Moreover the taxes were completely remodelled on the approved principle of the science of finance. For the first time since the re-establishment of the Imperial Government the national finance was placed on a firm basis.

The Period of Repose.—With the opening of the Imperial Diet in 1890 the national finance entered a new era as to control. The estimates and settled accounts were now placed under the supervision of the Diet, so that in reviewing the progress of our financial affairs it is no longer possible to divide it conveniently into periods each associated with one or other prominent financier. Be that as it may, the Diet of the time directed its attention toward lowering the Land tax as the most urgent financial question, and reduced the estimates in order to find ways and means. The curtailment of the expenditure resulted in a large surplus in the central coffer, a remarkable financial phenomenon in those days.

Financial Expansion.—The expansion tendency that soon set in should be treated for convenience' sake under two heads, namely, the expansion after the War of 1894-5 and that after the War of 1904-5.

The Japan-China War.—Financially the direct result of this war was the issue of an enormous war loan, the increase of taxes and the raising of various loans to meet the large outlays involved in the post-bellum undertakings pertaining to industries, national defence and so forth. What is noteworthy in this respect is that the Diet that had previously committed itself to the negative policy of curtailment and contraction was now disposed to adopt the contrary course of expansion. It approved measures that added much to the outlays of the Government. The result was the expenditure of the State soon swelled to three times what it was before the war. Another thing immediately connected with the war was the receipt from China of the indemnity of T. 200,000,000 which was used for introducing the system of gold monometallism. It was a measure of greatest moment and enabled Japan for the first time to take part in the economic affairs of the world. The success of Japanese arms was also shown in another important way, and that was the revision of the Treaties in 1899 with the recovery of tariff autonomy.

The Boxer Trouble and the Russo-Japanese War.—The Boxer trouble in 1900 was followed by another addition of taxes, while the war, besides occasioning heavy emergency taxes, was fraught with grave consequence to the finance of the country. The Portsmouth Treaty denied an indemnity to Japan, and the war expenses amounting to about ¥2,000 millions were thrown on the shoulders of our tax-payers. The result was the national debt increased by as much as ¥1,500 millions.

Though materially the two affairs cost Japan very dear, they have at the same time served as means of elevating the status of the country in the estimation of the world. The distinguished part Japan played in the Boxer trouble led to the formation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, while the war with Russia enabled our country to annex Korea and thereby to remove the cause that had repeatedly disturbed the peace in this quarter of the globe. It also obtained for Japan an enlarged field

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of activity. Nor was the war entirely devoid of good financially, seeing that the foreign loans raised with success in connection with it opened the way to the introduction of foreign capital.

Financial Adjustment.—The attention of both the Government and people was concentrated subsequent to the war on the question of how to meet the heavy obligation incurred in the form of war debts of ¥1,500 millons, how to adjust the additional taxes amounting to ¥150 millions, and how to meet the increasing expenses incidental to the contemplated expansion of the armament and other necessary undertakings. Especially was the question of increased Army Division proved a very delicate affair-ed to handle. The Army shows a threefold increase compared with what it was before war with China, but this was thought insufficient and the proposal to add to it two more Divisions was long a problem to be solved. The proposal was an insuperable one and has disturbed the smooth working of the Administration, having frequently brought about collision between the Ministry of the time and the Diet. At the same time the fact that the expenditure was more than doubled since the war continued to demand the serious attention of both the Government and Diet. What measure should be devised to check this expansive tendency, and how, within the limit justified by the circumstances, to adjust the taxation system in order to lighten the burden of the tax-payers, and also how to re-arrange the administrative organization with a view to curtailing the expenditure were all questions that were taxing their ingenuity. The redemption of debts on a larger scale than before was another important matter that demanded the satisfactory solution of the authorities. In short, the Government was now bent on following the policy of contraction.

The European War.—These contemplated measures received a temporary check with the outbreak of the terrible catastrophe. Contrary to what was apprehended at first the War has accidentally proved, owing chiefly to the remote position of the country from the seat of war, to benefit Japan so far as regard foreign trade, due to expansion of exports and decline of imports. For the first time in her financial history Japan has been able to extend financial support to foreign countries, i.e. the Allies, besides making material help to China, the total of the two accounts being estimated to come to about ¥1,400,000,000.

BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1921-22

Revenue	(in ¥1,000)	Increase over 1920-'21
Ordinary	1,237,079	224,465
Extraordinary	325,462	2,721
Total	1,562,542	227,187
Expenditure		
Ordinary	902,940	177,783
Extraordinary...	659,601	49,404
Total	1,562,542	227,187

As is shown above the increase of Revenue is due to the expansion of Ordinary Revenue, only ¥2,721 falling to the share of Extraordinary Revenue. Among the items of Ordinary revenue, the revised taxation laws are estimated to largely increase the income from this source, ¥751,000,000, in round figures, being an increase of ¥137,000,000 over 1920-'21, chief items being as shown below.

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	Estimated yield	Increase
Stamp duties	90,000,000	24,000,000
Gove. enterprises and prop. ..	330,000,000	41,000,000
Mis. revenues	21,000,000	14,000,000

For the increased expenditure as above the expanded national defense program is responsible, Army demanding ¥263,000,000, both ordinary and extraordinary expenses, and Navy ¥498,000,000, making the total of ¥761,000,000, i. e. about 50 % of the total national expenditures

Special Military Expenditure 1914–1921

The special military account created in September 1914, is to be closed at the end of the 1920-'21 fiscal year when the Siberian Expedition will, it is believed, be recalled. Spread over the three successive Cabinets formed during that time the total reaches as much as ¥843,000,000, the Okuma Cabinet for ¥100 millions, the Terauchi Cabinet for ¥159 millions, and the present Cabinet for ¥584 millions, distributed as follows as to year, (in ¥1,000):—

1914-15	76,000	1918-19	231,000
1915-16	18,000	1919-20	157,000
1916-17	21,000	1920-21	198,000
1917-18	40,000	1921-22	101,000
		Total	843,000

Of the above total, ¥681 millions has been defrayed up to 1920-21. For the balanced of ¥160 millions left uncovered the Government plans to issue special military bonds in the course of the current fiscal year. Then the special military expenditures to be allotted to Tsingtao, the South Seas, Vladivostok, etc., will in future be distributed among the general account of the various Departments concerned as extraordinary items.

Budget for the Year 1921–22 (In ¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Taxes, excises, etc.	751,465
Land	73,985
Income	268,099
Business	48,671
Succession	5,031
Transit	9,212
Mining	8,278
Convertible notes	1,624
Sake	171,238
Soy	5,875
Sugar	41,886
Textile fabrics	33,261
Petroleum	973
Patent medicine	281
Bourse	12,423
Customs	69,872
Tonnage	755

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Continued	
Ordinary	
Stamp receipts	69,873
Government undertakings and property	330,828
Post, telegraph and telephone service	187,177
Forestry	32,057
Dividends (South Man'ria R'ly)	5,960
Prisoners' receipts	3,139
Rent of Government property	459
Printing Office	1,124
Monopoly Office	93,982
Tokyo Military Arsenal	1
Osaka Military Arsenal	1
Senju Woolen Factory	3
Iron Foundry	3,501
Others	3,423
Miscellaneous revenues	21,260
Transferred from Special Account of Deposits	43,501
Total, ordinary revenue	1,237,219
Extraodinary	
Sale of state property	7,362
Miscellaneous	39,719
Proceeds from issue of loans	——
Forestry fund transferred	——
War Profit tax	——
Other receipts	30,881
Total extraordinary revenue	325,324
Grand total	1,562,543

EXPENDITURES (In ¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Civil List	4,500
Foreign Affairs Department	18,488
Home Affairs Department	44,861
Finance Department	223,146
War Department	183,291
Navy Department	144,811
Justice Deparment	27,242
Education Department	33,938
Agriculture and Commerce Department	19,378
Communication Department	207,285
Total, ordinary expenditure	902,941
Extraodinary	
Foreign Affairs Department	3,131
Home Affairs Department	76,426
Finance Department	35,272
War Department	79,854
Navy Department	353,826
Justice Department	2,426
Education Department	20,673

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continued	
Extraordinary	
Agriculture and Commerce Department	3,1304
Communication Department	56,690
Total, extraordinary expenditure	659,602
Grand total	1,562,543

Growth of National Expenses

The rapid increases of State expenditure (General Account) may be shown as to main division in the following quinquennial returns (in ¥1,000):—

Year ended March	Administration	Defence	Debts	Total
1903	125,383	85,768	78,064	298,226
1908	227,586	198,316	176,498	602,400
1913	250,993	100,610	142,992	593,596
1917 (Est.) ..	284,432	196,557	121,273	602,262
1920 (,,) ..	559,232	394,386	110,571	1,064,190

CONTINUING EXPENDITURES

Extroadinary expenditures exist in greater part in the shape of continuing expenditures, some of which extending over 20 years. These disbursements as they existed at the end of March, 1921 are as follows:—

Account	Total amount	Disbursed by 1919-20 year	Allotment for 1920-21 year	Remaining
Ordinary ..	¥3,964,512,678	1,270,257,431	441,446,837	2,252,808,410
Special ..	2,438,779,130	845,126,140	214,237,341	1,379,415,649

Ordinary Account		Special Account	
Riparian work	¥165,461,515	Chosen Govt. ..	¥139,727,772
War Office	227,035,563	Govt. Railways ..	651,042,797
Naval Office	679,624,717	Formosan Govt. ..	49,763,667

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The Special Account as distinct from the General Account nominally makes enormous figures both in revenue and in expenditure, but as many of the items are repetitions of either the General Account or the Special Account items, the actual figures are far less. The Special Account items number about 80 of which the following are principal ones in the Budget for the year 1921-22 (in ¥1,000):—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Kwantung Government-General	15,948	15,948
Korean Government-General	156,942	156,942
Formosan Government-General	114,752	114,752
Saghalien Administration Office	13,954	13,954
Government Railway Capital Account	496,562	404,262

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

The amount in possession of the Deposit Department of the Treasury in the year 1919-20 was as follows, in unit of ¥1,000:—

	Bro't over	Received	Paid	Balanced
Postal deposits	613,845	363,410	228,024	748,731
Ordinary deposits ..	64,559	129,162	95,168	98,552
In custody	14,011	39,880	31,018	22,873
Total..	691,915	532,451	1,224,366	354,210

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET

The Supplementary Budget for 1920-21 as passed in the extraordinary session is the largest of all such financial measures ever adopted by the Diet. The total amount asked for new enterprises reaches ¥473,353,000, against which the revenues in sight amount to ¥264,385,000. The balance ¥209,407,000 is to be met out of the revenue excess over the estimate in the working budget afore-mentioned. Thus the total budget for the year, including the working budget and the additional budget as passed, comes up to ¥1,319,297,000, which is ¥225,000,000 larger over the last year's appropriations.

STATE MONOPOLIES AND UNDERTAKINGS

From consideration of administrative expedient, or of furnishing model of new industry, or both combined, Government is running no small number of undertakings. The list made a sudden increase after the Japan-China war for the purpose of raising the revenue. The Steel foundry that was established in 1895-7 was not created from financial motive but from that of enabling Japan self-dependent as to supply of steel. The Tobacco monopoly put into force from January, 1898, was the first undertaking actuated from revenue consideration. In the same year Camphor monopoly was adopted, primarily for protecting the industry in Formosa. After the Russo-Japanese war the first revenue undertaking adopted was the expansion of the tobacco monopoly law, making the monopoly complete as to cover the manufacture, first of cigarettes and cigar from July 1908, and next of cut tobacco from April the following year. The Salt monopoly was put into practice from June, 1905. These monopolies of tobacco, salt and camphor are under the control of a Bureau of the Treasury. The purchase or nationalization of 17 principal private railways between July, 1906 and October, 1907, was an event of far-reaching consequence financially.

The retail price of tobacco was raised about 20 % in 1918 and '19. The following figures show the amount of production and value in Japan proper of the three monopoly articles:—

Tobacco Leaf

	Area of plantation	New leaf		Old leaf		Total	
	cho	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000
1916-17 ..	28,868	12,430	13,247	333	199	12,764	13,447
1917-18 ..	26,656	10,492	12,647	280	179	10,772	12,826
1918-19 ..	24,439	9,282	18,831	399	284	9,681	19,1115

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	cho	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000
1919-20 ..	30,879	13,420	41,645	238	367	13,658	42,013

Foreign tobacco bought or sold makes this record in ¥ 1000 ;—

	Foreign leaf tobacco bought 1916-7	1917-8	1918-9
American	¥ 241	1,520	2,139
Turkish	,, 38	60	176
Manila	,, 41	30	278
Havana	, 2	2	15
Others	—	5	300
Total	,, 323	1,618	3,009
	Foreign manufactured tobacco bought		
Cigarettes	¥ 89	150	246
Cigars	,, 44	38	78
Cut	,, 15	19	28

N.B. A little over two thousand *Yen* worth of chewing tobacco was bought in 1916.

Salt

	Area of salt field *cho*	Production 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000
1916-17	5,881	1,034,158	11,403
1917-18	5,822	1,034,020	15,068
1918-19	5,754	672,908	14,826
1919-20	5,894	981,676	30,080

The purchasing prices of salt are fixed and notified every December for operation in the following year. Salt for purchase is graded into five classes according to the percentage of sodium chloride contained, that is to say,

1st class	containing	90% or over	
2nd ,,	,,	85 ,, ,, ,,	
3rd ,,	,,	80 ,, ,, ,,	
4th class	containing	75% or over	
5th ,,	,,	70 ,, ,, ,,	

In delivering the purchased salt for sale to licensed agents, the Monopoly Bureau adds to the price paid to the manufacturers or licensed importers a surcharge not exceeding ¥2.50 per *koku* or ¥1.48 per 100 *kin*, according to the grade.

Camphor

	Crude camphor		Camphor oil		Refined camphor	
	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000
1915-16	1,600	900	3,001	861	964	567
1916-17	1,567	393	3,032	870	—	—
1917-18	984	567	1,853	536	—	—
1918-19	713	584	704	258	—	—
1919-20	781	1,156	782	560	—	—

Acreage and manufacture of crude camphor and oil for the last few years available are :—

	State	Communal	Individual	Refineries
1916–17..	142 *cho*	276 *cho*	298 *cho*	4,334
1917–18..	153 ,,	136 ,,	197 ,,	3,279
1918– 9..	75 ,,	150 ,,	194 ,,	2,777

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Profit and Loss Account (yen)

	Revenue	Expense	Profit
1915-16 (Settled)	112,750,392	44,192,720	68,557,672
1916-17 (Actual)	112,366,590	45,760,481	66,606,109
1917-18 (,,)	137,983,453	60,112,587	77,870,866
1918-19 (Estimated)	180,330,915	124,050,150	56,280,765

COLLECTION EXPENSES

The collection expenses of revenue should be taken into consideration in determining the net proceeds. The returns as regards national taxes for the last few years are shown below:—

	Tax	Expense	Percentage
1914-15	¥320,608,563	¥9,530,037	2.972
1915-16	308,445,205	8,922,995	2.893
1916-17	347,849,768	9,113,235	2.620
1917-18	435,028,273	10,388,718	2.388
1918-19	591,556,202	13,100,600	2.215

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND OTHER ASSETS

The returns on Government property are made to the Diet per decade as existing on March 31 of the year, so that the latest figures available are those made in 1911-12. The results of researches on the subjects carried out by Mr. Sawa (P. M.), who maintains a political institute for such inquiries, are also given for reference, as they represent modifications due to subsequent changes in the Government property (in 1,000).

Building lots	Building lots, building, &c.	Other land, rivers	Funds, Loans, etc.
1,711,975 *tsubo* ..	¥1,746,810	15,857 *cho* (No. valuation)	¥1,466,005
Sawa's figures ..	¥6,631,000	Sawa's figures	¥48,000

TAXATION

History of taxation

Prior to the Japan-China war the taxation system of Japan comprised 21 items, of which taxes on land, income, *sake*, and a few others supplied the bulk of revenue. In '96 the registration and business tax laws and tobacco monopoly were adopted, the tax on *sake* was raised, and at the same time minor taxes were adopted. By this additional taxation measure the Treasury obtained about ¥26,000,000. The second taxation program that was adopted three years later was an increase of taxes on land, income, *sake*, registration, and soy, and the creation of the convertible note tax and tonnage, these adding about ¥40,000,000 to the revenue. This was followed in 1901 by the third increased taxation measure, consisting in raising the tax on *sake* and creating the new beer tax and sugar excise, resulting in the addition of about ¥21,000,000. From that time till the Russo-Japanese war, the only tax newly adopted was that on game cards, but this was from moral instead of financial consideration.

The increase of taxes, enforced twice in connexion with the Russo-Japanese war, imposed heavy burden upon the people, who

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had, as they are now, to pay about ¥145,000,000 additional taxes. The "Emergency taxes" subsequently made permanent, mainly consisted in increasing taxes on land, income, business, sugar, soy, registration, stock and rice exchanges, mining, etc., and also in elevating part of import duties. However in the first war tax program the excises on woolen fabrics and petroleum were adopted and the rate of stamps on civil suit documents was raised; in the second stamp duty on cheques, tax on gold placer mining, travelling tax, excise on woven goods, stamp on administration litigation papers were added. In 1905 the Treasury created the inheritance tax, though this was not from necessity of the war chest. The next increase tax measure was that passed by the Diet in 1908 and consisted in raising the tax on sugar and *sake*, and revising that on petroleum. In 1918 the taxes on income and *sake* were raised, and in 1920 they were further ravised as described later on.

Taxation System in Force

By Dr. H. Tanaka, Prof. of Finance at Waseda University

The taxation system of Japan as it is now in force presents many points of strong contrast to the system followed in England, France and Prussia. The Japanese system of taxation lacks, for instance, what may be called the main strength. With the exception of tax on land, business tax and income tax, Japan has no levy imposed on regular incomes. Houses and movable property are left untouched by the Central Treasury as sources of revenue. What makes this unfairness specially pronounced is the fact that land-owners and business-men are taxed twice, for they have to pay the income tax when their income reaches the taxable limit of ¥800 or over a year. The owners of houses, on the other hand, escape with the income tax alone and small local impost. Those living on movable property in the shape of securities, especially Government bonds, are placed in a more comfortable position, for practically they are free from the income tax. This is because the Japanese collectors, while making assessment on the income of the companies, do not interfere with the dividends payable to shareholders, as English collectors do. In the case of the Government bonds the law attaches to them the special privilege of exemption from the income tax.

Excises.—The gradation of excises according to the social condition of consumers and selection of excisable matters are also seriously defective. For instance, the price of salt, though more or less graded, is unfairly heavy upon the poor, and this remark also applies to soy, another article of daily necessity. Then, while petroleum, chiefly used by poorer classes, is taxed, gas and electricity for lighting purpose is still free. For the same reason the tax on cotton fabrics should be exempted from tax, while refreshing beverage as cider, etc. now free, justify taxation.

National and Local Taxes.—Japan follows the French method in chiefly relying on sur-taxes as ways and means in raising revenue

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for provincial and municipal and corporation treasuries. In the provincial treasury the yield from sur-taxes supplies about 52% of the total revenue, and that from independent imposts the remaining 48%, while in the municipal treasury the corresponding figures are 70 and 30% respectively. The sur-taxes supply as much as 97 to 98% of the total revenue for the village treasury...

1. Land Tax

Dwelling land, % of registered value	.. ..	2.5/100
Cultivated „ „ „ „ „	.. ..	4.5/100
Hokkaido {Cultivated land	.. ..	3.2/100
Hokkaido {Other land (ex. dwelling land)	.. .. ..	4.0/100

2. Income Tax

(As revised in 1920 and enforced from Aug. 1 of the year)

1st kind, (Income of juridical persons)

A. Excess incomes

When annual net profit on capital p. u. exceeds 10%,

10%—20%	4/100
20%—30%	8/100
Over 30%	20/100

B. Reserve incomes

On reserves not more than 50% of capital p. u. ..	5/100
When exceeding 50%	10/100
„ „ „ the capital p. u.	20/100
On 20% of net profit for the settlement term, even when Reserves exeeed 50% or whole of capital p.u.	5/100

C. Dividend incomes

Dividends on shares	5/100

2nd kind, (Interests)

A. Interest on public bonds (except National bonds)	4/100
B. Interest on debentures and fixed bank deposits	5/100

3rd kind, (Incomes of individuals)

Under ¥ 1,000	1/100
„ 1,500	2/100
„ 2,000	3/100
„ 3,000	4/100
„ 5,000	5/100
„ 7,000	6.5/100
„ 10,000	8/100
3,000,000—4,000,000	33/100

By the above revision small wage earners were lightened of their burden, while the heaviest part of the tax is laid on the shoulders of those drawing big income. The minimum taxable income was raised from ¥500 to ¥800, and abatement of ¥100 each is allowed for non-earning membeas of the family, i. e. parents over 60 years and children under 18. The revision includes new levy on dividends on shares and interest on fixed bank deposits. As a result of the revision the number of income tax payers is expected to decline by about one-half, but the revenue to the national coffers to increase ¥21,920,292, in 1920-21, ¥87,498,404 in '21-22, ¥77,974,987 in '22-23 and after.

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The number of juridical and individual persons and their income and tax collected according to the old rate were as follows in 1919-20.

	Payers	Income	Tax
1st Kind			
Class "A"			
¥10,000 and under	15,938	¥23,049,543	¥1,058,566
50,000 ,, ,, ...	1,808	32,152,906	20,449,494
100,000 ,, ,, ...	351	16,072,436	1,477,801
200,000 ,, ,, ...	124	11,238,473	1,272,136
Over ¥200,000	12,895	43,979,273	3,027,027
Class "B"	12,895	1,309,695,636	97,912,524
Total	31,734	1,436,188,267	110,271,638
2nd Kind			
Public bonds	—	22,507,184	449,841
Debentures	—	29,591,078	848,082
Total	—	52,098,262	1,297,923
3rd Kind			
¥ 5,000 and under	1,335,948	664,283,042	36,606,525
10,000 ,, ,, ...	34,855	166,510,087	9,839,029
50,000 ,, ,, ...	15,682	177,389,839	18,880,848
100,000 ,, ,, ...	727	31,753,681	5,485,820
Over ¥100,000	473	52,670,145	12,757,579
Total	1,387,485	1,470,358,815	83,569,801
Grand total	1,419,219	2,958,645,344	195,139,362
1918-19 1st kind	25,871	839,583,200	62,047,215
1918-19 2nd kind	—	48,332,062	1,123,712
1918-19 3rd kind	1,027,320	1,018,070,302	61,734,711
1918-19 Total	1,053,191	1,905,985,564	124,905,638

Foreign Corporations.—As explained at length by Mr. T. Miyaoka, Barrister and Counsellor at Law, in the Aug. No. of the America-Japan, published by the America-Japan Society of Tokyo, foreign corporations in Japan are taxed as follows on that portion of the profit which is in excess of 10 per cent of the invested capital, that is to say :—

1) On the amount in excess of 10% of the invested capital .. 4%
2) On the amount in excess of 20% 10%
3) On the amount in excess of 30% 20%
Also on income derived from business or assets in Japan 7½%
Thus a foreign corporation will in any case be taxed 7½%

3. Business Tax

This is an exceedingly complicated assessment. For purpose of assessment occupations are classified into 12 items, of which those that are of wider application are as follows as amended in 1914 :—

	Assessment	Rate of assessment
Sale of goods	Amount of sale	8-11/10,000 for whole sale 20-30/10,000 for retail
	Rent of building used ..	70/1,000
	No. of persons engaged ..	*yen* 2 per capita

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Continued	Assessment	Rate of assessment
Banking insurance, etc.	Capital	4.5/1,000
	Rent	70/1,000
	No. of persons	*yen* 2 per capita
Lending money or articles	Capital	6/1,000
	Rent	70/1,000
	No. of persons	*yen* 2 per capita
Manufacturing, printing, etc,	Capital...	3/1,000
	Rent	70/1,000
	No. of persons	*yen* 2 per capita but 50 *sen* for artisans and laborers

4. Registration Fees

This is even more complicated than the Business Tax. For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into as many items. (22 for immovables). The rate is based on value and a few examples of general interest are given here.

Acquisition by inheritance, etc.	5/1,000–60/1,000
Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc.	4/1,000–6/1,000
Reg'tion of immovable, alteration, etc. (per item) ...	¥0.10-0.20
Establishment of branch office	*yen* 15.00
Removal of main office or branch or director (per item)	„ 7.00
Reg'tion of house-name, appointment of director, etc.	„ 5.00–7.00

5. Tax on Sake and Other Liquors

The tax on saké is assessed by *koku*, (ab. 40 imp. gal.) as follows:—

1.	*Saké* containing not more than 20% of alcohol	¥20.00 per *koku*
2.	*Saké* of strength of not more than 23% and *Shōshū* containing not more than 30% of alcohol	23.00 „ „
3.	*Shōchū* of strength of not more than 35% of alcohol.	20.00 „ „
4.	„ 49%	35.00 „ „
5.	„ 45%	41.00 „ „
6.	*Saké* containing more than 20% of alcohol and *Shōchū* every 1% increase over 45%.	1.00 „ „

In 1920 the above rate of assessment was raised about 30%.

6. Tax on Japanese Soy

The tax is assessed both on the soy manufactured for sale and on that for home consumption. In the former the tax is *yen* 1.75 for the refined soy and *yen* 1.65 for the unrefined soy and in the latter it ranges between the two extremes of *yen* 4.00 and *yen* 0.50 according to quality.

7. Medicine Tax

License (per one kind)	*yen* 0.20
Stamp duty on medicine	10% of the price.

For compounding and selling medicine the tax is imposed according to the output, as: up to ¥300 a year, tax ¥3; up to ¥500, ¥5; up to ¥1,000, ¥7, etc.

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8. Tax on Convertible Notes

The Bank of Japan, the Bank of Formosa, the Bank of Chosen and the Yokohama Specie Bank enjoy the privilege of issuing notes, but the first alone is at present amenable to the tax which is 12½/1,000 per annum per average monthly issue.

9. Sugar Excise

		Per picul yen
Class 1.	Under No. 11. Dutch standard	2.00-3.00
Class 2.	„ No. 15. „	5.00
Class 3.	„ No. 18. „	7.00
Class 4.	„ No. 21. „	8.00
Class 5.	Above No. 21. „	9.00
Class 6.	Sugar, candy, lump-sugar, etc.	10.00
Molasses	... ...	2.00-3.00
Syrup	... ...	8.00

10. Excise on Woolen and Silk Textiles or Mixtures

Woolen or woolen mixtures ... ... } 10/1,000 of the value,
Silk or silk mixtures .. .. }

11. Travelling Tax

	sen
Under 50 miles, 1st to 3rd classes	5–1
50-100 miles, 1st to 3rd classes	20–2
100-200 „ „	40–3
200 and over 200 miles, 1st to 3rd classes	50–4

12. Succession and Inheritance Taxes

The two allied taxes were first put into force in 1905 and have since been revised twice, with the object of lowering the rate for families of smaller means and of raising the burdens of wealthier classes. In both cases the rate has three grades corresponding to three kinds of the relation of successors or inheritors to the deceased family chiefs or testors. The assessment begins when the estate succeeded to is estimated at ¥2,000 or over, or when the property bequeathed is ¥500 or over.

Value of Estate	1st grade (per 1000)	2nd grade („)	3rd grade („)
¥2,000-5,000	5	6	8
Over 10,000	7	8	12
„ 30,000	10	12	17
„ 50,000	14	17	25
„ 100,000	20	25	35

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For every additional 50,000 over 100,000 and for every additional 100,000 over 200,000 additional 5/1,000 is levied, while for an estate valued at over 300,000 the rate is 40/1,000.

N. B.—1st grade, when the heir is a direct descendant of the previous family head; 2nd grade, when in the absence of legitimate or presumption heirs or of parents, the heir is selected by the family conference; 3rd grade, when the heir is selected from among scions of the previous head as result of the family conference.

Value of bequeathment	1st grade (per 1000)	2nd grade (,,)	3rd grade (,,)
Over 1,000	12	14	20
,, 20,000	20	25	35
,, 50,000	35	40	50
,, 150,000	50	55	65

For every additional 50,000 over 100,000 the rate is added by 5/1,000, and this is also the case for every 100,000 over 200,000.

N. B.– 1st grade, when the beneficiary is a direct descendant of the testator; 2nd when the beneficiary is one's consort or parents; 3rd, other cases.

The total assessment made in the year 1919-20 and the revenue thereof were ¥487,341,548 with tax of 6,810,769 paid by 47,234 persons as regards the succession to estate, while for inheritance the respective figures were ¥531,134,796, ¥7,705,834 and 62,265. To give some idea of the distribution of wealth in Japan it may be stated that for estate the largest number of payers and the largest aggregate assessed value of property are as below:—

1919-20	No. of payers	Total assessment	Tax collected
Estate	24,238	¥61,222,036	¥303,207
Inheritance	13,310	¥93,102,153	¥482,751

Arrears in National and Local Taxes

Year ended March		No. of defaulters	Amount	Loss to Treasury
National	1917	¥106,632	¥5,198,380	¥18,501
	1918	86,105	10,323,890	16,778
	1919	98,350	28,751,334	21,707
Local ..	1917	2,777,685	3,864,411	124,459
	1918	2,443,926	3,493,926	97,062
	1919	2,443,926	3,493,912	102,545

The national taxes covered by the figures consist of land, income, business, saké, and other taxes.

Arrears are subject to payment of interest, as provided for in the Collection Law, as follows: "Tax-payers who fail to meet their demand notes when the tax falls due shall pay 3 sen per day on every ¥100 of the amount of tax owing."

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Average Amount of Taxes per Capita

Year ended March	National tax	Pref'al tax	Communal tax	Total	Ratio Nat.	Ratio Pref.	Ratio Com.
1915	¥5.578	¥1.273	¥2.021	¥8.872	629	143	228
1916	5.149	1.220	2.002	8.372	615	146	239
1917	5.653	1.252	2.080	8.985	629	139	232
1918	6.866	1.464	2.287	10.617	647	138	215
1919	9.572	1.873	2.848	14.293	670	131	199

NATIONAL DEBTS

The first loan raised by Japan was ¥500,000 silver borrowed in 1868 from the British Oriental Bank, though this was a temporary affair and hardly to be called a loan in the usual sense. The first *bona fide* loan, also foreign, was the issue in London in 1870 of 9 % bonds amounting to ¥4,890,000 chiefly as fund for laying the Tokyo-Yokohama railway. In 1873 another foreign loan, 7 % interest, was incurred to the extent of ¥11,712,000. All these were repaid long ago. The first regular domestic loan amounting to ¥23,309,000 was raised to meet the debts incurred by the various feudal governments and which devolved on the Imperial Government. The capitalization of hereditary pensions in 1874 and 1876 of *daimyos* and their retainers, and those of Shinto priests in 1877 swelled the State debts to over ¥230,000,000 by 1877.

National Debts, Raised, Redeemed, Outstanding and Interest thereof; Ratio per Capita

Year ended March	brought over ¥1,000	Amount redeemed ¥1,000	Amount issued ¥1,000	Outstanding, March ¥1,000	Debt per capita ¥	Interest thereof ¥1,000	Interest per capita ¥
1915 ..	2,584,122	107,147	29,396	2,506,371	34.534	113,773	1.568
1916 ..	2,506,371	54,168	37,032	2,489,234	33.690	112,831	1.526
1917 ..	2,489,234	91,449	69,917	2,467,702	32.189	112,026	1.473
1918 ..	2,467,702	61,914	92,957	2,498,744	32.339	113,749	1.472
1919 ..	2,498,744	28,219	109,421	2,579,946	32.967	117,961	1.507
1920 ..	2,579,946	497	214,112	2,579,946	—	—	—

National Loans Outstanding (March 31, 1920)

Domestic Loans	
Old Public Loans (No interest)	¥ 431,251
5 % Loan	86,126,250
Loans for Railway Nationalization	460,134,350
Extraordinary Military Expenditure Loan	148,065,050
Korean Pension Bonds	30,000,000
4 % Treasury Loan	268,666,750
Korean Public Works Bonds	44,999,300
5 % Note Treasury	333,999,125
Imperial Railway Bonds	109,999,500
Total	1,482,423,576

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Foreign Loans	
4% Sterling Loan, 1st Issue	92,748,500
4½% Sterling Loan (1st Issue	203,134,836
4½% Sterling Loan (2nd Issue	213,506,266
4% Sterling Loan, 2nd Issue	244,068,361
5% Sterling Loan	224,543,533
4% Emprunt de 1910	174,143,034
4% Sterling Loan, 3rd Issue	107,392,805
5% Obligations du Trésor du 1913	37,932,192
Loan for former Hokkaido Tanko and Kwansai Rlys, 4½ & 5%	13,668,200
Total	1,311,137,726
Grand total	2,793,561,302

N.B.—The rate of interest is 5% except when otherwise stated.

Condition of Loan Raised Abroad

The conditions under which Government and other loans have been raised abroad recently are shown below:—

	Interest	Issue price			Commission			Net proceeds		
	%	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
War loan	5	103	12	4	1	12	4	102	5	0
1st 4% Sterling	4	99	0	0	4	0	0	36	0	0
Old 5% „	5	102	1	8	4	1	8	98	0	0
1st 4½% Sterling	5½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd „ „	4½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd 4% „	4	90	0	0	2	0	0	88	0	0
5% „	5	99	0	10	4	0	0	95	10	0
Hokkaido Tanko	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	15	0
Kansai Rly	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	0	0
4% French	4	61fr.	59ce.	0	6	50	0	89	0	0
3rd 4% Sterling	4	95	0	0	6	—	—	89	0	0

FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS TO JAPAN

At the end of 1920, Japan's foreign loans roughly totalled ¥1,300 millions. On the other hand during the war, Japan extended credit to other countries to the amount of ¥1,500 millions. British bonds and bills issued in Japan alone, for instance, once amounted to 185 millions and there were besides French bonds ¥133 millions and Russian bonds and notes ¥221 millions. Chinese loans reached ¥117 millions, taking those for the Central Government alone. These make up the total of ¥521,909,547, exclusive of scores of millions advanced to the Chinese local Governments and private persons. Then the military stores sold to Russia to about ¥300 millions but still left unpaid are credited to the Treasury.

	Issue price ¥	Interest	Redeemable by (in)	Amount ¥
Great Britain				
Jan. '20 Treasury Bills	—	7.25%	Jan. '21	50,000,000

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		Issue price ¥	Interest	Redeemable by (in)	Amount ¥
France					
July '20	National Bonds	98	6.0	Jul. '21	50,000,000
Nov. '18	,, ,,	98	6.0	Nov. '21	50,000,000
Oct. '20	Treasury Bills	—	7.5	Oct. '21	33,161,000
Total					133,161,000
Russia△					
Feb. '17	Treasury Bills	—	6.0	Feb. '18	50,000,000
Sept. '17	,, ,,	—	6.0	Sept. '18	105,000,000
Oct. '17	,, ,,	—	6.0	Oct. '18	66,667,000
Total					221,667,000
China					
Apr. '10	Rly Bonds	97.5	5.0	June '35	10,000,000
Apr. '16	,, ,,	86.5	5.0	Apr. '36	5,000,000
Sept. '19	Treasury Bills	—	7.0	Sept. '21	20,000,000
Sept. '19	,, ,,	—	8.0	March '21	20,000,000
Sept. '19	,, ,,	—	8.0	March '21	20,000,000
Dec. '19	,, ,,	—	7.5	June '21	10,000,000
'19-'20×	1st Armament Loans	—	8.0	Sept. '20	18,716,421
'19-'20×	2nd Armament Loans	—	8.0	Sept. '20	13,365,126
Total					117,081,547
Grand Total					521,909,547

The Russian loans remain stationary while China has approached Japan to renew the last-named two expired items.

Loans to China

It may be noted that the greatest creditors to China are England and Japan, with over ¥400 millions each, followed by Germany, France, Russia, the U.S.A., Belgium, etc. The bulk of Japan's loans was supplied during the late Count Terauchi's tenure of power, the present Hara Ministry that succeeded having discontinued to advance independently of the Consortium created in '19. They are classified as follows (in ¥1,000):—

	Central Govt.			Local Gov's.	Total incl. private loans
	Political	Rly	Industrial		
Advanced	129,000	78,876	84,698	21,203	408,178
Not yet advanced	—	45,000	14,396	2,200	67,512

PROSPECTIVE LOANS

(Exclusive of Temporary Exchequer Notes)

The prospective loans program as adopted in the year 1920-21 is as follows in ¥1,000:—

	Telephone	Telegraph	Education	Roadmaking
1920-21	40,100	8,000	×{ 986	2,500
'21-22	34,400	9,800	{3,072	4,300

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Continued	Telephone	Telegraph	Education	Roadmaking
'22-23	31,800	8,600	6,558	7,000
'23-24	33,700	9,300	7,859	9,000
'24-25	33,800	9,200	7,137	10,000
'25-26	37,500	12,500	7,341	10,000
'26-27	36,300	16,400	—	10,000
'27-28	44,300	—	—	10,000
'28-29	—	—	—	220,000
Total..	291,900	73,800	32,954	282,800

Korean undertakings	Formosan undertakings	Saghalien undertakings	Railway	Grand total
23,212	× 1,807 7,400	3,429	100,000	× 79,201 187,713
21,576	9,027	2,776	80 000	168,439
15,468	7,885	2,712	80,000	161,326
14,129	5,651	1,179	80,000	160,099
13,614	5,096	—	80,000	159,051
13,589	5,096	—	80,000	158,685
509	955	—	80,000	144,164
—	—	—	80,000	134,300
—	—	—	—	220,000
102,101	42,919	10,098	660,000	1,572,981

Note:—The figures marked with × are outstanding items carried over for issue in the the year 1920-21. Under this head comes ¥79,201 for the temporary war account which, though omitted in the table, is included in the grand total.

Privileges of Government Bonds

In April 1909 several laws were issued with the object of granting certain privileges on Government loans in order to encourage investment. Thus income tax is exempted on the interest accruing from the loans, while government bonds deposited as security are to be taken at face value by the Government instead of at current value as before.

SPECIE HOARDED ABROAD

The specie kept abroad by Japan with the object of paying interest on her foreign loans continued before the war to demand the gravest attention of our financial authorities who devised all possible means how to keep the amount from decreasing. The Treasury was plunged in keen anxiety when this specie reserves fell to ¥341 millions at the end of 1914 from ¥371 millions a year before. But soon this harassing care began to lessen with the arrival of large orders for munitions and other commodities and the growing balance of trade in favor of exports. Since then the amount steadily went on increasing, the high watermark being reached

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by the end of 1919 followed by the marked advance of prices. Next came a reaction. The balance of trade has turned decidedly adverse since January 1920, thereby causing a diminuition of the amount, as shown below:—

(¥100,000)	Total amount	Share of Treasury	Share of Bank of Japan	Held at home	Held abroad
End of 1916	714	262	452	227	487
May of 1917	807	337	470	238	569
June of 1918	1,182	450	732	457	725
June of 1919	1,686	955	731	443	1,243
End of 1919	2,057	1,051	1,006	702	1,355
June of 1920	1,912	898	1,014	749	1,163
End of 1920	2,183	889	1,294	1,107	1,076
June of 1921	2,155	854	1,301	1,208	947

FINANCE OF HOKKAIDO, PREFECTURES & CIVIC CORPORATIONS (In ¥ 1,000)

	Hok. & Pref.		Cities		Towns and Villages		Total	
	Revenue	Expense	Rev.	Exp.	Rve.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.
1917-18..	92,631	92,629	96,000	91,230	129,567	129,552	318,198	313,412
1918-19..	108,222	108,208	151,016	138,400	151,678	151,485	410,916	398,093
1919-20..	142,791	142,767	182,977	165,851	139,912	206,036	965,680	514,654
1920-21..	214,067	214,052	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—Figures for the prefectures and those for the last 2 years for the cities, towns and villages represent estimates.

Hokkaido & Prefectural Finance

The revenue of a prefecture consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, i. e. Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax as revised in 1920 being for dwelling land 34/100 of the national tax, 3.6/100 for income, 29 for business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The perfecture levies rate on each household, and this is one of the most important items of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles, etc., in all about 15. Grants and subventions from the National Treasury for the year '20-21 totalled ¥22,081,877. Of the grants, those on account of salaries and police expenses stand foremost. Subventions are made in connection with epidemic and leprosy, riverwork, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

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Revenue Items (¥1,100)

	1918—19	1919—20	1920—21
Land tax rate	32,133	35,919	52,505
Business tax	5,033	6,360	8,128
,, ,, rate	3,369	4,709	8,420
Miscellaneous tax	13,422	18,390	26,047
Income tax rate	2,491	4,497	9,052
House tax	18,567	26,027	36,442
Brought over from last account ..	1,852	2,557	3,147
Receipts from Central Treasury ..	8,409	13,396	22,082
Receipts from property	492	471	711
Others	22,454	30,463	51,126
Total	108,222	142,790	214,067

Expenditure Items (¥1,000)

	1918—19	1919—20	1920—20
Police	21,313	30,851	41,056
Public works	22,575	28,063	41,105
Council	795	916	1,260
Sanitation and hospital	3,025	3,783	5,011
Education	17,922	23,093	35,870
Provincial offices	4,225	4,871	6,391
Industry	13,440	15,930	24,112
Officers	3,893	3,755	6,804
Loans to corporations	7,347	8,512	10,266
Others	14,666	22,968	42,177
Total	108,208	142,767	214,052

Finance of Civic Corporations

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from the rate charged to national or prefectural taxes and direct or indirect special taxes; and lastly national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts.

Revenue of Cities, Towns and Villages

Revenue consists first of proceeds from permanent properties, which stood at about ¥35,000,000 for cities and about double for the others in 1909; the charges, rents etc. are shown in the tables inserted in this Chapter. The rents are derived from the loan of property to companies or individuals, the charges and fees are obtained from issue of certificates as to property qualification, etc., copying of official registers, etc., and the proceeds from communal undertakings as electric-trams, etc. Then there are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries etc. Sur-taxes are imposed on four national taxes (Land, Income, Business and Mining), and three prefectural taxes (Household rate,

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House-tax, etc.). The sur-tax on building land is 9/100 of the national tax, that on business and income 15/100 each. The household tax is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land-transfer other than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and expense incidental to collecting their taxes. The grant from the Central Treasury to cities was ¥5,389,000 in 1920-'21, besides ¥1,734,000 of prefectural grants and subventions. It should be observed that the District (*gun*) has no taxes to impose, its revenue chiefly consisting of contribution levied from the towns and villages.

Cities (¥1,000)

Revenue Items

	1916—17	1917—18	1918—19	1919—20
Tax and Rates	19,844	21,381	25,937	34,873
Revenues from other sources ..	72,511	74,618	125,078	148,104
Total	92,356	96,000	151,015	182,977

Expenditure Items

	1916—17	1917—18	1918—19	1919—20
Offices	4,259	4,817	6,055	10,135
Public works	3,494	5,490	5,891	8,729
Education	11,342	12,734	16,795	23,289
Sanitary	17,984	18,686	21,342	27,008
Industry	205	262	294	476
Loan	22,946	20,945	42,175	29,040
Total incl. others	87,393	91,230	138,400	165,400

Towns and Villages (¥1,000)

Revenue Items

	1915—16	1916—17	1917—18	1918—19	1919—20
Tax and Rates	83,684	86,553	92,163	107,589	129,459
Revenue from other sources ..	31,244	33,397	37,403	44,088	10,473
Total	114,929	119,952	129,566	151,677	139,912

Expenditure Items

Offices	22,862	23,340	25,540	29,351	37,599
Public works	8,762	9,191	9,860	12,104	19,509
Education	46,407	48,595	52,900	62,899	87,380
Sanitary	2,741	3,936	4,515	5,069	6,779
Industry	756	793	982	1,085	1,347
Loans	3,413	3,226	2,017	3,211	3,778
Total incl. others	114,847	120,014	129,552	151,485	206,036

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Local Loans

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the Local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or, when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate, to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. In doing so, the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Finance is of course required, though within a certain limitation this provision may be waived according to the Imperial Ordinance of 1912

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans either to redeem high interest loans or to start useful undertakings, the Government, at the instance of the Diet, agreed in the year 1909, when a measure was adopted to encourage savings, to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits, to the communal bodies, the loans being handed direct by the Hypothec Bank through the medium of the Provincial Hypothec Banks.

Local Loans Outstanding (in ¥1,000)

March 31st	Prefecture	Counties	Cities	Towns & villages	Local Assoc'tions	Total
1916	53,771	1,928	256,286	7,687	7,019	326,893
1917	53,846	1,914	267,861	6,681	6,588	336,892
1918	54,274	1,905	325,428	6,223	6,515	394,344
1919	57,041	1,829	309,283	6,270	6,365	380,789
1920	69,483	2,864	326,445	7,321	6,488	412,602

Classification of Local Loans Outstanding (¥ 1,000)

March 31st	Education	Sanitary	Industry	Public works	Miscellaneous	Old Loans redeemed	Total
1916	9,775	46,932	148,698	94,089	7,970	26,760	334,231
1917	4,442	51,928	156,494	89,422	8,737	25,867	336,892
1918	4,182	63,357	183,575	89,913	8,280	45,037	394,344
1919	6,999	60,349	177,428	85,512	7,522	42,978	380,780
1920	9,199	58,791	186,857	105,019	12,635	41,102	421,602

Property of Urban and Rural Corporations (¥ 1,000)

Urban

In March	Land	Building	Securities	Cash	Others	Total
1911	36,086	9,379	1,652	2,347	4,546	54,010
1915	21,626	2,760	2,503	9,490	879	37,260
1918	19,917	657	2,780	9,657	1,329	34,325

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Rural

In March	Land	Buildings	Securities	Cash	Others	Total
1911	42,965	50,077	8,296	15,268	2,405	119,014
1915	63,796	8,954	19,104	26,494	6,531	124,883
1918	106,317	6,297	23,748	39,866	9,226	185,455

DEBENTURE LOANS

The amount of debenture loans of banks and other companies outstanding at the end of the respective business years is as follows according to the returns compiled by the Bankers' Association of Tokyo:—

	Banks	Cos.	Total
	£ 2,000,000	£ 12,600,000	£ 14,600,000
1915	¥ 377,940,750	¥ 135,226,906	¥ 513,167,656
1916	¥ 425,372,405	¥ 291,897,215	¥ 717,369,620
1917	¥ 425 709,895	¥ 327,604,270	¥ 733,314,165
1918	¥ 590,345,000	¥ 392,526,000	¥ 982,866,000
1919	¥ 715,448,000	¥ 514,735,000	¥1,230,183,000
1920 (End June)	¥ 803,909,000	¥ 528,169,000	¥1,332,078,000

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CHAPTER XXXIII

SIX PREMIER CITIES

The City Planning Law

The rapid expansion of cities and towns in recent years are demanding their reconstruction, totally inadequate as they are to meet the requirements of their radically changed conditions in traffic, sanitation, etc. The city planning law was first passed in April, 1919, by the 41st session of the Diet followed by the promulgation of working regulations in Nov. These have superseded the old Street Improvement Regulations for Tokyo and were later made operative for some other cities. The new legislation provides for the organization of the Central and Provincial City Planning Committees to deliberate on all important measures for preserving and promoting in and outside the city limit, matters of public welfare and benefit as regards communications, hygiene, policing, economies, etc., whether such measures originate with the Ministers concerned or with themselves.

The expenditures are met either by the Govt. or by the communal bodies according as one or the other conducts the works. Private individuals materially benefited by the new plans and arrangements may be made to bear the whole or part of the expenses within a certain limit. For raising the necessary fund, the municipality, with the approval of the Govt., may levy upon its citizens special burden not exceeding 12½% of land tax, 17% of business tax, 40% of Prefectural taxes, etc. The law came into force on Jan. 1, 1920, for the six premier cities of Tokyo, Kyoto,Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama, the same law to be extended later to 35 smaller cities throughout the country including Yokosuka, Amagasaki, Nagasaki, Niigata, Maibashi, Hiroshima, Okayama, Shimonoseki, etc., and is expected to do much for improving them as to street plan, sanitation, sewage systems, etc. in harmony with the City Building Law also passed by the Diet in April, 1919.

Building Regulations.—The city building law came into operation on Oct. 1, 1920, when Rules for Operation were enforced. They specify the kind of buildings not allowable in the residential, industrial, or commercial quarters. A building in the residential quarters must not exceed as a rule 65 feet in height and in the other quarters 100 feet, though some allowance is made for lots with spacious surrounding, as park, road, etc,; in particular the height of a brick or stone building is not to exceed 65 feet and that for a wooden one 50 feet, etc., etc.

FINANCES OF THE SIX PREMIER CITIES

1. Tokyo.

The finances of the city of Tokyo made a sudden expansion after the war with Russia. With the adoption of tramway municipalization scheme in 1911-12 the figures swelled further. Details are shown below :

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Year ending March	Revenue ¥1,000	Expenditure ¥1,000
1919 (estimate)	37,081	32,978
1920 (,,)	64,978	59,760
1921 (,,)	82,783	74,166

The enormous increase of the municipal finances obliges the Tokyo citizens to bear an exceedingly heavy taxation, this being at present more than quintupled compared with ten years ago. Details are shown below (in ¥1,000):—

Year	Rates	Special taxes	Special taxes for street improvement	Total
1918	3,181	499	835	4,515
1919	3,173	490	847	4,509
1920	8,673	585	1,362	10,621

General and Special Account

The following shows the revenue and expenditure of the general account and 12 special accounts of the Municipality for 1920—'21.

	Revenue	Expenditure
City	¥18,959,796	¥18,959,796
Workhouse	488,251	488,251
Street improvement	3,642,258	3,642,258
Waterworks	4,684,361	4,684,361
Do. undertaking	4,100,000	4,100,000
Public works loan fund	5,216,957	1,211,649
Mutual relief against fires	584,629	584,629
Water works loan fund	1,835,700	750,400
Electric tramway	28,972,746	28,928,282
Electric lighting	5,332,520	4,768,838
Elec. undertaking sinking fund ..	8,965,911	6,047,447
Social works	388,661	388,661
Total	83,171,790	74,554,572

Some Principal Undertakings

1. Street Improvement.—The original plan for street improvement was laid out as 20 year program in 1888 at an estimated outlay of ¥23,000,000 which was afterwards reduced to ¥20,000,000. Later on to expedite the completion of some leading throughfares, a foreign loan of ¥15,000,000 was floated. A further improvement scheme to be completed in 1920-27 has been adopted, it including readjusting of 86 streets, dredging, reclamation and reparation of 9 river and canals, laying of cemetery, etc., at an estimated cost of ¥137 millions part of which to be subsidized from the State treasury. On May 25, 1920 the Emperor was pleased to donate 3 million yen towards the fund. The sum appropriated from the beginning for the work and the share borne by the citizen as special tax totalled (in ¥1,000):—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1888-1907	21,447	7,316
1908-1912	11,684	3,643
1913-1917	6,752	2,782

2. Waterworks.—The water supply arrangements in Tokyo date back more than 350 years ago at the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate, when the

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primitive mode of conducting water by wooden pipes was adopted. This device was continued well into the era of Meiji. In 1892-98 the work of renovation was carried out at an estimated outlay of ¥8,500,000 raised by issuing foreign loans. The work was based on the plan of providing for 1,500,000 people at the rate of 4 cubic *shaku* per head. To meet the demand of the fast growing consumption a further expansion was decided upon in 1912 at an outlay of ¥20,720,000 on 7 year program, further to be increased in 1920 to ¥47,600,000 in anticipation of the probable rise of prices by 1928. The expansion work, when completed, will supply 18,000,000 cubic *shaku* a day on an average. At the end of June, 1919 the condition of water supply stood as follows :—

Metre used	Private use	Common use	Population supplied	Population of city	Rate supplied
49,924	137,966	12,634	1,264,431	2,331,860	54.2%

3. Sewage System.—In 1907 the first comprehensive working plan of sewage system to be completed in 1911-27 was adopted at an estimated outlay of ¥39,890,000. Eight sewage routes have been singled out to be started at first at ¥1,600,000, but from financial consideration the work has made only a poor progress.

The expense is to be met with subsidy from the Government, special tax for street improvement, the sum transferred from other accounts, and of the proceeds of sale of property in connection with the dredging of the river Sumida. The deficit is to be made good by floating public loans to be redeemed in 1928–50 years.

4. Electric Tramways.—The municipalization of street tramways was realized in 1911, and the purchase of the three tramways was effected at ¥63,915,000. The data of the service are tabulated below :—

Year ended March	Mileage open to trafic	Average working mileage	No. of passengers carried per day	Passenger receipts per day ¥
1917	—	165,142	719,000	29,420
1918	—	165,058	811,000	35,089
1919	—	167,262	922,000	39,856
1920*	86	123,447	1,481,611	64,379

* The figures for May, 1920.

The uniform tariff plan of 4 *sen* was raised to 5 *sen* in July, 1916, and to 7 *sen* in June, 1920; it was 3 *sen* when the three Cos. were fused.

5. Electric Lighting.—The Municipality also operates electric lighting business which it has taken over from the Tokyo Street Tramway Co., when the electric tramways were municipalized. The intrusion of the Municipality in this field has proved an occasion for breaking down the monopoly so far held by the private electric companies, and in lowering the tariff. The number of lamps lighted totalled 1,816,873 in the city alone at the end of 1919 representing the share of the two rival Cos. doing business in the City.

6. Harbor Works.—In 1914 the Tokyo Harbor Works Committee passed a resolution that the first term work program requiring ¥6,580,000 spread over five years to be started, the whole undertakings involving an outlay of ¥20,000,000, but so far this resolution remains on paper.

Municipal Assets & Liabilities

Assets.—The assets of the Municipality are tabulated below :—

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	1916	1917	1918	1919
Public bonds & shares ..	¥1,452,625	¥1,621,975	¥1,497,323	¥1,484,809
Deposits, loans, & cash ..	5,048,628	5,589,682	7,495,617	6,632,222
Land (in *tsubo*)	24,254,866	24,672,574	24,805,422	24,810,093
Do. (value in ¥)	33,710,155	31,331,183	31,494,129	30,120,131
Building ground (in *tsubo*)	68,976	35,069	35,896	38,280
Do. (value in ¥)	4,554,646	2,308,919	2,531,662	3,214,549
Ships and buildings (¥) ..	9,190,617	9,492,994	10,001,847	950,176
Electric tramway mileage	166	165	183	185
Electric wires (m)	2,139	2,192	2,505	—

Debts,—From 1891 to 1904 the Municipality issued ¥10,000,000 domestic loans on account of the waterworks and the street improvement. In 1911 another foreign loan was issued in connection with the municipalization of the tramways to the amount of ¥86,564,085 of which ¥20,997,535, ¥19,526,000 and ¥39,040,560 were respectively taken by Great Britain, U.S. and France. With the view to completing the projected tram lines a second issue of Electric Undertakings loan ¥10 millions was floated at home in Dec. 1916. Then there are Water Works Bonds, etc., all these loans outstanding at the end of June, 1920 amounting to ¥139,208,000 of which foreign debts stood at 95,649,000. The rate of interest is 5% in most cases.

2. Osaka

The settled and estimated accounts of the city for the past three years stand as follows (¥1,000):—

Year ended March	Ordinary revenue	Special rev.	Total	Ordinary expenditure	Special exp.	Total
1917 ..	.. 4,386	20,578	24,965	3,622	17,792	21,415
1918 ..	.. 5,997	27,545	33,542	4,385	19,786	24,171
1919 ..	..10,084	32,044	42,128	7,255	26,021	33,276

Details of estimate for 1920 are as follows (¥1,000):—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Ordinary finance	11,449	11,449
Waterworks (incl. laying expense)	4,330	4,320
Ward financial adjustment	877	877
Electric trams working..	9,426	9,114
Electric tramway stores fund	3,607	3,607
Electric trams laying	9,612	9,612
Harbor expense	785	785
Harbor works	1,211	1,211
Trust business	11	11
Sewage	578	578
Loans	38,024	26,869
Street improvement	70	70

Principal Special Account Undertakings

1. Waterworks.—The genesis of the Osaka waterworks dates in 1895 when the river Yodo that runs through the city was utilized for supplying water to 610,000 persons. This was next extended so as to provide for 800,000 and further for supplying a million more. The last work was commenced in 1907 as 7 year program. The cost amounted to ¥10,630,000 of which ¥2,330,000 were subsidized from the State treasury.

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A further expansion scheme has been started and will be completed in 1923, at the estimated cost of ¥10 millions.

The condition of water supply at the end of 1919 was as follows, figures showing numbers of stopcocks:—Public, 4,029; private 986; meter used, 98,916; total 103,931. Number of houses getting supply from the common and private sources totalled 209,825; volume of water supplied measured 285,924,568 *koku* for 1919 or 783,355 *koku* a day on an average.

2. Electric Tramways.—From the very outset the Osaka Street Electric Tramway was a municipal undertaking, and 39.19 miles are open to traffic. Data of traffic service per day are as follows (average per day):—

Yeat ended March	Working mileage	No. of passenger	Passenger receipts (in 1,000)
1917	44,737	396,769	¥12,847
1918	47,981	492,685	15,936
1919	48,983	593,259	19,074

3. Harbor Works.—The Osaka harbor works were started in 1897 on 8 year program, at the estimated cost of ¥22,570,400, of which 4,680,000 and a portion of land estimated at ¥1,900,000 came from the State treasury. Owing, however, to a marked rise in material and wages, a further extension involving ¥2,200,000 on 10 year program was made in 1906. The principal works including jetties, warehouses, coast protection, canals, etc., are now almost completed and the port about 2,169,000 *tsubo* has suddenly gained in importance with regard to import trade since the War.

4. Sewage Works.—Warned by the outbreak of virulent epidemics in 1886 and 1890 the City undertook the improvement of sewage work in 1894-99 as regards the old city. In 1911 a further improvement was planned on 10 year program at an estimated outlay of *yen* 4,500,000, one third of which to be subsidized from the State Treasury. This subsidy being assured the plan was altered and is to be completed by 1923. The work was started in 1909 and is steadily progressing.

Municipal Liabilities

The four big enterprises of Osaka city mentioned above involved the Municipality in a heavy debt amounting to about ¥83,700,000. The loans outstanding at the end of Oct. 1919 totalled ¥84,138,100 including 2 water works loans ¥131,000; 3 Harbor loans ¥19,326,000; 5 electric tramway loans 49,985,000, etc.

According to the original program the Municipality is to complete the redemption of principal and interest by between 1923 and 1942, with funds obtained from taxation (¥61,000,000), revenue of electric tramway service (¥17,000,000), water charges (¥17,000,000), receipts from the harbor (¥11,000,000), proceeds of sale of reclaimed land (¥3,200,000), income from properties (¥3,700,000) and miscellaneous receipts (¥6,500,000).

3. Kyoto

The ordinary finance of the city is as shown below:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1918–19	¥4,414,812	3,667,831

Special Account Items

These represented the aggregate expenditure of about ¥27,000,000 in round figures. The principal items in the settled accounts for 1918-19 were:—

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	Revenue	Expenditure
Canal and water-power works	¥1,669,657	¥1,349,980
Waterworks	523,976	408,564
Electric tramway	2,526,591	2,056,890
Public Works Loan	21,989,847	21,160,042

The three leading municipal undertakings, i.e. Canal and Water-power works, Waterworks, and Electric tramway, are described below:—

1. Canal & Water-power Works.—The first Biwa Canal that was completed in 1895 at the cost of ¥1,838,317 was designed for the conveyance of passengers & goods and also for the supply of water-power, while the second canal, ¥4,477,805, and completed lately supplies water for drinking, fire brigade and for purposes of hydro-electricity, etc.

2. Waterworks.—The waterworks started in Oct., 1908 was completed in March, 1912 at the cost of ¥3,000,000, of which ¥750,000 came from the State treasury. The water is drawn from Lake Biwa by means of the second Canal and was designed as the first term work to provide for 500,000 people and 200,000 for the second, the rate being calculated at 3.5 cubic *shaku* per day per head, with the maximum consumption of 4.9 cubic *shaku*.

3. Electric Tramway—The construction of the street tramway 14.3 miles commenced in 190[illegible], is now practically completed, the expenses incurred being ¥10,379,212. Besides, there are three private tramways run both in the city and its suburbs. The result of working in 1918-19 is tabulated below:—

	No. of passengers	Passenger receipt
Municipal	¥43,948,586	¥1,648,619
Kyoto Electric	11,280,595	397,820
Keishin Electric	2,906,647	295,291
Arashiyama Electric ..	1,814,457	105,197

Municipal Liabilities

Municipal debts outstanding at the end of June 1920 totalled ¥22,985,000 of which foreign loans redemption fund occupied ¥17,500,000.

4. Yokohama

The annual revenue and estimate expenditure of Yokohama amounted to:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1919-20 (estimate)	¥6,144,954	¥6,144,954

Special Account

Special account of the Municipality consists of 7 items including Waterworks, Gas Works, Hospital, former Concession account, Cemetery and Crematory. The urban tramway service is managed by a private concern under special contract with the city.

Gas Works.—The works were first started as a private enterprise but were municipalized in 1892. The estimate account for 1920-'21 put revenue and expenditure at ¥2,692,356. The pipes laid measured about 130 *ri* and about 17,000 households had connection.

Up to the end of March, 1918 over ¥1,300,000 was invested in the works.

Waterworks.—The waterworks enjoy the honor of being the pioneer in Japan, the estimate account being ¥1,660,000 both for revenue and expenditure.

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Municipal Liabilities

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of June, 1920 totalled ¥13,752,944 :—

5. Kobe

Annual finance of Kobe City has shown a marked increase as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1918–19 (estimate)	¥11,882,589	¥11,712,889
1919–20 (,,)	15,194,062	15,165,331

Municipal Liabilities

The total at the end of 1920 reached ¥38,000,000 of which the waterworks projects spent ¥8,909,000.

Municipal Undertaking

Water supply is the only undertaking Kobe conducts on its own resources, electric lighting, urban tramways and gas works being all left to private enterprises, while the reconstruction of the harbor is a State undertaking to which the city has been obliged to contribute about ¥3,000,000. Kobe is however free from foreign encumbrances, all the loans being domestic.

Waterworks.—The Municipal authorities have been much troubled about the inadequate arangements of water supply. The waterworks were at first designed in 1909 to supply 3 cubic ft. per capita a day to 250,000 inhabitants, but were subsequently altered in scope and made to provide for 100,000 families, 25 c. ft. a day. The work is to extend till 1923 and is estimated to require ¥12,858,720 of which the State grants ¥3,403,000 in course of twelve years from 1912.

Harbor-works.—Kobe also pays its share in the harbor works, i.e. ¥3,030,070 out of the total outlay of ¥12,740,000.

Electric Cars.—Street communication is attended to by three private Cos., one (Kobe Electric Co.) confining its operation within the city limit, the 2nd (Kobe Electric Car Co.) connecting the city with Osaka, and the 3rd (Hyogo Electric Tram Co.) extending its operation westward as far as Suma and Akashi. Track mileage is about 10 miles in all.

6. Nagoya

The population of Nagoya numbered 432,000 at the end of 1919 while the municipal finances, according to the estimates for 1919-'20 amounted to ¥4,485,284 in revenue and 3,134,930 in expenditure.

The city receives 4 per cent. of net profit from the Nagoya Gas Company, 3 per cent. from the Nagoya Electric Co. and 4 per cent. from the Nagoya Electric Lighting Co.

Nagoya manages on its own resources its waterworks, sewage, butchery, the public cemetery and the disposal of night-soil, none of which is of a nature to embarrass the Municipal finance as in the case of Osaka and Kyoto. The waterworks, started in 1907, are now practically completed at the cost of ¥5,715,000. The sewage system, which was commenced simultaneously with the waterworks was also brought to a finish in 1917, the total estimated cost being ¥3,150,000. The subsidy from the State treasury amounted to ¥1,302,000 for the waterworks and ¥1,043,000 for the sewage. The neccessary fund was raised by floating municipal loans.

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Municipal Liabilities

The liabilities outstanding at the end of June, 1920 totalled ¥8,161,730 of which Y6,931,730 is indebted to British capitalists.

LATEST MUNICIPAL STATISTICS

According to the investigation of the Tokyo Municipality, the tax burdens in the 5 larger cities as shown in the budget of the 1920-'21 fiscal year stand as follows. The populations in the table represent the result of the 1st census taken in Oct. 1920.

	Tokyo ¥	Osaka ¥	Kyoto ¥	Kobe ¥	Nagoya ¥
National	23,635,200	21,656,517	3,313,631	6,054,319	2,557,417
Prefectural	11,775,294	4,293,477	1,883,142	2,881,226	1,779,868
Municipal	17,117,491	9,600,747	3,317,310	3,684,945	2,916,250
Ku (Ward)	4,692,709	3,166,680	763,869	—	—
Total	57,220,694	38,717,421	9,278,353	11,620,490	7,253,535
Per Capita Rates					
National	10.876	17.284	4.793	9.947	5,948
Prefectural	5.419	3.447	2.725	4.734	4.139
Municipal	7.876	7.678	4.799	6.055	6.782
Ku (Ward)	2.160	2.527	1.105	—	—
Total	26.331	30.916	13.422	20.736	16.869
No. families ..	456,820	216,331	128,892	118,986	92,416
No. population ..	2,173,162	1,252,971	691,315	608,628	429,991

SOCIAL WORKS IN MUNICIPAL BUDGETS

With the growing importance of social problems in general, the Municipal authorities are attending to various social and relief works, though financial considerations are hampering their activity in this direction. The following table is from the report of the Home Office for the 1920-'21 fiscal year:—

	Total expenditure	Social works fund
Kyoto	¥ 6,463,162	¥ 55,904
Tokyo	18,959,796	106,444
Osaka	13,585,909	290,095
Kobe	11,203,343	1,357,530
Nagoya	3,317,483	31,572
Yokohama	5,296,109	89,958

Among the various social undertakings calculated to give relief to the increasing pressure on living, there are two that deserve brief notice, having been taken up by many municipal authorities, especially in the six premier cities. These two are the "public market" and the "common dining hall."

The Public Market.—The first market of this nature was first established in Osaka in 1918, soon after the "rice riots" that had broken out in many parts of the country. At first rice was the sole article offered for sale, bnt subsequently the list has been very much enlarged

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and at present it covers most articles of food and other commodities of daily necessity. Exempt from tax, supplied direct by producers, and enjoying other advantages that tend to reduce the cost, articles on sale at the public markets are reputed cheaper though considered a trifle poorer in quality than those brought by errand-boys of retail-merchants to their regular customers. Those who patronise the public markets are people in middle and lower classes, and it is believed that the habit of buying direct at shops will grow, our people being too much dependent on their regular retailers as to leave them to bring articles at their own convenience. They are too indolent or shy to do shopping by themselves of such articles. The example set by Osaka has spread to other cities, and at present there are in Tokyo as many as 66 such markets, in Osaka 10 and a number at Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya and some other places. The public markets were at first temporary barrack sheds, but some of them are being rebuilt in permanent style.

The Common Dining Halls.—Interesting to note the first common dining hall in Japan, that in Tokyo, owes its existence to a philanthropist, who, with the idea of supplying cheap and wholesome food to poorer people, started in 1918 the "Democratic dining hall" on the modest scale of serving 60 sitters at a time. Then appeared similar establishments in Osaka, Nagoya and other cities, most of them by religious and other charitable bodies, and a few as municipal undertakings. At first the charges were 8 *sen* for breakfast and 10 *sen* for either dinner or supper, but the tariff has been somewhat advanced lately owing to rise of market prices. At a model municipal hall in Tokyo 12 *sen* for breakfast and 15 for either dinner or supper is a rule, while in a corresponding establishment in Osaka the tariff is uniform, 12.

So far as the result as realized at ten municipal markets run by the Osaka municipal authorities is concerned, it is said to be a fairly good success. The monthly turnover is put at about one million yen each, but at the public markets in other cities, in Tokyo, for instance, the result is said to be far less satisfactory, some having been even closed owing to scanty patronage. At first no fee was charged on retailers using the stalls at a public market, and this is still so in most places. The Osaka municipal authorities, however, true to the traditional business spirit prevailing there, have decided to charge certain rate on the stall-keepers.

Question of Maid-servants.—The growing spirit of self-assertion by women and greater facilities of employment supplied them by the industrial development and other sources, are aggravating the problem of maid-servants. The supply is out of proportion to demand, and naturally the salary has shot ahead. In Tokyo ¥ 12 with food is a rule, about three times of what was before the War. In Osaka and other industrial cities it is even as high as ¥ 20. What is strange is that the statistics of the employment offices for about four months from the beginning of June to the latter part of October 1920, report that for 2,200 maid-servants seeking employment only 1,496 got situation. The return is hard to be reconciled to the actual situation of the maids open for engagement. One thing peculiar to Japanese maid-servants is that, the ancient custom of unmarried young men and women to be kept apart still retaining great influence, they live with their masters all through the 24 hours. They are treated almost like regular members of the families.

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HOUSING QUESTION

Housing question has become in Japan one of great urgency as it is elsewhere, the shortage of dwelling houses being keenly felt in all urban districts. According to the latest researches of the Home Office shortage of dwelling houses throughout the country is represented by 122,821, of which the shortage in Osaka reaches 23,000, in Tokyo 17,000, and in Fukuoka 13,000. The number of houses as was intended to built during the year 1920-21 with low-interest fund specially advanced for the purpose by the Governm nt was only 15,501, or about 10% of the houses required. Even that 10% has by no means been completed as planned at first, for in point of fact only 1436 houses were built during the year, so that the housing trouble remains as grave as before. To take the instance of Osaka City, whereas in 1914 tenantless dwelling houses were reported at 13,987 out of the total number of 225,044 this percentage, 6.23, had fallen to 0.12 by the end of Aug. 1920. The average space allotted per head is about 45 sq. ft.

The rent has steadily risen, and in Osaka the rate has been quadrupled during the last fifteen years. In 1919-20 it advanced as much as 33% of the total. The fact that between 30 and 35% of laborers and lower school masters earning only at best ¥30 a month are obliged to pay ¥5-6, i.e., about 17–20% of their income for rent, is significant. This alarming shortage of houses places tenants at the mercy of avaricious landlords. They are also in constant danger of being preyed upon by dishonest house-agents, many of whom are little better than swindlers. In these circumstances troubles between houseowners and tenants have become order of the day, especially in Tokyo and Osaka.

With a view to relieving the situation, Home Office and Communication Dept. announced in 1920 to advance on a low interest ¥6,263,000 and 1,880,000 respectively to building fund of dwellings. Next the Dwelling House Association Law and the revised Lease Law were enancted in 1921, the former regulating the advance of money by provinces and districts for building purposes and the latter determining the legal relations between lessors and lessees of both lots and houses, besides safeguarding the interest of the lessees. The latter law was put into force on May 15 in 5 cities, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama and Kobe.

The Dwelling House Association Law that was put into execution on July 11th, 1921 has been followed by the formation of no less than 2,400 associations in urban districts, their applications for loans summing up to ¥ 160 millions. It was in Oct. that the sanction was issued for the first time, i.e. to the Kagoshima association, which is composed of almost all the salaried-men of middle or lower rank in the city. Of the total building fund required amounting to ¥726,700, the members are to pay in as first instalment ¥58,136, the balance to be advanced by the Home Office.

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CHAPTER XXXIV

ARTS AND CRAFTS

I. RESUME OF HISTORY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS IN JAPAN

1. The Pre-Nara Period

The introduction of Buddhism and its wide diffusion marked the real dawn of arts and crafts in Japan. They were essentially exotic and were in the keeping of the Korean and Chinese Buddhist missionaries or immigrants. The prevailing style of Buddhist images and pictures introduced about this period is nearly identical with that of Gandhara of India, and the wall pictures preserved at Kondo, Horyuji Temple, bear close resemblance to the pictures on the frescoes of the Ajunta caves. Relics of metal-work, lacquerwork, ceramic, and textile fabrics in the Shoso-in, Nara, indicate that Japan was in contact in this period not only with China and Korea, but with India as well.

Master artists and craftsmen whose names have been preserved:—

Doncho (priest), Korean who came to Japan about 610 A.D.; *Kanashi Maraico*, about 645-54 who produced with others the famous wooden images of "Four Heavenly Kings" preserved at the Horyuji Temple; *Kimara*, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings"; *Kudarano-Mita*, about 552-571, Korean wood-carver; *Tasuna*, about 536, son of *Shibatatto*, Chinese wood-carver who came to Japan in 522; Tasuna's son *Tori*, about 593-628, produced three Buddha Statues in Horyuji; *Kaicushi Taicuho*, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings."

2. The Nara-Period (708–793 A.D.)

Wood-carving. Chiefly for carving Buddhist images the art attained a high level of perfection, though painting still remained comparatively backward. Metal-casting also made remarkable progress. as attested by the production of the grand Buddhist image (53½ ft. high) at Todai-ji temple, Nara, which was completed in 760 A.D. Colored clay and "*dry lacquer*" work made their appearance, while metal-carving and lacquer-work also made marked progress. On the whole the influence of Chinese arts, of the Tung dynasty, was conspicuous. Artists and craftsmen of the period;—

Gyoki, priest, wood-carver; brothers *Kei Bunkai* and *Kei Shukun*, wood-carvers; *Kunio Nakamuraji Kimimaro*, master caster (dates unknown for all of them).

3. The Hei-an Period 1st Half (794-901)

Painting. The art first began to develop more or less originality. There were mainly two styles, one an imitation of Chinese painting and the other a native style. The former is represented by the Kose and Takuma schools and the latter the Tosa, Kasuga and allied schools.

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Wood-carving.—Inspired by Buddhist teachings, the art attained the state of perfection that was really marvellous. Lacquer-work also made a great progress: colored and *dry lacquer* work, on the contrary, seem to have disappeared about this period. Noted names in painting:—

Kanaoka (835-895), founder of the Kose school.
Kawanari (d. 853), religious pictures,
Kukai, priest (d. 835) Do.; inventor of *Kana*.
Saichi, priest (d. 822), religious picltures.

2nd Half (902-1183)

Painting.—The art made a further progress towards originality and was brought more in harmony with chaste elegance of natural environment of the country. Noted names are:—

Kasuga Motomitsu, first studied Kose s., but afterwards originated his own style.
Kasuga Takayoshi, son of above, about 1075.
Kose Hirotaka, Kose s., beginning of the 12th century.
Eshin, priest, d. 1017, religious pictures.
Yukaku, priest, popular name Toba Sojo, d. 1140, highly realistic and humorous.
Takuma Tamenari, succeeded Hirotaka as chief painter to the Court.
Tosa Tsunetaka, who first assumed the family name of Tosa.

Wood-carving. At first the art was almost exclusively in the keeping of priests, but with the dedication of Hojoji temple (1022) by Prime Minister Michinaga, quite a number of lay carvers made their appearance of whom *Cho* was most distinguished. His mantle fell on *Kakusuke*, son, and *Chosei*, pupil.

Metal-work.—This attained a great excellence due to demand of armors and accessories by warrior classes; lquer-work and textile fabrics also reached a high standard.

4. The Kamakura Period (1183–1332)

Painting.—A greater tendency to draw from life and more minute technique effected by the style of the Southern Sung School of China, characterized the art of this period. Painting on rolled canvass (*E-maki mono*) was quite popular.

Noted names as classified into five schools are:—

1. *Kose* school:—*Korehisa* (about 1312).
2. *Takuma* school:—*Shoga* (about 1204), famous for religious pictures; *Eiga* (about 1312), resuscitated Chinese painting.
3. *Tosa* school:—*Nobuzane* (date unknown) and *Kei-nin* (founder of Sumiyoshi style, about 1201).
4. *Kasuga* school (approaching to Tosa):—*Nagatsune* (about 1280) who tried to compound Kasuga and Tosa schools: *Takashina Takakane* (about 1308) who endeavored to draw from life.
5. Chinese school in black and white: chiefly represented by priests of the Zen sect who studied Buddhist tenets in China, and of these *Ko-o* (d. 1345) and *Moku-an* (about 1345) are noteworthy.

Wood-carving.—In contrast to the elegant style of the preceding period, the prevailing tone was one of robustness and grandeur.

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Noted names are;—*Unkei*, son of *Kokei*; *Kwaikei*, pupil of *Unkei*; *Jokaku*, brother of *Unkei*, *Tankei*, son of *Jokaku*.

Metal-work.—It is in this field that this period is specially noted. Towards the close of the preceding period the master craftsman of armor, *Masuda Izumonokami*, was ordered by the Emperor Konoye (1142-1155) to assume the name of *Myochin*, and thus founded the illustrious family of armor-makers.

Lacquer-work.—Is chiefly noted for the production of Negoro and Kamakura style of lacquering.

Ceramics.—The founding of kiln in Seto, Owari, by *Kato Shirozaemon* is a notable event. He went to China in 1223 and studied the art there for five years. His wares are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Seto.

5. The Ashikaga (or Higashiyama) Period (1333-1574)

Painting.—It may be broadly divided into two schools, one of native origin, as Tosa, and Kasuga, and the other the Chinese school of Sung and Ming dynasties. The severe black and white style of the latter was specially acceptable to the upper classes which, wearied and pained by the horrors of the civil war that raged for over half a century, had began to lean toward the ascetic tenets of the Zen sect of Buddhism.

Noted names of the native styles:—

Awada-guchi Takamitsu (or Ryuko), about 1394-1427, of Kose school.
Cho Denshi, otherwise Mei-cho, d. 1438, first studied Takuma style, then Li Lungmien of Sung style, finally creating a style of his own.
Jaksai, d. 1424, Tosa school and painter to Rokkaku temple, Kyoto.
Masters of the *Tosa* school who flourished during this period are:—
Yuki-hiko, his son *Yuki-mitsu*, about 1429-1440, and *Mistunobu*, d. 1525, one of the three masters of the school.

Names noted in the black and white style:—

Josetsu about 1400, noted for having introduced the black and white style of China.
Masters of the *Kano* school identified with this period are:—
Masanobu, 1453-1499, founder of the school, studied under *Josetsu*; *Motonobu*, 1476-1559, also called *Ko Hogan*, son of above and the greatest of the school, having originated a new style in which the native canons of Tosa and Chinese styles were happily blended; his wife *Chiyo*, daughter of Tosa Mitsunobu, ranking high as lady painter; *Munenobu*, d. 1562, also called Yusetsu, son of Motonobu; *Naonobu*, d. 1512, also called *Shoei*, son of Motonobu; *Shushin*, also called *Eitoku*, son of Naonobu, 1543-1590; *Yukinobu*, d. 1575, brother of Motonobu.
Oguri Sotan, studied under Josetsu.
Sesshu, priest, d. 1505, one of the greatest landscapists, studied in China.
Sesson, priest, and regarded as Sesshu's greatest pupil, about 1570.
Shingei. about 1466, also called *Gei-ami*, a connoisseur and painter; *Shi-no*, son of Shingei, also called *No-ami*, about 1450, studied under Shubun and was connoisseur in swords.
Shin-so, also called *So-ami* son of Shin-gei (*Shin-gei*, *Shin-no* and *Shin-so* are called "three Amis" and are regarded to have first founded canons of art criticism in Japan).

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Shokei, also called Kei Shoki, d. 1345, priest.
Shubun, about 1400, studied under Josetsu whom he even surpassed
Shugetsu, pupil of Sesshu with whom he studied in China about 1504-1520.
Sogo Dasoku, d. 1483, studied under Shubun but of bolder style.
Carving.—Making of masks used by "No" dancers, favorite pastime of aristocrats then as now, was a prominent feature.

Metal-Works.—Chiselling, casting and hammering work advanced in the direction of greater elaboration and finer technique. *Goto Yojo*, d. 1512, founded the Goto family, famous in glyptic art, as the Kano family is in painting. In the Myochin family *Muneyasu* appeared as tenth in the line and effected renaissance in the art. "Tsuba" work also attained towards the close of 14th century, high excellence and developed as a special branch of metal-work. *Umetada Shigeyoshi*, *Nakai Mitsu-tsune*, the *Kaneiye* family, *Myochin Nobu-iye* may be mentioned as master *tsuba* artisans.

Lacquer-work.—"Nashiji," *pear-grained* style, was carried to a state of perfection, while in carved lacquer work Japanese craftsmen began to surpass Chinese fellow artisans, from whom the art was originally learned. *Hideji Tai-ami*, *Sei-ami*, *Haneda Goro*, *Ko-ami Michiyoshi*, his son *Michikiyo*, and *Igarashi Shiusai* are noted *makiye* master artisans of this period.

Ceramics.—The development was specially marked. Especially was the attention of ceramists turned towards producing vessels used for the tea-ceremony which was highly in vogue in higher circles. *Gorotayu Shonzui*, native of Ise, crossed over to China and returned home in 1513 after having learned the art of porcelain-making. He opened a kiln at Imari. The kilns that produced decorative wares during this period were:—
a. *Bizen* kiln attained a great excellence at the end of 14th and beginning of 15th centuries.
b. *Karatsu* kiln produced between 1334–1386 what collectors now prize as old Karatsu and imitation Korai (Korean) vessels between 1469-1591.
c. *Mino* kiln was opened at the close of 16th century by *Kato Kagenobu*, ceramist of Seto.
d. *Raku* kiln was noted for hand-made earthenwares produced at the beginning of 16th century by *Ameya*, a naturalized Korean.
e. *Shigaraki* kiln produced a kind of sand vessels similar to wares of Korea, Annum and India.
f. *Shino* kiln was in Owari and produced a kind of sand vessels cherished by votaries of tea-ceremony cult.

6. The Toyotomi (or Momoyama) Period (1574-1603)

The grandeur and glory of 30 years, ascendency of Toyotomi Hideyoshi (Taiko) was naturally reflected upon the arts of this period. The erection of palaces and castles at Osaka, Juraku and Momoyame furnished ample opprtunity for the artists and master craftsmen to display their genius and talent to the best advantage.

Painting.—Broadly classified, there were four schools.
a. *Hasegawa* school. *Tohaku*, d. 1610, studied under *Kano Sho-ei* but afterward leaned towards *Sesshu*.
b. *Kano* school. *Eitoku* (see above period), his two sons *Mitsunobu*

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and *Takanobu*, adopted son *Sanraku* (d. 1634) and his pupil *Kaiboku Yusho* (d. 1615) were prominent figures of his school.

c. *Soga* school. *Cho-kan*, 5th descendant of Soga Dasoku, founder of the school.

d. *Unkoku* school. *Togan*, studied under Kano Sho-ei, but afterward approached Sesshu; *Toyeki* was his son.

There were also the Tosa school represented by *Mitsunori* and *Hon-ami Ko-etsu* who studied under *Yusho* but also took after the Tosa school; Korin owed him much.

Carving.—This in general rather fell backward, though in the new style of carving as applied to temple decoration the period could boast Hidari Jingoro. Mask-makers were also on the whole inferior to those of the preceding period.

Metal-work.—In this field a greater activity was shown. For sword-decorators there were *Kojo*, *Genjo*, *Tokujo*, and *Eijo*, of the *Goto* school; in *tsuba* there were *Umetada Shigeyoshi*, continuing from the preceding period, also *Okamoto Tomoharu*, *Odawara Masatsugu*; in armor-work there were *Myochin Mune-iye* and *Myochin Munenobu*; in casting there were *Nagoshi Yashichiro* (d. 1593), *Nagoshi Sansho* (d. 1638) who cast the monster bronze bell at Hokoji; *Tsuji Yojiro*, *Nishimura Do-ni*, etc.

Laquer-work.—The style was somewhat slovenly, though greater originality was shown in the designs of *makiye*, especially by *Hon-ami Koyetu*.

Ceramics.—With the coming over of a number of Korean ceramists in the train of the generals who returned from the Korean expedition, a new life was infused into our ceramic art. Kilns were set up by those Koreans in Satsuma, Hizen, Higo, Hagi, Hizen, etc. The great popularity of tea-ceremony among higher classes imparted a strong stimulus to the production of chaste wares.

7. The Tokugawa (or Yedo) Period (1603-1868)

Fostered in a congenial atmosphere of peace and prosperity, arts and crafts burst in full bloom during this period. Especially was the effect of national expansion seen during the short regime of Hideyoshi now began to bear fruits. It was from the end of 17th to the beginning of 18th centuries, period extending about half a century, that culture and refinement, supplemented by the exotic influence supplied by Chinese exiles, reached the high-water level of excellence.

Painting.—The influence of the Chinese exiles of the overthrown dynasty of Ming was especially conspicuous in painting. The arrival of Ching Nangbing, 1731, of realistic style marked an epoch in the history of Japanese painting. Broadly speaking, about ten native schools with three or four Chinese schools flourished during this period, as follows:—

Native schools; *Hanabusa*, *Kano*, *Kishi*, *Korin*, *Maruyama*, *Sesshu*, *Shijo*, *Sumiyoshi*, *Tosa*, *Ukiyo-ye*. Chinese schools; *Tani*, *Realistic*, *Southern*

Names noted in those schools are alphabetically arranged below:—

Ando Hiroshige: Ukiyoye landscapist, d. 1858.

Gan Ku: studied Chinese realistic schools and originated his own style called Kishi school, d. 1838.

Gion Nankai: Southern school, d. 1751.

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Hanabusa Itcho: originated Hanabusa school, d. 1709.
Hara Zaichu: tried to bring Ming and native style into harmony, d. 1837
Hasegawa Settan: Sesshu school, d. 1843.
Hishikawa Moronobu: master of Ukiyoye, d. about 1714.
Igarashi Shummei: Sung and Ming styles, d. 1781.
Ikeno Taiga: studied Tosa and Chinese styles and developed his originality, d. 1776.
Ishida Yutei: pupil of Kano Tangei, d. 1786.
Itaya Hiromasa: Sumiyoshi school, d. 1797.
Ito Jakuchu: grafted Korin's style upon Chinese stock of Ming and Chinese schools, d. 1800.
Iwasa Matabei: Ukiyoye master, d. 1650, but his existence is doubted.
Kaiboku Yusho: studied under Kano Eitoku, and originated his own style, d. beginning of the period.
Kano Eino: son of Sansetsu, d. 1697.
Kano Masunobu (*Doun*): founder of Surugadai branch (Yedo), d. 1694.
Kano Morinobu (*Tanyu*): founded Kajibashi branch (Yedo), d. 1674.
Kano Naonobu: founded Kobiki-cho branch (Yedo), d. 1650.
Kano Sansetsu: originated Kano style of Kyoto, d. 1651.
Kano Tsunenobu: son of Naonobu, d. 1713.
Kano Yasunobu: founded Nakabashi branch (Yedo), d. 1685.
Katsukawa Shunsho: Ukiyoye, pupil of Shunsui and one of Hokusai's teachers, d. 1792.
Katsushika Hokusai: pupil of Shunsho, caricaturist, d. 1849.
Kawamura Bumpo: pupil of Ganku, d. about 1840.
Kitagawa Utamaro: Ukiyoye master, d. 1805.
Komai Genki: pupil of Okyo, d. 1797.
Ko Sukoku: pupil of Sushi, d. 1805.
Kumashiro Yuhi: pupil of Ching Nangbing, d. 1772.
Kusumi Morikage: Kano, school, d. about 1695.
Kuwagata Keisai: pupil of Kitao Shigemasa, caricaturist, d. 1824.
Maruyama Okyo: founded Maruyama school, d. 1795.
Matsumura Gekkei (*Goshun*): studied Buson and Okyo and founded Shijo school, d. 1811.
Matsumura Keibun: brother of Goshun, d. 1843.
Minagawa Kien: Chinese scholar and studied under Okyo, d. 1807.
Miyagawa Choshun: founder of Miyagawa school of Ukiyoye, d. 1752. His son Katsukawa Shunsui was also famous.
Mochizuki Gyoksen: studied Tosa and Chinese styles, d. 1708.
Mori Sosen: master painter of monkeys, d. 1821.
Nagasawa Rosetsu: pupil of Okyo, d. 1799.
Nakabayashi Chikudo: studied Yuan and Ming style, d. 1851.
Nishikawa Sukenobu: Ukiyoye, first studied under Kano Eino, d. 1751.
Oda Kaisen: pupil of Goshun, d. 1862.
Ogata Kenzan: brother of Korin, also master ceramist, d. 1743.
Ogata Korin: founded Korin school, d. 1716.
Okada Ikyo: Tosa school, d. 1845.
Okamoto Toyohiko: pupil of Goshun, d. 1845.
Okumura Masanobu: Ukiyoye s. and invented *beniye* prints, d. 1768.
Onishi Chinnen: studied Nangaku and Buncho, d. 1851.
Sakai Hoitsu: Korin school, d. 1827.

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Sakuma Dogan: Kano school, d. 1736.
Sawai Sushi: pupil of Itcho, d. 1772.
Shiba Kokuan: studied Western painting, d. 1818.
Shojo (Priest): pupil of Sanraku, d. 1627.
So Shiseki: pupil of Sung Tzuyen, Chinese, d. 1774.
Soga Shohaku: Sesshu school, d. 1781.
Sudzuki Harunobu: Ukiyoye, first produced multi-colored and relief prints, d. 1772.
Sudzuki Kiichi: Korin school, pupil of Hoitsu, d. 1858.
Sumiyoshi Hiromichi: originated Sumiyoshi school, d. 1670.
Sumiyoshi Hirozumi: son of above, d. 1705.
Takaku Aigai: studied under Buncho and Taigadō, d. 1838.
Tanaka Totsugen: revived old Yamatoye style, d. 1823.
Tani Buncho: studied Southern and Northen Chinese school and finally originated his own style, d. 1842.
Tanomura Chikuden: pupil of Buncho, d. 1835.
Tawaraya Sotatsu: flourished about the middle of the 17th century and created a style which was perfected by Korin.
Torii Kiyomaga: Ukiyoye master, d. 1815.
Torii Kiyonobu: originated Torii school of Ukiyoye, d. 1729.
Tosa Mitsuoki: master Tosa painter, d. 1691.
Tsubaki Chinzan: studied Kwazan and Southern school, d. 1851.
Tsuruzawa Tanzan: pupil of Kano Tanyu, d. about 1710.
Utagawa Toyokuni (Itchosai): Ukiyoye school, d. 1825.
Watanabe Kwazan: master of S. Chinese school, d. 1841.
Yamaguchi Sojun: pupil of Okyo, d. 1795.
Yanagisawa Kiyen (Kyurikyo): daimyo of Yamato, studied Yuan and Ming styles and originated his own style: great colorist.
Yeizan: Ukiyoye master, worked c. 1800-'30.
Yosa Buson: studied Yuan and Ming styles and developed his own style, d. 1783.

Carving.—Patronage extended to Buddhist temples, which had suffered persecution under the Toyotomi and Oda regime, revived the art of carving Buddhist images and decorative carving of temples. The rise of *netsuke* carving at the beginning of the 17th century was a notable feature, though it was about the middle of the following century that *netsuke*-carvers formed a class by themselves. Equally noteworthy was the carving of human images which first appeared in Nara and Kyoto. The art of mask-carving was also well maintained.

Higuchi Shugetsu, painting and *netsuke*, about 1764-1771.
Izumiya Tomotada, *netsuke*, at the beginning of 19th century.
Kawachi Daijo Iyeshige, mask-carver, d. 1645.
Kodama Ohmi, mask-carver, d. 1704.
Matsuda Sukenaga originated "one-stroke" carving of Hida style, beginning of 19th century.
Matsumoto Kisaburo, carver of human images, middle 19th of century.
Nagai Rantei, *netsuke*, carved one thousand monkeys on a walnut, middle of 19th century.
Nonoguchi Ryu-ho, d. 1669, *netsuke*, and figures.
Ogasawara Issai, close of 18th century, worked on ivory and whalebone.

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Okano Hohaku, about 1789-1803, specialist of *netsuke* of human images. His son *Hokyu* succeeded his art.

Ryukei, *netsuke*, originated stained ivory carving. beginning of 19th century.

Tametake, master of relief carving of *netsuke*, close of 18th century.

Tankai, priest, Buddhist images, d. 1690 : his pupil *Shimizu Ryukei* was also famous.

Metal-work.—Among glyptic carves of Goto school Yokoya Somin was famous as originator of elaborate "picture" style which was called the "citizens" metal-carving in contrast to sword-making and accessory arts. Armor-making declined from lack of patronage, but in conformity with luxurious custom of the age elaborate *tsuba* was in great demand. At the same time casting to supply vessels for tea cult was also active.

In chiselling there were :—

Goto Kenjo, 7th of the line, d. 1663.

Goto Sokujo, 8th of the line, one of the three Goto masters, d. 1668.

Goto Tsujo, 11th of the line who introduced "picture" method to the traditional style, d. 1721.

Nara Toshiteru, originator of Nara "picture" style characterized by broad chiselling ; on service to the Shogun, d. early 18th century.

Nara Toshihisa, made a new departure in the family style, and is foremost of the Nara masters, d. 1736.

Nomura Masatoki, elegant style, pupil of Goto Tokujo, d. 1679.

Tsuchiya Yasuchika, one of the three Nara masters, d. 1744 ; his son assumed same name and was quite as good as his father.

Tsuno Jimpo, Goto style, d. 1762.

Yanagawa Masatsugu, founder of Yanagawa family ; studied under Yokoya Soyo, d. 1721.

Yanagawa Naomasa, son of above and rivalled Somin in excellence, d. 1757.

Yokoya Somin, originated the "citizen" style, and perfected the "picture" chiselling, d. 1733.

Yokoya Soyo, studied Goto style and afterward originated the "picture" or realistic chiselling ; on service to the Shogun, d. 1687.

In sword-decoration and **inlaying** there were :—

Goto Ichijo, worked on design drawn by Kikuchi Yosai, d. 1876.

Hosono Masamori, originated the *kebori* (hair-chiselled inlaying).

Ichinomiya Nagatsune, contemporary of Okyo and regarded as great in his line as the other in painting ; often worked on models furnished by Okyo ; d. 1786.

Ikeda Okitaka, pupil of Otsuki Mitsuoki and teacher of late Kano Natsuo, greatest glyptist of the later 19th century.

Murakami Jochiku, master of inlaying, latter part of 18th century ; his two daughters *Josetsu* and *Josui* were also famous as inlayers.

Okamoto Naoshige, master worker in iron, popularly known as Tetsugendo, d. 1780.

Otsuki Mitsuoki. who displayed great originality.

Tsuji Michiaki, studied the "citizen" and Nara style, and finally originated his own, d. 1776.

Umetada Shuju, d. 1755.

Yatabe Michihisa, master of Mito school of metal-carving, d. 1768.

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In tsuba (sword-guard) decorators we have :—

Ito Masatsune, on service to the Shogun ; master of perforation art, d. 1724.

Kitagawa Hidenori, founder of Hikone chiselling.

Nakagawa Tomotsune, chiselled and inlaid landscapes and human figures ; early 18th century.

Nishikawa Tadamasa, perforation chiselling of iron *tsuba*, d. 1657.

Umetada Shigeyoshi, 26th of the line, middle of the 17th century.

Wakashiba, 1st Wakashiba applied Dutch style of carving to *tsuba* and his son 2nd Wakashiba worked on designs representing Chinese landscapes and also bamboo ; they both lived in Nagasaki.

In casting :—

Kanaya Gorozaburo, founder of the Kanaya family of metal-casters of the same name ; made bronze ware and devised original style of coloring; beginning of the 18th century.

Miyazaki Kanchi, caster to the Lord of Kaga, d. 1912.

Murata Seimin, realistic style and famous for tortoises and for wax-the modelling, beginning of the 19th century.

Murata Teijo, pupil of above whom he even surpassed ; cast with his master 500 Rakan images at Kenchoji, Kamakura.

Nagoshi Kasho, caster to the Shogun and originated Yedo style, beginning of the 18th century.

Yomo Yasuhei, popularly called Ryubundo, which was adopted as family art name, master of copper and bronze wares ; d. 1841.

Lacquer-work.—The art attained the highest level of excellence during this period. At first robust style prevailed, followed dy elaborate and delicate technique, but soon from about the begining of the 17th century the art began to degenerate at the two centres of Yedo and Kyoto. On the other hand it retained on the whole far more healthy growth in the provinces, especially in Kaga and Nagoya.

Hara Yoyusai, worked on models drawn by Hoitsu and others and was a master crafstman in Yedo at the beginning of the 19th century.

Igarashi Dōho, on duty to the Lord of Kaga, early 17th century.

Iizuka Tōyo, on duty to the Lord of Awa, middle of 18th century.

Kajikawa Kyujiro, on duty to the Shogun and master of *inro*, close of 17th century.

Kō-ami Nagashige, 10th of the line which extended 19 generations, d. 1651.

Koman Kansai, pupils of the 5th descendant of the house, and master of Shibata Zeshin, master *makiye* artist at close of 19th century.

Koman Kyui, founder of the Koman family of *makiye*, hereditarily on duty to the Shogun for 11 generations, early 17th century.

Ogata Korin, famous for pearl inlaying (see also painting).

Shiomi Seisei, master of "polished" *makiye*, early 18th century.

Tazuki Chobei, master *makiye* artist of Kyoto, close of 17th century.

Yamamoto Seirei, master artist of Kyoto who was invited to Nagoya by the Lord of Owari about the close of the 18th century.

Yamamoto Shunsei, founder of the family of master artists extending ten generations, d. 1682.

Pottery.—The work of the naturalized ceramists of Korean origin began to bear mature fruits after the advent of this r'egime. Broadly

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speaking at first the attention of artists and artizans was chiefly directed toward producing objects used in tea cult which was then highly popular, but from the latter part of the 18th century the introduction of Ming and later styles considerably affected the existing tones.

1. *Arita.* The kiln was opened by a Korean potter. About 1646 Higashijima Tokuemon, Gosu Gombei and Sakaida Kakiemon introduced gold and silver painting wares which went very much to China. Tsuji Kiemon, father and son of same name enjoyed a high reputation.

2. *Banko.* Was opened by Numanami Gozaemon, wealthy merchant of Kuwana, about the middle of 15th century. He was summoned to Yedo by the Shogunate and the wares he produced in Yedo are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Banko.

3. *Bizen.* Chiefly produced domestic utensils as in the preceding period, but soon the art degenerated.

4. *Izumo.* There are two kinds, one called Yoneyama wares first produced at Rakzan in Matsuye at the beginning of the 17th century, the other called Fushina wares originated in the village of the same name in 1764.

5. *Kutani.* Was founded at the middle of the 17th century by Goto Saijiro, retainer of the Lord of Kaga, he having proceeded to Arita to learn the secret of the art; wares of subdued red design were at first produced, now valued as old Kutani.

6. *Kyo* (Kyoto). The fame of this kiln dates from Nonomura Seibei, popularly known as Ninsei, who opened kild at Awada and Kiyomizu about the middle of the 17th century.

a. *Awada.* Originated about 1655 by Ninsei who learned brocade designed wares from a potter of Arita; the tradition was kept up by Kinkozan Sobei, Tanzan Seikai, Hozan Bunzo and others. Toward the latter part of the 18th century Okuda Eisen tried dyed Cochin China style; his famous pupils were Mokbei, Dohachi and Kamesuke.

b *Eiraku.* Was originated by Zengoro Hozen, 11th of the line, at the beginning of the 19th century, the title being derived from the Chinese porcelain of Eiraku era, of the Ming dynasty.

c. *Kenzan.* Named from Ogata Kenzan, brother of Korin; Kenzan afterward removed to Yedo.

d. *Kiyomizu.* Was founded by some of the pupils of Ninsei at Kiyomizu; began to produce *céladon* porcelain early 19th century when such masters as Dohachi, Kitei and Yohei introduced Arita style. Master ceramists of Kyoto kiln were:—

Aoki Mokbei. Native of Nagoya, invited to Kaga by the lord of the province and opened Kasugayama kiln; showed strong originality, d. 1833.

Kinkozan Sobei. 3rd of the line and founded a kiln at Awada about the middle of the 17th century.

Makiyomizu Zoroku. Learned the art from his uncle Kitei and was an artist of great originality.

Nonomura Seisuke. (Ninsei). First studied the art under a naturalized Korean, about 1st quarter of the 16th century.

Okuda Eisen. Opened a kiln at Awada and was fond to produce wares resembling old Chinese and Cochin China wares; Mokbei, Kamesuke and Kasuke were his pupils; d. 1811.

Seifu Yohei. Studied under Takahashi Dohachi and opened a kiln at Gojozaka, Kyoto, where he first produced imitation of old Japan

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and China wares but afterward confined himself to producing *céladon* and gold brocade style wares, d. 1861.

Shimizu Rokbei. Learned the art from Ninsei and opened a kiln at Gojosaka where he produced tea vessels very original in style, d. 1799.

Takahashi Dohachi. Also called Takahashi Nin-ami, removed to Gojozaka from Awada in 1811, afterward retired to Momoyama where he opened a new kiln; was patronized by the Lords of Kii and Satsuma; d. 1855.

7. *Mino.* Resembles Seto, and was originated in 1804 by a merchant of Osaka who produced at Tajima an imitation of Arita and Karatsu wares.

8. *Satsuma.* Originated by Hochu and Bokhei, Korean potters who produced faience of chaste quality of highly decorative style.

9. *Seto.* Early 18th century Kato Tamikichi learned the secret of porcelain making at Arita, and the Seto kilns which previously produced only earthen wares began to produce *céladon* porcelains.

Other kilns of fame during this period were Awaji wares of Awaji. Hagi wares of Nagato, Imado wares of Yedo, Kii wares of Kii, Sanda wares of Settsu, Soma wares of Iwaki, Shigaraki wares of Omi, Takatori wares of Chikzen, etc.

II. RECENT HISTORY

1. Period of Chaos—from 1868 to 1882

Like other institutions of native origin, during the period of more than a decade dating from the Restoration, the pictorial art of Japan was submerged under the huge tide of social convulsion which followed that mighty political change. It was then that the master artists who had enjoyed liberal patronage from the *daimyos* and courtiers found themselves suddenly thrown adrift on the rough waves of the struggle for existence, and had to make shift as best as they could. It was at that time that **Kano Hogai** (d. 1888), one of the greatest painters of modern Japan, accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at the monthly allowance of *yen* 20, and that his equally famous brother painter **Hashimoto Gaho** (d. 1908) had to eke out his existence as a mere craftsman and petty draftsman in the Admiralty. Painter of Kyoto were not much better, for they had to work hard for bare existence as humble designers of patterns for *yuzen* prints.

Sculptors, chisellers and others were also suddenly deprived of means of sustenance, and had to resign themselves to the humiliating treatment and neglect of the times. The people, dazzled by the material prosperity of the West and blindly intent to introduce it, were driven to vandalistic proceedings, as to propose cutting down the trees in the present Uyeno Park and to convert the ground into mulberry or tea farms, though this was given up by the timely remonstration of some foreigners. This sentiment of blind folly was widely at work, and many a costly gold lacquered work of exquisite workmanship suffered demolition merely to get the gold dust, and the old brocade mounting of *kakemono* was ruthlessly detached from the masterly pictures and burned to get the gold used in the gold threads. Tens of thousands of the musical instrument *koto* were hewn and their well-polished paulownia boards were used for making braziers!

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A. Japanese Painting

Chinese Southern School.—In the midst of this universal hurry to copy Western ways, more or less activity was shown, comparatively speaking, by the native style of painting so far as regards the Chinese Southern School which had begun to attract public attention towards the latter parts of the Tokugawa Government. In 1873 **Yasuda Rozan** returned home after some years' study in China, and his pictures drawn after the manner of this particular style were favorably received by a section of the public. **Tanomura Choku-nyu, Okuhara Seiko** (lady), **Fukushima Ryuho,** and **Hirano Gogaku** were painters of this school who flourished about this period.

B. Introduction of Western Painting

Pioneers.—The rise of the western painting was a natural outcome of the times, and though pictures brought by Dutch traders are believed to have been studied by **Hiraga Gennai, Shiba Kokan** and some others who lived at the middle of Tokugawa period, the honour of having studied oil painting with serious purpose must go to **Kawakami Togai** (d. 1881) who was a professor of Dutch language in the Kaisei-Gakko, forerunner of the present Imperial University of Tokyo. Among his pupils, the late **Takahashi Yuichi** and **Koyama Shotaro** have risen to distinction. The former subsequently studied under **Charles Wirgman** (d. 1981), London "Daily News" correspondent in Tokyo who was an art amateur of exceptional power. A large number of Japanese painters, including such masters as **Hashimoto Gaho, Kawabata Gyokusho** and others studied at Takahashi's atelier. Among other pupils of Wirgman may be mentioned **Goseda Yoshimatsu** and **Yamamoto Hosui.** In 1863 **Kunisawa Shinkuro** returned from London and opened an atelier at which **Honda Kinkichiro** and others studied. Kunisawa died about a year after but his influence was felt long afterward.

In 1881 the contemporary artist **Kawamura Kiyo-o,** who was dispatched to Italy for studying the art by the Tokugawa Government returned home after a prolonged stay in Venice. He has struck a new style by grafting what he had learned on the Japanese style.

2. Period of Reaction—from c. 1882 to c. 1896

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese pictures enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from the pernicious delusion. The Fine Art Department for all the care bestowed upon it failed to make healthy growth; it failed to invite the required number of students, while those who studied there rebelled against their teachers. Meanwhile the ardent plea made by Mr. **E. F. Fenollosa** (who came to Japan in 1879 as Prof. of philosophy at the Imperial University), Dr. **Wagner** (Prof. of the University) Sig. **Chiosonne** (Italian sculptor engaged by the Gov. Printing Bureau), and Mr. **Bigelow** (Secretary of the American Legation) in favor of Japanese art slowly began to open the eyes

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of the authorities. It was at the instance of these foreign connoisseurs that a special art society for study was formed, and that was afterward expanded as the present Japan Fine Art Society. The Government now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out a thorough change in the policy of art education. The Art Department was closed in 1883, and two years later the First Picture Exhibition was held as a means of reviving the native art of painting. This show was repeated after the lapse of another two years. The movement was carried further and a fine art school on the purely native line was established in 1888. The Imperial Court also took interest in this affair, appointed a treasure investigation committee in 1889 and created in the following year the honourable post of art commissioners and appointed to it a number of master painters, this honour having subsequently been opened to artists of other classes. Thus at l st began to dawn the light of renaissance, so to say, upon the benighted field of Japanese painting.

3. The Period of Construction

(A short review of the Government Fine Art Exhibition and Reaction Movements, by Yoshio Kino, Prof. of History of Art at Waseda and Ex-Mem. of the Hanging Committe.)

(1) The Govt. Fine Art Exhibition

A. Japanese Painting

Revival of Pictorial Art:—The vandalistic period brought in by the Restoration, has now passed and a section of the public interested in art began to turn their attention to the question of how to protect and encourage the native art. The revival movement started by this small coterie resulted in the establishment of the present Fine Art School in Tokyo, the Ryuchi-kai, the Japan Fine Art Society, etc.

Apart from the preservation of old masterpieces which all lovers of art equally insisted upon, the encouragement took two distinct forms one of which was in favor of the development of the traditional style while the other favoured the evolution of a special style demanded by the changed times. The latter had its powerful exponent in the late Kakutaro Okakura, the then Director of the Government's Tokyo Fine Art School, and he was supported by the late Hashimoto *Gaho* and Kawabata *Gyokusho*, Profs. of the school and master painters of the day. The rivalry between the two schools was on the whole beneficial to the progress of pictorial art of Japan.

The Government Fine Art Exhibition Established

The year 1907 is memorable, for in it was inaugurated the Govt. Art Exhibition (Mombusho Bijutsu Tenran-kai or Bunten for short) by the Dept. of Education, modelled after the French Saloon and the Royal Academy of England. Baron Shinken Makino, the then Minister of Education, is credited for this innovation, though Okakura is believed to have been the actual wire-puller.

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The Hanging Committee included number of scholars, critics and connoisseurs. In the Section of Japanese Painting, for instance, nine members out of the total twenty eight were appointed from among such persons, the rest being artists of one school or the other.

In the first exhibition, the rivalry between the old and new schools of Japanese painters was much in evidence. The conservative Japan Art Society complained, as it was alleged, that too much importance was placed on the new school.

Struggle between the Progressives and Conservatives;— The root of trouble was that the foreign and native art had not yet come to appreciate each other, while the native painting was also divided between the old and new schools. This struggle continued down to the 4th Exhibition (1900).

In the 2nd, six new members of the Hanging Committee were solely selected from the old school; in the 3rd the progressives led by Okakura, rebelling against the authorities for such partiality, declined to send in their works. The authorities were obliged in the 4th Exhibition to create a new Section (2nd Department) for the display of progressives' exhibits. The difficulty was thus surmounted, but only for the time being, for it was not long before the department was involved in similar trouble caused, this time, by the artists of the so-called Tokyo and Kyoto schools. It became serious in the 7th Exhibition.

Reform or Deform?—After all these vain efforts of compromise, in the 8th Exhibition the departmental system in the Japanese Section was given up, and the number of the Hanging committee was cut down to one half. Critics, scholars, connoisseurs were excluded from the committee and the **Bunten,** thus deprived of this special feature, had to direct its energy to the art-for-art's sake tendency.

The committee of the 8th Exhibition lost Yokoyama *Taikan* and Shimomura *Kanzan* the two great artists and leaders of the progressives, the former by exclusion and the latter by resignation. They both have subsequently restored the old **Bijutsu-in** or the Japan Fine Art Institute which was first established in 1898 by Okakura, their departed predecessor. It is now a formidable rival of the **Bunten** and boasts several of the young artists of great promise.

The 9th Exhibition presented a novel trial and set apart a room for Ukiyoye pictures of female figures, obviously to cater to the vulgar taste of townfolk. The pictures were a failure. They lacked sinuous grace characteristic of the old masters of the school and was striking only in respect of sensual elements rendered in gaudy colours.

Another thing that marks this 8th Exhibition was lavish grant of honors and rewards. It may be noted that from this time on the bestowal of prizes has been given up and the uniform system of rating all commendable works as "Selected" was adopted, while others judged superior were set apart for special treatment. (For further details, vide p. 201).

Secession of the Young Kyoto Painters;—The antipathetic sentiments between the rival schools grew in intensity in the 9th and 10th Exhibitions and, when, in the 11th, Kyoto painters fell far behind their rivals in the number of "Recommended" and "Selected" awarded.

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several of the talented and promising among them left the **Bunten** and formed their own Kokuga-Sosaku-kai or the Society for Creating National Paintings. The deserters comprised Ono *Chikkyo*, Tsuchida *Bakusen* Sakakibara *Shiho*, Murakami *Kakyu*, They are all artists whose progressive spirit and training well qualify them to assimilate the exotic elements. Their first exhibition was held in Tokyo in 1918 and the novel attempt roused considerable public discussion as to merit of their works.

To sum up, the history of Japanese painting as shown in the **Bunten** has been one of endless squabbles and troubles with nothing specially noteworthy to redeem them. If there is anything that stands out prominent in this official attempt for patronizing art it is a tendency to foster the vicious custom of mannerism, a feature that especially marked the 12th Exhibition (1918).

B. Western Painting

The history of Western Painting of the **Bunten** is, generally speaking, singularly uneventful, due perhaps to the fact that most of the artistic members of the Hanging Committee as well as other painters of this line share in common the Impressionist features. They form two distinct groups divided by personal influence, one led by Profs. Kuroda, Wada, and Okada of the Govt. Fine Art Academy (Mems. of the Hanging Committee) and the other represented by Nakasawa, Yamamoto, Fujishima and Minami (Mems. of H.C.)

Questions that stand out prominent relatively as shown in this uneventful history are first about the nude, the prohibition of which on the ground of public morals is still enforced though somewhat relaxed recently, and second the introduction, abolished after one year's experiment, of the dual system of exhibition, one for conservatives and the other for progressives as in Japanese painting. With the discontinuation of this practice those who had petitioned for the innovation deserted the **Bunten** and organised the so-called Nikakai, the Second Dept. Association.

(2) The Japan Fine Art Institute or the Nippon Bijutsu-in

As explained before this institute was restored in 1914 by some reactionists who were led by the late Mr. K. Okakura and who still cherish his memory and draw their inspiration from his romanticism and idealism. It was on the seventh anniversary of his death that their first exhibition, or **Inten** as is generally known, was held. Their motto is "Art should be individualistic and not guided by bureaucratic convenience". The **Inten** has steadily gained in popularity and now occupies an important position as the only rival of the **Bunten.** One thing that is lately prominent about the work of thse "rebels" is that their idealism and romanticism have apparently lost much of their original inspiring power and the air of eclecticism is becoming more and more manifest, especially among the artists of Japanese painting, the main strength of **Inten** exhibition.

Taikan and Kanzan were at first the guiding spirits of the Inten but later this position seems to have passed to younger painters such as Kimura *Buzan*, Yasuda *Yukihiko*, Kobayashi *Kokei*, Kosugi *Misei*,

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etc., while Maeda *Seison*, Kawabate *Ryushi* and a few others have suddenly sprung into fame.

Western Painting Section was once led by Kosugi *Misei* but he has since changed his role and is steadily rising in popularity as a painter of native style pictures, so that this honour is now shared in common by Kurata *Hakuyo*, Hasegawa *Noboru*, and Morita *Tsunetomo*. In the Sculpture Section Hirakushi *Denchu*, Fujii *Yuko* and Naito *Shin* stand in the forefront.

(3) The Nikakai.

The Nikakai was founded by some ambitious progressives, as Ishii *Hakutei* and Arishima *Ikume* who, as already alluded to, left the Bunten. The Society is based on the member-system but is necessarily weak in cohesion. Soon after the organization some promoters deserted. As things stand at present the prospect of the Society is by no means bright, for it is gradually losing the original meaning of its *raison d'etre* as opposed to the officially protected Bunten. Their works mark that they cater to popularity, and the marks are growing more and more in evidence.

B. Sculpture

1. Wood-carving.

In sculpture modern Japan has little to boast of, the art having remained in the state of neglect for more than three centuries ending about the beginning of the 19th century. Sculptors of Buddhist images had degenerated into mere artisans, though the case was somewhat better with the *miyabori-shi* (those who carved friezes and pillars to temples and other edifices), and carvers of *netsuke* and masks for *no* actors. Of the four classes of wood-carvers only the "temple-carvers" may be said to enjoy comparative popularity, for with the change of times the latter two classes have to abandon their field of work and to take to more profitable ivory-carving. Buddhist carvers are a little better off, but with a much narrowed demand owing to decay of Buddhism.

Wood-carving business is now situated in an unenviable position, being beset with discouraging circumstances. As an object of decoration a wood-carving is disqualified for appealing to public patronage, in that it is comparatively costly, almost as costly as a piece of ivory-carving of a similar size. Then it does not compare favorably with a wood-carving produced in Europe. Hence carved wooden decorations of Japan found very little demand both at home and abroad. In the presence of such circumstances, wood-carving course of the Tokyo Art Academy has ceased to attract students and has had, therefore, to effect a radical modification in its method. In a similar way wood-carvers of the new school who were originally drawn to this specialty from ambitious ideal have been obliged to turn to ivory-carving or to modelling in plaster.

2. Ivory Carving

With the gradual decay of the old custom of wearing tobacco-pouches to which the *netsuke* was an indispensable appendage, ivory-carving suffered

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considerable check, but only for a short time, the carver having subsequently found in the production of *okimono* and other decorative objects for foreign customers an employment that furnished them greater amount of work and perhaps even more lucrative. It may even be said that ivory-carving as art has been created through this foreign patronage, and that it is equally maintained by it. Price and consideration of architecture prevent ivory ornaments from being popular at home, for not only are they dear but they are also judged out of place for halls constructed in native style. In regard to breadth of chiselling and scope of work, the carvers of the present day enjoy incomparable advantages over their predecessors. The latter seldom had for their field of work a bit of tusk larger than could be carved out into a tiny *netsuke*, while the others can command the use of large blocks sometimes as large as 2 ft.

C. Metal Work

Remarkable has been the progress recently attained in Japan in this particular branch of art. The art of sword decoration has indeed disappeared with the fall of feudalism, but metal artists and craftsmen have found in its stead a field of work demanding greater exercise of their skill and talent and perhaps furnishing a larger market. The same men carve now on their work-tables, vases, censers, statuettes, and diverse sort of hall decorations which must exert an expansive and healthy influence on their capacity. The benefit of division of labor and of regular education is similarly consitituting a powerful factor toward promoting a greater improvement of the art. How far the new circumstances have done in that direction may be seen by comparing works produced before the Era of Meiji (from 1868 to 1912) and those of later production, or, what amounts to the same thing, by placing side by side articles made by artisans of old school and those by others who have had the benefit of education, say, at a Fine Art Academy, either in Tokyo or Kyoto. The wares coming under the former of the two parallels will present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness.

D. Lacquer Art

The art and craft was considerably improved by **Zeshin** (d. 1839) and his pupils **Hobi** and **Jaishin** (d. 1903), but generally speaking, till only a few years ago, *makiye* artists made it their point to slavishly follow in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. They were excellent in their way, and no doubt possessed fascination attractive both to natives and foreigners, but when year after year conventional forms and almost stereotyped designs were repeated the public could not but being tired of the monotony. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with the new spirit which has come over Japan subsequent to the 1904-5 war. Since 1905 they have been endeavouring to produce objects with bolder and more animated designs based on sketches from nature. In this attempt *makiye* artists find themselves seriously hampered in their work, in that their atelier supplies are limited only to gold and silver dust, a few varieties of lacquer pigments and mother-of-pearl. The only hope is that the natural ingenuity of the Japanese artists may find means of

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making shift, and to achieve a success that may come up even to sanguine expectation. Time will show.

Of the *nurimono* or ordinary lacquering art nothing particularly new to claim attention has occurred of late. One important question which is affecting the art as a whole is the growing scarcity of the supply of lacquer juice in Japan and also in China from which the deficiency has heretofore been supplemented. This is a serious matter and urgently demands the attention of the Government and people. Tokyo, Kyoto, and Kanazawa are places where high-grade *makiye* objects are produced, and then come Aizu and Osaka. Shizuoka enjoys wide reputation as a principal centre of commercial *makiye* wares which are quite devoid of value from the standpoint of art.

E. Ceramic Work

Porcelain and Pottery.—The art was almost universally in vogue in Japan during the pre-Restoration days when in every fief there were more or less potters to meet ordinary needs of the people residing in it. Only since that time has the business begun to become more and more specialized. The number of pottery districts has lessened in consequence. At present there are some 15 districts more or less noted for pottery, and they are situated in Kyoto, Hizen, Owari, Mino, Kaga, Satsuma, Tokyo, Yokohama and other places. Mentioned in association with the name of *Yaki* (kiln), the following list of principal pottery districts is made (the star indicating the places that are noted for art objects):—

Aizu-*yaki* (Iwashiro), *Arita-*yaki* (Hizen), *Awada-*yaki* (Kyoto), Awaji-*yaki* (Awaji), *Banko-*yaki* (Ise), Izumo-*yaki* (Izumo), *Kiyomizu-*yaki* (Kyoto), *Kutani-*yaki* (Kaga), *Makuzu-*yaki* (Yokohama), Mikawachi-*yaki* (Hizen), Mino-*yaki* (Mino), *Satsuma-*yaki* (Satsuma), *Seto-*yaki* (Owari), Tobe-*yaki* (Iyo), *Tokyo kilns, producing either only decorative objects or with household utensils. Other ceramic districts of secondary importance are Imbe-*yaki* (Bizen), Inuyama-*yaki* (Owari), Kasama-*yaki* (Hitachi), Kuji-*yaki* (Mutsu), Mashiko-*yaki* (Shimotsuke), Mizunohira-*yaki* (Satsuma), Mumyoi-*yaki* (Yamashiro), Sanda-*yaki* (Settsu), Shigaraki-*yaki* (Omi), Soma-*yaki* (Iwaki), Tokoname-*yaki* (Owari), Ureshino-*yaki* (Hizen), and some others.

"Shippo" (Enamel Ware).—Owari retains the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo boasts **Namikawa Sosuke** (d. 1911) and Kyoto **Namikawa Yukiye** as a first class artist in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya has several of whom **Ando Jubei** and **Hattori Tadasaburo** are prominent. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent., the balance being distributed among Tokyo, Kyoto and Yokohama.

The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1880 when Namikawa of Tokyo produced the celebrated cloisonneless (*musen*) ware and erased cloisonné (*shosen*) in which the wires were erased by the action of sulphuric acid. The new departure that next appeared was in the shape of translucent enamel by the use of French enamel and this was followed by a change in the nature of the body used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of silver base as providing a better background.

Another improvement made relates to coloring. Japanese enamel artist had long been laboring to produce reddish monochrome, and for

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some years it had defied their ingenuity. At last in 1904 the experiment was carried to success by **Ota Jinnoemon** of Nagoya by the use of gold chloride, Thanks to Ota's discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size as may be desired. The *moriage* ("piled") style originated by Hattori is quite a recent departure.

F. Color-prints and Wood-cuts

During the last three decades or so xylography in Japan has undergone strange vicissitudes of fortune. At one time it was even feared that this unique art of Japan might be completely superseded by the imported art of lithography. Fortunately it was rescued from that fate by the reproduction of old pictorial masterpieces, first started by the publishers of art folio by the *Kokkwa* in 1899 and then by the *Shimbi Taikwan* which was created in 1899.

"Nishikiye."—Be that as it may, wood-cut engravers and printers have undoubtedly been robbed of no inconsiderable part of their business since the introduction of Western style of illustration and printing. The *nishikiye* (color-prints in broad-sheets), for instance, on which *ukiyoye* master painters, as Utamaro, Hiroshige and Hoksai left their fascinating production, has been driven from the field by cheap and gaudy lithographs printed with imported inferior pigments; great popularity, especially since the Russo-Japan war, of picture cards has almost given a death-blow to the already declining business of *nishikiye*. Photography too has had a share in the general despoiling of the *nishikiye* of its business, for actor's likeness and stage characters, one of the most important *nishikiye* subjects formerly, now coming from the studies of photographers instead of ateliers of *ukiyoye* painters. Then illustrations of books have in a great measure passed away to hands of lithographers and similar artisans. Such being the case, color-print business is now far less active than it was before. There are only two or three color-print publishers in Japan. The prints now published are not in sheets, they are in albums being intended for grown-up folk, both Japanese and foreign, and not for children as they were in former days.

Besides albums other ordinary work of color-printing comprises pictures for fans, both folded and round, illustrations of envelopes (in Japanese style), frontispieces of magazines and other ephemeral publications.

The latest innovation is the carving in wood of Western water color pictures.

Revival.—On the other hand, the high grade xylography has been carried to the state of perfection unknown even in olden days, and for this advance the credit is due to the Kokka-shu and Shimbishoin, which are reproducing Japanese old masterpieces in painting. Use of photography for reproducing them, instead of the old process of copying, is in itself a great advance for obtaining exact likeness of the originals, while in regard to pigments also printers of to-day are placed in better position than their predecessors.

Engraving and printing as applied for producing such high grade works as the album in que tion present difficulty rarely experienced by wood-cut experts of former time. The engravers of those days worked on originals specially drawn for the purpose by the painters who did all they could to

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minimize the difficulty of the other; but the craftsmen of to-day have to deal with works never intended for reproduction.

The brother craftsmen of engravers, that is color-printers, find themselves confronted with equally grave difficulties. Color-printing of the old *nishikiye*, it should be remembered, was a very simple business, as compared with what it is to-day; not more than ten different tints were required and hence only so many times of printing were generally sufficient. It is now a common affair for the publishers of *Shimbi Taikwan* and *Kokkwa* to employ more than one hundred different tints and to go through elaborate process of printing.

Market of Old Ukiyo-ye Prints.—The great popularity of old *ukiyo-ye* prints among foreign connoisseurs has elevated them from the original humble position to one of great importance artistically and commercially. The supply is scarce now, so assiduously did merchant collectors ransack all the nooks and corners throughout the country. The price demanded is often forbidding. Forgery is extensively practised and collectors should use strict vigilance.

Kind of Prints.—Some fifteen different kinds of prints exist, they being *sumi-ye* (black and white prints), *tan-ye* (vermilion prints), *urushi-ye* (lacquer prints), *beni-ye* (carmine prints), *naga-ye* (long prints), *kirara-zuri* (mica prints), *chuban-nishikiye* (medium size prints), *koban nishiki-ye* (small size prints), *hoso-ye* (miniature prints), *namiban gomai-tsuzuki* (ordinary five sheet series, and also three sheet series and only one sheet), old illustrated books, etc.

Old Masterpieces and Curio Market

Before the National Treasure Commission was created in 1889 to register old masterpieces that belonged to temples and other public institutions, no small number of this sort of national treasures found their way to foreign countries. It is well known, for instance, that of the famous triplets of picture scrolls by Sumiyoshi Keion, one is now at the Boston Museum, while of the remaining two one is among the collection of the Imperial Court and the other belongs to Baron Iwasaki. Among private collectors the names of Marquis Inouye, Mr. T. Masuda, the families of Mitsui and Iwasaki, Mr. Tomitaro Hara, a millionaire merchant of Yokohama, and others stand high on the list. Mr. Hara's "Kujaku Myo-o" is valued at ¥500,000. The Great war and general increase of wealth has created unusual demand for old masterpieces and curios. The year 1917, for instance, witnessed forty five big sales in Tokyo, Kyoto, etc., with the proceed totalling about ¥20,000,000, record figures in the annals of auction sales of such goods. The boom continued both in 1918 and '19, about 30 big sales being held in Tokyo and Osaka, taking into account only these with proceeds of over ¥100,000. About ¥10,000,000 worth of old curios and paintings changed hand. In 1919 sales in Tokyo alone totalled ¥11,000,000 in value including those of the two Marquises Ikeda, Prince Konoye and Baron Go, each over ¥1,010,000. Among the noteworthy biddings were Gei-ami's paysage at ¥510,000, Kasawaguruma-no-tebako (a pyxis) at ¥240,000, Shubun's paysage at ¥159,300. Calligraphic specimens by noted scholars and other great men are valued as much as pictorial master-pieces. In the notable sales recently conducted in Tokyo and Osaka a small sheet of Ono Tofu's (d. 966 A.D.) handwriting was knocked down at ¥32,000, calligraphic

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kakemono by Sorai (d. 1728) at ¥11,000, and a pair of folding screens with Chinese poems by the late Prince Ito fetched ¥20,000. Old vessels of repute used in tea-ceremony also command extraordinary prices, a tea-caddy of rare note changing hand in a recent auction at ¥57,000.

All big sales are generally conducted by bodies of curio dealers, and there are several such organizations in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagoya. Some of them are,—Tokyo Bijutsu Club at Ryogoku, Tokyo; Kyoto Bijutsu Club at Miike-dera-machi, Kyoto; Osaka Bijutsu Club at Awajicho Shichome, Osaka, and Nagoya Bijutsu Club, Asahi-machi, Nagoya.

III. MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Museums.—The three important museums that exist in Japan are all under the control of the Household Department, they being at Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara. In respect of objects of art, the Hyokei-kan in the compound of the Tokyo Museum is most important, it being specially intended as a gallery for displaying old masterpieces belonging to the Court and collectors of note. The Hyokei-kan was built by Tokyo citizens in commemoration of the wedding of the reigning Emperor and Empress.

"Teikoku Bijutsu-in" or the Imperial Academy

Created in Sept. 1919 it corresponds to the British Royal Academy of Art. This highest seat of art in Japan consists of one president and not more than fifteen members, all nominated by the Government. The present incumbents are:—

President, Mori *Rintaro*; Members: Kawai *Gyokudo*, Kobori *Tomone*, Matsumoto *Fuko*, Imao *Keinen*, Takeuchi *Seiho*, Tomioka *Tessui*, Yamamoto *Shunkyo*, Kuroda *Kiyoteru*, Nakamura *Fusetsu*, Okada *Saburosuke*, Wada *Eisaku*, Shinkai *Taketaro*, Takamura *Koun*.

"Teiten" or the "National Art Exhibition."—Apart from the exhibitions regularly given twice a year by various bodies of artists in Tokyo and Kyoto, a national art exhibition, or **Bunten** as it was popularly called (vid. p. 193 and J. Y. B. 1919 edition), was held under the auspices of the Dept. of Education every Autumn in Tokyo, beginning in 1907, this being the first attempt of this kind in Japan. With the creation of the **Teikoku Bijutsuin** (Imperial Academy) in Sept 1919 (see blow) the exhibition popularly renamed Teiten has come under the wing of the new institution. The exhibits are selected by the hanging committee whose members are recommended in equal part by the institution and the Education Minister. There are no prizes and those works judged to possess merit are singled out as "Special Choices," while others of special distinction are given a higher honor known as "Recommended" a recipient of which is privileged to display his works unexamined by the Hanging Committee. The exhibits submitted were as follows:—

	No. of Works submitted			No. Exhibits selected			Exhibits w/out Exam×		
Exhibition	J.P.	W.P.	S.	J.P.	W.P.	S.	J.P.	W.P	S.
1st. ('19) ..	2,509	1,376	203	82	67	28	19	44	20
2nd. (20) ..	2,799	1,437	178	170	79	42	23	52	17

N.B.—J. P. Japanese painting; W. P. Western painting; S. Sculpture.

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×Includes those of present and former members of the hanging committee as well.

The "Recommended" at the 2nd Exhibition were as follows;

1. **Japanese Painting,**—Noda *Kyuho*, Yamada *Keichu*, Takatori *Chisei*, Nishimura *Gcu* .
2. **Western Painting,**—Tsuji *Naga-hi*, Kojima *Torajiro*.
3. **Sculpture,**—Ishikawa *Kakuji*, Yoshida *Homei*, Hasegawa *Eisaku*, Kunikata, *Rinzo*.

Recipients of the "Special Choice" honors:—

1. **Japanese Painting,**—Tsutaya *Ryuko*, Hiroshima *Koho*, Nakamura *Daizaburo*.
2. **Western Painting,**—Gondo *Taneo*, Moriwaki *chu*, Tomita *On-ichiro*, Takama *Soshichi*, Koshiba *Kinji*, Soma *Kiichi*, Adaka Yasugoro.
3. **Sculpture,**—Yoshida *Saburo*, Saito *Sogan*, Kitamura *Seishin*.

Private Galleries.—Among these that of the "Inten" (Japan Art Institute) started by Yokoyama *Taikan* and other progressives stands foremost. The gallery is less complete than the Government Art Exhibition or "Teiten," but in some respects the "Inten" even throws the others into shade.

IV. NATIONAL TREASURE COMMISSION

The Commission for Preserving Old Temples was first created in 1897 by law and ordinance, appropria'ing for the purpose a sum varying from *yen* 150,000 to 200,000 a year. The protection is now extended also to pictures, sculptures, buildings, old documents of historical value, and recently to swords, all kept in Shinto and Buddhist temples. The treasures included in the national treasury list are under strict controi of the National Treasure Preservation Committee expressly organized for the purpose and made subordinate to the Education Office. The Committee is presided over by Baron Kuki, Privy Councillor, and the treasures registered from the very beginning numbered 3,160 on the 1st of Nov. 1920, consisting of pictures, sculptures, applied art objects, swords, books, Buddhist texts, etc.

There were besides 998 edifices, chiefly religious that are under protection. All these treasures are graded into three classes, according to their relative merits, and the preservation aid is correspondingly differentiated. The architectural treasures claim a greater part of the State aids set apart for the purpose. An annual sum of ¥150,000–200,000 is granted towards repair fund and for exhibition.

V. ART EDUCATION AND PUBLICATIONS

Principal institutions devoted to teaching arts are the two Government Art Academies, one in Tokyo and the other in Kyoto for the description of which the reader is referred to the Chapter on Education. The Nippon Bijutsu-in (Nippon Fine Art Institute) organized by the seceders of the Art Academy, Tokyo, and was discontinued several years ago, was reestablished in 1914 in Tokyo under the joint leadership of Yokoyama *Taikan* and Shimomura *Kanzan*.

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Besides the above there are many Technical Schools of middle school grade in several prefectures, among which those at Ishikawa and Aichi are noted. For female art students there are the Tokyo Girls' Art and Craft School in Tokyo. Ateliers of all master painters are in many cases useful nurseries for young aspirants.

The Gwahosha, in Hongo, Tokyo, publishes the *Bijutsu Gwaho* and the Kyoto painters publish the *Gwarin*. Towering far above all these are the *Kokkwa* (office at Kyobashi, Tokyo, since '89) and the *Shimbi Taikwan* started by Mr. Tashima in '99, the two reproducing in wood-cut or collotype old masterpieces of Japan and China. The *Kokkwa* is a monthly and principally treats of pictures, while the other is a four monthly publication including both chiselled works and architectural specimens. English text is given in the two publications.

VI. CONTEMPORARY ART COMMISSIONERS TO THE COURT

This is an honorary post created in 1890 in order to encourage the development of art. At first the honor was limited to only Japanese painting, but the scope has lately been much extended and includes among others sword-making and even photography. The Commissioners are:—

Takeuchi Seiho (Painting), Kobori Tomone (Painting), Kawai Gyokudo (Painting), Shimomura Kanzan (Painting), Tomioka Tessai (Painting), Yamamoto Shunkyo (Painting), Imao Keinen (Painting), Kuroda Kiyoteru (Oil Painting), Shinkai Taketaro (Casting), Takamura Koun (Chiselling), Ito Tozan (Porcelain), Suwa Sozan (Porcelain), Hirata Muneyuki (Hammering), Sasaki Iwajiro (Architecture), Namikawa Yasuyuki (Shippo), Shiroyama Fukumatsu (Makiye), Miyamoto Kanenori (Jap. sword), Ogawa Isin (Photography).

PAINTERS OF NOTE WHO HAVE DIED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF MEIJI ERA (1868)

Araki, *Kwampo*, d. '15, master painter of Chinese Northern school.
Hashimoto, *Gaho*, d. 1908, master painter of Kano school.
Hirano, *Gogaku*, d. 1893, celebrated painter of Chinese Southern School
Hishida, *Shunso*, (1871-1911), artist of great originality and power.
Ikeda, *Shoen*, d. 1917, lady Ukiyoye-painter.
Iwamura, *Toru*, d. 1917, Baron, critic of Western art and history.
Kano, *Hogai*, d. 1888, of the Kano school and one of the master painters of the Meiji era.
Kano, *Yeichoku*, d. 1891, of the Kano school and Art Com. to Court.
Kawabata, *Gyokusho*, d. 1912, master painter of Shijo school, Painter in Oridinary to the Court.
Kawabe, *Mitate*, d. 1905, Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.
Kawamura, *Oshin*, (Ukoku), d. 1806, ex-Judge and a master of Chinese Southern school

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Kawanabe, *Gyosai,* d. 1889, master painter who originated a new style of the Popular school.

Kikuchi, *Hobun,* d. 1917, Juror of the Japanese painting, H.C., Fine Art Exhibition.

Kikuchi, *Yosai,* d. 1878, originated the Yosai style chiefy depicting warriors and war scenes.

Kishi, *Chikudo,* d. 1895, Kyoto painter who was Painter-in-ordinary to the Court.

Kobayashi, *Yeitaku,* d. 1890, noted artist of the Popular school.

Kodama, *Kwatei,* d. 1913, a master painter of the Southern school.

Kono, *Bairei,* d. 1905, Kyoto painter who was Painter-in-ordinary to the Court.

Kubota, *Beisen,* d. 1905, one of the most versatile painters of the periods, pupil of Suzuki Shonen.

Kumagae, *Naohiko,* d. 1913, master landscapist of the Shijo school.

Musugi, *Seikin,* d. 1910, lady painter, pupil of Kumagae Naohiko.

Miyagawa, *Shuntei,* d. 1914, Ukiyoye painter.

Mochizuki, *Gyokusen,* d. 1911, painter-in-ordinary to the Court; Tosa and Chinese school.

Mochizuki, *Kimpo,* d. 1918, who was mem. of H. C.

Mori, *Kwansai,* d. 1894, one of the recent masters of Okyo's school. Painter-in-ordinary to the Court.

Morikawa, *Sobun,* d. 1902, Kyoto painter of Shijo school.

Morizumi, *Kwangyo,* d. 1892, painter-in-ordinary to the Court and master of Sumiyoshi school.

Murase, *Gyokuden,* d. 1910, Chinese Southern school.

Nakajima, *Raisho,* d. 1871, Okyo's school.

Nakanishi, *Shoseki,* d. 1883, Prof. in Kyoto Art Academy.

Noguchi, *Shohin,* d. 1917, master painter of Southern school, a lady.

Noguchi, *Yukoku,* d. 1898, Southern Chinese school and painter-in-ordinary to the Court.

Nomura, *Bunkyo,* d. 1911, landscapist of the Shijo school.

Ochiai, *Yoshiiku,* d. 1904, *Nishikiyé* painter who improved style of newspaper illustrations.

Okuhara, *Seiko,* d. 1903, lady painter of the Southern school.

Saigo, *Kogetsu,* d. 1912, one of the best pupils of Gaho.

Sataké, *Eiko,* d. 1909, of the Buncho school.

Shibata, *Zeshin,* d. 1991, painter to the Court, *Makiyé* artist and originator of lacquer painting.

Shiwokawa, *Bunrin,* d. 1877, landscapist of the Shijo school.

Sugitani, *Sessho* d. '18, Sesshu's style, and a painter of Kumamoto.

Suzuki, *Hyaku-nen,* d. 1891, master of Okyo's style and father of painter Suzuki Shonen.

Suzuki, *Sho-nen,* d. 1818, Japanese painting.

Takahashi, *Koko,* d. 1912, died prematurely at the age of 36.

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Taki, *Kwatei,* d. 1901, Chinese Southern school and painter-in-ordinary to the Court.

Taniguchi, *Rizan,* d. 1899, master of Buncho's style.

Tanomura, *Chok-nyu,* d. 1906, Southern Chinese style who was in his days a veteran painter of the school.

Tazaki, *So-un,* d. 1898, painter-in-ordinary to the Court and master painter of Buncho's school.

Terasaki, *Kogyo,* d. 1919, a master painter of the new Japanese school, painter-in-ordinary to the Court.

Tomioka, *Eisen,* d. 1905, Popular school.

Tsukioka, *Yoshitoshi,* d. 1892, a master painter of the genre school.

Watanabe, *Shokwa,* d. 1887, son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.

Yamaoka, *Beikwa,* d. 1914, Japanese painting.

Yamawaki, *Kwangi,* d. 1902, painter-in-ordinary to the Court.

Yasuda, *Rozan,* d. 1882, Southern Chinese school.

Yoshu, *Chikanobu,* d. 1912, one of the master *Ukiyoye* painters.

LIST OF LIVING ARTISTS

A.C.C. = Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court; **Ca.** = Casting; **H.C.** = Hanging Committee of the National Art Exhibition; **J.S.** = Japanese Sword; **P.** = Porcelain; **S.** = Sculpture; **M.** = Makiye; **W.C.** = Water Color; **O.P.** = Oil Painting; **c.m.** = Certificate of Merit; **Rec.** = Recommended; **Sp.** = Special choice, both at the Government National Art Exhibition held every year in Tokyo.

Japanese Painting

Abe, *Shumpo* (阿部春峰), 3rd prize, b. in 1854, Kyoto.

Arai, *Hoso* (新井芳宗), J.P., Ukiyoye, b. in '63, Tokyo.

Arai, *Kwampo* (荒井寛方), b. in '78, Tokyo.

Araki, *Jippo* (荒木十畝), h. c., b. in '72, Tokyo.

Araki, *Tanrei* (荒木探令), b. in '57, Tokyo.

Atomi, *Gyokushi* (跡見玉枝), lady, b. in '59, Tokyo.

Atomi, *Kwakei* (跡見花渓), lady, b. in '40, Tokyo.

Fudeya, *Tokwan* (筆谷等觀), b. '76, Tokyo.

Fujii, *Sutsuden* (藤井雪田), c.m., b. in '76, Kyoto.

Fukuda, *Baikei* (福田梅渓), b. in '67, Southern School, Osaka.

Fukui, *Kotei* (福井江亭), b. in 1865, Tokyo.

Furuya, *Itcho* (古谷一晁), c.m., b. in 1890, Kyoto.

Gejo, *Masao* (下條正雄), Paymaster-Gen. (ret.), b in 1843, Tokyo.

Hachida, *Koyo* (八田高容), c.m., Kyoto.

Harada, *Seiko* (原田西湖), c.m., Kyoto.

Hashidate, *Shisen* (端館紫川), b. in 1853, Tokyo.

Hashiguchi, *Goyo* (橋口五葉), b. '81, Kagoshima, designer,

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Hashimoto, *Eiho* (橋本永邦), 3rd prize, b. in 1881, Tokyo
Hashimoto, *Kwansetsu* (橋本關雪), Rec., 2nd prizes, b. in 1883. Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Seiso* (橋本正素), c.m., Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Shuho* (橋本秀邦), b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Hata, *Kinseki* (秦金石), c.m., b. in 1853. Kyoto.
Hattori, *Shun-yo* (服部春葉), 3rd prize, b. in 1883, Koyto.
Hida, *Shuzan* (飛田周山), Sp. choice, b. 1878, Tokyo.
Hikida, *Hōshō* (疋田芳沼), 2nd prize, Kyoto.
Hirafuku, *Hyakusui* (平福百穗), 3rd prize, Sp. choice, b. in '77, Tokyo
Hirai, *Baisen* (平井楳仙), 3rd prizes, b. in 1889, Kyoto.
Hirai, *Chokusui* (平井直水), Osaka.
Hirata, *Shodo* (平田松堂), c.m., 3rd prize, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Hirezaki, *Eimei* (髭崎英明), Ukiyoye painter, Tokyo
Hirota, *Hyakusui* (廣田百穗), c.m., b. in 1876, Kyoto.
Hiroye, *Kashu* (廣江霞舟), c.m., b. in 1890, Kyoto.
Hitomi, *Yuichi* (人見勇一), c.m., Kyoto.
Honda, *Tenjo* (本多天城), b. in 1866. Tokyo.
Hoshino, *Kugai* (星野空外), 3rd prizes, b. in 1883, Kyoto.
Ikeda, *Keisen,* (池田桂仙), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1864, Kyoto.
Ikeda, *Terukata* (池田輝方), c.m., 3rd prize, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Ikegami, *Bunsen* (池上文僊), b. in 1888, Tokyo.
Ikegami, *Shuho* (池上秀畝), 3rd prize, and Sp. choice, b. in 1979, Nagano.
Ikegami, *Sou* (池上掃雨), b. in 1865, Tokyo.
Imaizumi, *Bumpo* (今泉文峰), h.c., b, in 1848, Tokyo.
Imamura, *Shiko* (今村紫紅), 2nd prize, b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Imanaga, *Hideyo* (今永英世), b. in 1888, Tokyo.
Ishii, *Hakutei* (石井柏亭), 2nd prize, *Inten* artist, b. '82, Tokyo.
Ishii, *Tempu* (石井天風), c.m., b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Ishikawa, *Shogyoku* (石川蕉玉), lady, b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Ishizaki, *Koyo* (石崎光瑤), c.m., Kyoto.
Isoda, *Choshu* (磯田長秋), Sp. choice '18, c.m., Tokyo.
Ito, *Ko-un* (伊東紅雲), c.m., b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Kaburaki, *Kiyokata* (鏑木清方), Rec, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Kamimura, *Shoen* (上村松園), master lady painter, b. '79, Kyoto.
Kamoshita, *Choko* (鴨下晁湖), 3rd prize, b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Kashino, *Nanyo* (樫野南陽), 3rd prize, Kyoto.
Katayama, *Nampu* (片山南風), 2nd prize, Tokyo.
Katta, *Shokin* (勝田蕉琴), 3rd prize, b. in 1878, Tokyo.
Kawabata, *Ryushi* (川端龍子), b. '86, Tokyo.
Kawai, *Eichu* (河合英忠), b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Kawai, *Gyokudo* (河合玉堂), h.c., b. in 1872, Aichi.
Kawakita, *Kaho* (川北霞峰), 3rd prizes, b. in 1875, Kyoto.
Kawachi, *Gakei* (河內雅溪), b. in 1873, Tokyo.

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Kawamura, *Manshu* (川村曼舟), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1880, Kyoto.
Kijima, *Okoku* (木島櫻谷), h.c., 2rd prize, b. in 1877, Kyoto.
Kikuchi, *Kashu* (菊地華秋), b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Kikuchi, *Keigetsu* (菊池契月), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1879, Kyoto.
Kimura, *Buzan* (木村武山), 3rd prizes, b. in 1884, Ibaragi.
Kitakami, *Shunzan* (北上俊山), c.m., b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Kitano, *Tsunetomi* (北野恒富), 3rd prize, b. in 1880, Osaka.
Kobayashi, *Gokyo* (小林巽橋), b. in 1875, Kyoto.
Kobayashi, *Kiyochika* (小橋清親), b. in 1827, Tokyo.
Kobayashi, *Kokei* (小林古徑), c.m., b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Kobori, *Tomone* (小堀鞆音), h.c., 3rd prize, b. in 1964, Tokyo.
Komura, *Daiun* (小村大雲), 3rd prizes, Sp. choice, b. in 1883, Kyoto.
Komuro, *Suiun* (小室翠雲), 2nd prize, mem. H.C., b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Kondo, *Shosen* (近藤樵仙), c.m., Tokyo.
Kose, *Shoseki* (巨勢小石), b. in 1841, Koyto.
Koyama, *Eitatsu* (小山榮達), c.m., b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Koyezuka, *Yuho* (越塚友邦), c.m., b. in 1875, Tokyo
Kubota, *Beisai* (久保田米齋), b. in 1877, Kyoto.
Kubota, *Kinsen* (久保田金僊), b. in 1875, Kyoto.
Machida, *Kyokuko* (町田曲江), 3rd prize, b. in 1879, Tokyo.
Matsubayashi, *Keigetsu* (松林桂月), 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Matsubayashi, *Settei* (松林雪貞), lady, b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Matsumiya, *Honen* (松宮芳年), b. in 1886, Kyoto.
Matsumoto, *Fuko* (松本楓湖), h.c., in 1838, Tokyo.
Matsumura, *Baiso* (松村梅叟), c.m., b. in 1884, Kyoto.
Matsuno, *Kajo* (松野霞城), b. in 1867, Tokyo.
Matsuoka, *Eikyu* (松岡映丘), Sp. choice, b. '78, Tokyo.
Mayeda, *Seison* (前田青村), 3rd prize, b. 1893, Tokyo.
Migida, *Nen-ei* (右田年英), Ukiyoye, b. in 1863, Fukuoka.
Miyake, *Gogyo* (三宅巽曉), c.m., b. in 1864, Kyoto.
Mizukami, *Taisei* (水上泰生), 3rd prize, b. '82, Fukuoka.
Mizuta, *Chikuho* (水田竹圃), c.m., Osaka.
Mochizuki, *Seiho* (望月清鳳), 3rd prize, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Mori, *Kinseki* (森琴石), b. in 1841, Hyogo.
Morimura, *Gito* (森村宜稻), c.m., b. in 1871, Aichi.
Moriboshi, *Seisho* (諸星成章), b. in 1874, Chiba.
Murakami, *Hoko* (村上鳳湖), c.m., Tokyo.
Murakami, *Kwagaku* (村上華岳), 3rd prize, b. in 1888, Kyoto.
Muraoka, *Oto* (村岡應東), c.m., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Murase, *Shugetsu* (村瀨秀月), b. 1885, Tokyo.
Murata, *Tanryo* (村田丹陵), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Nagamine, *Setsudo* (長嶺雪堂), b. in 1882, Kyoto.
Nagano, *Sofu* (長野草風), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Nakagura, *Gyokusui* (中倉玉翠), c.m., b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Nishimura, *Go-un* (西村五雲), 2nd prize, Kyoto.

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Nishimura, *Seiki* (西村青歸), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1883, Osaka.
Nishiyama, *Suisho* (西山翠璋), 3rd prizes, Kyoto.
Noda, *Kyuho* (野田九甫), 2nd prize and. Sp. choice, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Nomura, *Sekko* (野村雪江), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Ochi, *Shokwan* (大智勝觀), 3rd prize ('13), Tokyo.
Ogata, *Gekko* (尾形月耕), Ukiyoye, 3rd prize, b. in 1859, Tokyo.
Ogata, *Getsuzo* (尾形月三), 3rd prize, b. in Tokyo.
Ohashi, *Suiseki* (大橋翠石), Gold-medalist at Paris etc., b. in 1865, Gifu.
Okakura, *Shusui* (岡倉秋水), b. in 1868, Fukui.
Okuhara, *Seisui* (奥原晴翠), lady, b. in 1852, Iwate.
Omura, *Koyo* (大村廣陽), c.m., b. in 1891, Kyoto.
Ono, *Chikkyo* (小野竹橋), Spe. choice, b. '89, Koyto.
Otake, *Chikuha* (尾竹竹坡), 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. 1877, Tokyo.
Otake, *Etsudo* (尾竹越堂), eldest brother of the three Otakes, b. '68, Tokyo.
Otake, *Kokkwan* (尾竹國觀), 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1880, Tokyo
Sakakibara, *Shiho* (榊原紫峰), 3rd prize, b. in 1887, Kyoto.
Sakakibara, *Taizan* (榊原苔山), c.m., b. in 1890, Kyoto.
Sakuma, *Tetsuen* (佐久間鐵園), b. in 1848, Tokyo.
Sano, *Issei* (佐野一星), c.m., Kyoto.
Satake, *Eiryo* (佐竹永陵), 3rd prizes b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Sataka, *Eison* (佐竹永村), b. in 1825, Fukushima.
Shiba, *Keisen* (芝景川), c.m., b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Shiizuka, *Shokwa* (椎塚蕉華), lady, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Shima, Seien (島成園), lady, b. in 1893, Osaka.
Shimauchi, *Shonan* (島内松南), 3rd prize, b. 1881, Tokyo.
Shimazaki, *Ryu-o* (島崎柳塢), 3rd prize, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Shimomura, *Kwanzan* (下村觀山), h.c., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Shoda, *Kakuyu* (庄田鶴友), c.m., b. in 1879, Kyoto.
Sugano, *Ryosen* (菅野梁川) Chinese Southern painter, b. Tokyo.
Sugiura, *Shunko* (杉浦俊香), b. in 1841, Tokyo.
Susa, *Tensai* (須佐天齋), c.m., b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Suzuki, *Ryokuin* (鈴木錄蔭), b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Tajika, *Chikuson* (田近竹村), 3rd prizes, b. in 1864, Kyoto.
Takahashi, *Ryou,* (高橋菱雨), c.m., b. in 1884, Kyoto.
Takase, *Shungyo* (高瀨春曉), c.m., b. in 1885, Kyoto.
Takashima, *Hokkai* (高島北海), h.c., b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Takatori, *Chisei* (高取稚成), 3rd prizes, Tokyo.
Takenouchi, *Keishu* (武内桂舟), b. in 1861, Tokyo.
Takenouchi, *Seiho* (竹内栖鳳), h.c., b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Tamura, *Goko* (田村豪湖), c.m., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Tanaka, *Gakusho* (田中岳幛), c.m., b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Tanaka, *Kaisho* (田中頴璋), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. 1868, Toky
Tanaka, *Yuho* (田中幽峰), b. in 1863, Kyoto.

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Tanami, *Gakusho* (田南岳嶂), prizes, b. 1865, Ise.
Tokuda, *Rinsai* (德田隣齋), 3rd, prize, b. in 1880, Kyoto
Tomioka, *Tessai* (富岡鐵齋), painter to Court, b. 1830, Kyoto.
Tomita,, *Keisen* (富田渓仙), c.m., Kyoto.
Tsubata, *Michihiko* (津端道彦), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1871, Tokyo.
Tsuchida, *Bakusen* (土田麥仙), 3rd prizes, b. 1887, Kyoto.
Tsuji, *Kwaki* (都路華香), 2nd (1) & 3rd (3) prizes, b. in 1870, Kyoto.
Tsutaya, *Ryuko* (蔦谷龍岬), Sp. Choice, b. 1885, Tokyo.
Uchimi, *Kichido* (內海吉堂), c.m,, b. in 1848, Kyoto.
Ueda, *Ryugwai* (上田柳外), 3rd prize, b. in 1869, Kyoto.
Uenaka, *Chokusai* (植中直齋), 3rd prize, b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Watanabe, *Shotei* (渡邊省亭), b. in 1849, Tokyo.
Yamada, *Kaido* (山田介堂), c.m., in 1860, Kyoto.
Yamada, *Keichu* (山田敬中), c,m., b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Yamada, Ko-*un* (山田耕雲), 2nd prize ('13), b. in 1878, Kyoto.
Yamamoto, *Baisho* (山本梅荘), h.c., 3rd prize, b in 1846, Aichi.
Yamamoto, *Shunkyo* (山元春擧), h.c., b, in 1871, Kyoto.
Yamamura, *Kokwa* (山村耕花), c.m., in 1878, Tokyo.
Yamanaka, *Kodo* (山中古洞), b. in 1869, Tokyo.
Yamanouchi, *Shin-ichi* (山內信一), 3rd prize, Kyoto.
Yamanouchi, *Toshu* (山內都州), 3rd prizes, b. in 1878, Tokyo.
Yamashita, *Bazan* (山下馬山), Kyoto.
Yamashita, *Chikusai* (山下竹濟), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Yamashita, *Seigai* (山下青厓), b. in 1859, Tokyo.
Yamashita, *Seijio* (山下青城), b. '73, Tokyo.
Yasuda, *Yukihiko* (安田靫彦), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1884, Tokyo
Yasuma, *Sodo* (保間素堂), c.m., b. in 1882, Osaka.
Yokoyama, *Taikwan* (橫山大觀), b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Yoshioka, *Kwado* (吉岡華堂), b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Yoshiwara, *Gafu* (吉原雅風), b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Yuki, *Somei* (結城素明), Recom., Prof., h.c., b. in 1875, Tokyo.

Western Painting

Aida, *Torahiko* (相田寅彦), b. in '88, Tokyo.
Akagi, *Taijo* (赤城泰舒), b. in '89 Tokyo.
Akamatsu, *Rinsaku* (赤松麟作), b. in '68, Osaka.
Aoyama, *Kumaji* (青山熊治), 2nd prize, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Ataka, *Yasugoro* (安宅安五郎), b. in '83, Tokyo.
Atomi, *Tai* (跡見泰), 3rd prize, b. in '84, Tokyo.
Doki, *Yoshisuke* (土岐芳助), b. in '81, Tokyo.
Fujishima, *Eisuke* (藤島英輔), b. in '78, Tokyo.
Fujishima, *Takeji* (藤島武二), h. c., Prof., 3rd prize ('13), b. in '67, Tokyo.
Gomi, *Seikichi* (五味清吉), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1886, Tokyo.

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Goseda, *Horyu* (五姓田芳柳), b. in 1864, Ibaragi.
Goseda, *Yoshimatsu* (五姓田義松), b. in 1853, Kanagawa.
Goto, *Koshi* (後藤亙志), b. in 1895. Tokyo.
Hachijo, *Yakichi* (八條彌吉), 3rd prize, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Hasegawa, *Noboru* (長谷川昇), c.m., Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Kunisuke* (橋本邦助), 3rd prizes, Tokyo,
Hiraoka, *Gompachiro* (平岡權八郎), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Ikeda, *Jisaburo* (池田治三郎), 3rd prize, Kyoto.
Ikeda, *Nagaharu* (池田永治), c.m., Tokyo.
Ishibashi, *Wakun* (石橋和訓), Recom. b. in1868, studied in England.
Ishikawa, *Kin-ichiro* (石川欽一郎), Tokyo.
Ishikawa, *Toraji* (石川寅治), 2nd prize ('13), b. in 1875, Tokyo.
Isobe, *Chuichi* (磯部忠一), b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Ito, *Kaigen* (伊藤快彦), b. in 1867, Kyoto.
Kanayama, *Heizo* (金山平藏), Recom., b. 1888, Tokyo.
Kanokogi, *Takeshiro* (鹿木孟郎), Prof., b. in 1874, Kyoto.
Katada, *Tokuro* (片多德郎), c.m., and Sp. choice, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Kato, *Seiji* (加藤誠兒), 3rd prize, b. in 1887, Aichi.
Kawai, *Shinzo,* (河合新藏), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1866, Tokyo.
Kawamura, *Kiyo-o* (川村清雄), b. in 1850 Tokyo.
Kitazawa, *Rakuten* (北澤樂天), b. in 1876, Tokyo, caricaturist.
Kobayashi, *Mango,* (小林萬吾), Prof., 3rd prizes, b. in 1870, Tokyo.
Kobayashi, *Shinji* (小林眞二), o.p., b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Koda, *Katsuta* (香田勝太), c.m., b. 1885, Tokyo.
Koito, *Gentaro* (小糸源太郎), b. in 1887, Tokyo.
Kosugi, *Misei* (小杉未醒), b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Koyama, *Shotaro* (小山正太郎), Porf., design, b. in 1658, Tokyo.
Kumagai, *Moriichi* (熊谷守一), c.m., Tokyo.
Kume, *Keiichiro* (久米桂一郎), Prof., b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Kurata, *Hakuyo* (倉田白羊), b. in 1881, Saitama.
Kuri, *Shiro,* (久里四郎), 3rd prize, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Kuroda, *Kiyoteru* (黑田清輝), Prof., A.C.C., h.c., b. in '66, Tokyo; studied under Colin.
Maruyama, *Banka* (丸山晚霞), b. in 1867, Tokyo.
Masamune, *Tokusaburo* (正宗德三郎), b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Matsui, *Noboru* (松井昇), Prof., b. in 1852, Tokyo.
Matsumura, *Tatsumi* (松村巽), c.m., b. in 1893, Tokyo.
Matsuoka, *Hisashi* (松岡壽), b. in 1862, Tokyo.
Matsuyama, *Shozo* (松山省三), b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Mayama, *Takaharu* (眞山孝治), 3rd prize, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Mikami, *Tomoharu* (三上知治), c.m., Tokyo.
Minami, *Kunzo* (南薰造), 2nd prizes ('13), b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Mitsuya, *Kunishiro* (滿谷國四郎), h.c., b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Miyake, *Katsumi* (三宅克己), 2nd & 3rd prizes ; Rec. ; b. in '74, Tokyo.
Mizuno, *Ibun* (水野以文), c.m., b. in 1890, Tokyo.

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Murakami, *Tenryu* (村上天流), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Nagahara, *Kotaro* (長原孝太郎), c.m., b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Nagatochi, *Hideta* (永地秀太), c.m., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Nakagawa, *Hachiro,* (中川八郎), 2nd & 3rd prizes, h.c., b. in 1877, Tokyo.
Nakamura, *Fusetsu* (中村不折), h.c., b. in 1867, Tokyo.
Nakamura, *Tsune* (中村寿), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Nakano, *Eizo* (中野營三), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Nakazawa, *Hiromitsu* (中澤弘光), h.c., 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. '74, Tokyo.
Natsume, *Shichisaku* (夏目七策), c.m., Tokyo.
Ohashi, *Seigyo* (大橋正堯), c.m., Tokyo.
Oka, *Yoshie* (岡吉枝), 3rd prizes, Tokyo.
Okada, *Saburosuke* (岡田三郎助), Prof., h.c., '69 b. in Tokyo.
Okubo, *Sakujiro,* (大久保作二郎), sp. choice '19.
Oomori, *Yasuhito* (大森安仁), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Ōno, *Ryutoku* (大野隆徳), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Ota, *Saburo* (太田三郎), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1884, Aichi,
Sakamoto, *Shigejiro* (坂本繁二郎), 3rd prize, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Sato, *Tetsusaburo* (佐藤鐵　郎), 3rd prize, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Semba, *Kimpei* (仙波均平), c.m., b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Shirataki, *Ikunosuke* (白瀧幾之助), c.m., Rec., b. in 1871, Tokyo.
Susuki, *Setsutaro* (薄拙太郎), c.m., Tokyo.
Suzuki, *Jokichi* (鈴木錠吉), c.m., Tokyo.
Takahashi, *Katsuzo* (高橋勝藏), b. in 1860, Tokyo.
Takamura, *Masao* (高村眞夫), 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Tanabe, *Itaru* (田邊至), c.m., 3rd prize, Sp. choice, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Tanaka, *Ryo* (田中亘), c.m., Tokyo.
Teramatsu, *Kunitaro* (寺松國太郎), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1876, Kyoto.
Terazawa, *Kotaro* (寺澤孝太郎), c.m., b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Todori, *Eiki* (都鳥英喜), c.m., b. in 1873, Kyoto.
Tsuji, *Hisashi* (辻永), 3yd prize, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Wada, *Eisaku* (和田英作), Prof., h.c., b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Wada, *Sanzo* (和田三造), ex.-h.c., 2nd prizes, Tokyo.
Watanabe, *Fumiko* (渡邊文子), c.m., Tokyo.
Watanabe, *Shinya* (渡邊審也), b. in 1875, Tokyo.
Yamamoto, *Morinosuke,* (山本森之助), h.c., 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1877, Tokyo.
Yamashita, *Shintaro* (山下新太郎), 3rd. prizes, b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Yamawaki, *Nobunori* (山脇信德), c.m., Tokyo.
Yanagi, *Keisuke* (柳敬助), c.m., b. in 1381, Tokyo.
Yuasa, *Ichiro* (湯淺一郎), b. in 1868, Gumma.
Yazaki, *Chiyoji* (矢崎千代二), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Yazaki, *Takeji* (矢崎武二), 3rd prize '13, Tokyo.
Yoshida, *Fujio* (吉田ふじを), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Yoshida, *Hiroshi* (吉田博), h.c., 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo

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Yoshida, *Yukiko* (吉田雪子), lady, Tokyo.

Sculpture

Asakura, *Fumio* (朝倉文夫), Prof, 2nd prizes, h.c. '19, Tokyo.
Fujita, *Bunzo* (藤田文蔵), b. in 1861, Tokyo.
Fujii, *Koyu* (藤井浩祐), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Hata, *Shokichi* (畑正吉), c.m., Toyama.
Hirakushi, *Denchu* (平櫛田仲), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Okayama.
Hori, *Shinji* (堀進二), c.m., Rec., h. in 1890, Tokyo.
Ikeda, *Yuhachi* (池田勇八), c.m. Rec., b. 1886, Tokyo.
Kato, *Kei-un* (加藤景雲), b. in 1878, Shimana.
Kitamura, *Seibo* (北村西望), h.c. '19, Rec., b. in 1884, Nagasaki.
Kitamura, *Shikai* (北村四海), 3rd prize, h.c. '19, b. in 1871, Nagano.
Kunikata, *Tenkai* (國方天海), c.m., b. in 1883, Kagawa.
Mori, *Noritake* (毛利教武), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Motoyama, *Hakuun* (本山白雲), b. in 1871, Tokyo.
Naganuma, *Shukei* (長沼守敬), Prof., h.c., b. in 1857, Tokyo.
Naito, *Shin* (內藤伸), c.m., b. in 1882, Shimane.
Nitta, *Totaro* (新田藤太郎), c.m., b. in 1886, Kagawa.
Numada, *Ichiga* (沼田一雅), Prof., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Oguma, *Ujihiro* (大熊氏廣), h.c., b. in 1854, Tokyo.
Ogura, *Uichiro* (小倉右一郎), Rec., b. '81, Tokyo.
Shinkai, *Taketaro* (新海竹太郎), Prof., h.c., b. in 1863, Tokyo.
Shirai, *Uzan* (白井雨山), h.c. b. in 1864, Ehime.
Takamura, *Ko-un* (高村光雲), Prof., A.C.C., b. in 1850, Tokyo.
Takeishi, *Kozaburo* (武石弘三郎), b. in 1877, Niigata.
Takenouchi, *Kyu-en* (竹內久遠), A.C.C., h.c., b. in 1857, Tokyo.
Tatebata, *Daiun* (建畠大雲), Rec., h.c., '19, b. in 1882, Wakayama.
Udagawa, *Kazuo* (宇田川和雄), casting, b. in 1865, Tokyo.
Yonebara, *Unkai* (米原雲海), Prof., h.c., b. in 1869, Tokyo.
Yoshida, *Homei* (吉田芳明), b. in 1877, Tokyo.
Yoshida, *Saburo* (吉田三郎), sp. choices, b. 1867, Tokyo.

Ceramics, Metal-carving, etc.

Ando, *Jubei* (安藤重兵衛), shippo-ware, b. in '54, Tokyo.
Hattori, *Korin* (服部光鱗), b. in 1863, Aichi.
Hirata, *Juko* (平田重光), metal chiselling, b. in 1854, Tokyo.
Horikawa, *Kozan* (堀川光山), ceramist, Kyoto.
Isoya, *Kwanzan* (磯矢完山), M., b. in 1878, Osaka.
Ito, *Chuta* (伊東忠太), Prof., architect, b. in 1867.
Ito, *Masami* (伊藤正見), metal carver, b. in 1879, Tokyo
Ito, *Tamekichi* (伊藤爲吉), architect, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Ito, *Tozan* (伊藤陶山), ceramist, Kyoto.

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Kameoka, *Kikusen* (龜岡掬泉), architect, b. in 1864, Tochigi.
Kawanobe, *Ippo* (川之邊一朋), lacquerware, b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Kato, *Tomotaro* (加藤友太郎), ceramist, Tokyo.
Kinkozan, *Sobei* (錦光山宗兵衛), pottery, b. in 1868, Kyoto.
Kouda, *Minoru* (小宇田實), Prof., architect., b. in 1879, Tokyo.
Miyagawa, *Hanzan* (宮川半山), porcelain, b. in 1859, Yokohama.
Miyamotó, *Hosoku* (宮本包則), J.S., A.C.C., b. in 1830, Tokyo.
Nakamura, *Eiyu* (中村英友), metal carving, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Nakamura, *Kitaro* (中村喜太郎), M. & lacquer art, b. in 1866 Ishikawa.
Nakamura, *Shuto* (中村秋塘), pottery, b. in 1866, Ishikawa.
Namikawa, *Yasuyuki* (並川靖之), shippoware, A.C.C., b. in 1865, Kyoto.
Ogawa, *Kazumasa* (小川一眞), photography, A.C.C., b. in 1860, Tokyo.
Okazaki, *Sessei* (岡崎雪聲), Prof., carving, Tokyo.
Shiroyama, *Shosai* (白山松哉), Prof. M., A.C.C., b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Sugawara, *Issai* (菅原一齋), embroidery, b. in 1871, Kyoto.
Tsujimura, *Shokwa* (辻村松華), M., b. 1871, Kanagawa.
Tsukada, *Shinyusai* (塚田眞雄齋), metal carving, b. 1840, Tokyo.
Uematsu, *Hobi* (植松抱美), M. & lacquer art, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Unno, *Shoshu* (海野勝秀), metal carving b. 1865, Tokyo.
Unno, *Yoshimori* (海野美盛), Prof., metal carving, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Yamasaki, *Cho-un* (山崎朝雲), Ca., h.c., 3rd prize, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Yasui, *Hochu* (安井抱中), M. & lacquer art, b. in 1857, Tokyo.
Yokogawa, *Tamisuke* (横河民輔), architect, Tokyo.

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At the invitation of the Museum of Cleveland (Ohio), an exhibition consisting of 38 pieces by the contemporary Japanese artists of the Bijutsu-in School, including Yokoyama *Taikan*, Shimomura *Kanzan*, Kawabata *Ryushi*, Yamamura *Kokwa*, etc., was held in 1921 at Boston, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

A Picture Gallery in Sight

In April 1921, Mr. Sato, Mayor of Wakamatsu, Fukuoka-ken offered ¥1,000,000 for the construction of a permanent picture gallery the absence of which has long been keenly felt whenever exhibitions of any dimensions are planned. It will not be long before Tokyo will be provided with a modern art gallery of some pretension.

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CHAPTER XXXV

CONTEMPORARY FICTION

1. PERIOD OF TRANSITION 1868-1885

For about twenty years after establishment of the rehabilitated Imperial regime, in 1868, the literature of Japan like other institutions of native origin, was submerged under the huge tide of social and political convulsion that had swept over the country since it was thrown open to the intercourse with Western nations. Both the Government and people were dazzled by the material splendor of Western civilization, and eager to reconstruct political, educational and economic system on one hand and to introduce on the other railways, telegraphs and other factors of civilization, had to leave in neglect the cultural aspect of life. Men of letters were reduced to last resources as to means of existence.

The first sign of revived activity of literature was seen in the translation of European novels, mostly English, such as Lord Lytton, Disreali and Walter Scott. It is interesting to note that these translations were followed by the appearance of politico-social fictions by young political aspirants of the day who were denied the freedom of speech. Yano *Ryukei's* "Keikoku Bidan" (Rise of Thebes), Ozaki *Yukio's* "New Japan", Suehiro *Tetcho's* "Plum Tree Amidst the Snow", and Shiba *Tokai-Sanshi's* "Chance Meeting of the Fair and the Brave", etc. appeared in this period.

2. RENAISSANCE 1885-1907

The new era in literature was ushered in by Prof. Dr. Y. Tsubouchi (b. 1858) of Waseda University, who issued in 1885 his "Principles of Fiction" in which he denounced the conventional method of the old school and strongly insisted that novels as an interpretation of life, must depict not what should be, but what is. He himself wrote some stories based upon the Realistic ideas laid down by him. He has subsequently given up fiction-writing in order to devote himself to drama. The "Kamakura trio", the "Makino-Kata" (1897), "Yoshitoki Saigo" (The Last Hour of Yoshitoki) (1917) and "Nagorino Hoshizukuyo" (1918), and "Urashima" (1905), may be mentioned among his dramatic works.

With the name of Dr. Tsubouchi are inseparably associated Koyo, Roban and Ogai.

Ozaki *Koyo* (1867-1904) was the leader of a small coterie of novelists who stood for realism or rather aesthetic realism and were in one sense and other the followers of the principle of art-for-art's sake. The "Konjikiyasha" depicting the tragic struggle between covetousness and

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love was his representative, though unfinished, work.

Koda *Rohan* (b. 1867) is an idealist and his writings are leavened with Budhistic, aesthetic and philosophic sentiments, expressed in style that is sober and grave. His "Pagoda" was translated into English. He has long ceased to produce literary works except some occasional essays on history.

Mori *Ogai* (b. 1860), retired Surgeon-General, will long be remembered as a pioneer in the introduction of Continental literature into Japan. Goethe's Faust and Ibsen's Doll's House, were, for example, perhaps first translated into Japanese by this Surgeon-writer in their complete forms. His "Dancing Girl", a love story between a German woman and a Japanese, will ever remain a literary gem. He has also written some works on art subjects. His style bears the mark of high polish and elaborate finish even to a fault.

Other Minor Names

Higuchi *Ichiyo* (1872–1896), a lady writer and a genius of exceptional ability, her career as an author lasted only four years, but in this short period she had sufficiently distinguished herself as a consummate master of psychological analysis. Her name will forever remain in our history of literature. Her style is very graceful as well as charming but is somewhat marred by conventionalism, in common with some writers of the preceding age. The "Nigorie" (Muddy Stream) is her representative work.

Futabatei *Shimei* (1866-1907) was a Russian scholar and stayed in St. Petersburg as Special Correspondent of the "Asahi." He was the first introducer of Turgenieff, while his "Ukigumo" (Fleeting Cloud) which appeared in 1887, will always remain as a realstic product typical of this age.

Yamada *Bimyo* (1868-1909), Kawakami *Bizan* (1870–1908), Hirotsu *Ryuro* (b. '61), Iwaya *Sazanami* (b. '70), Emi *Suiin* (b. '69), Yanagiwa *Shunyo* (1877–1917), Izumi *Kyoka* (b. '73) Oguri *Fuyo* (b. '75), etc, all belonged to Koyo's school. Of these Bimyo is noteworthy as one who first inaugurated the colloquial style in writing. Ryuro is strong in tragic stories while Shunyo produced popular and "family" novels.

Kyoka is often called an Allan Poe of Japan as he is fond of treating weird stories. His masterpiece is the "Koya Hijiri" (Sage at Koya).

Sudo *Nansui* (b. '58), Uchida *Roan* (b. '68), Aiba *Koson* (b. '55), Kuroiwa *Ruiko* (b. '62), Murakami *Namiroku* (b. '68 about), Kosugi *Tengai* (c. '65), Goto *Chugai* (b. '66), Kikuchi *Yuho* (b. '70), Taguchi *Kikutei* (b. '75), and a few others are well known and though some of them are still popular, their best days may be said to have passed.

Tokutomi *Roka* (b. '68) is, however, a notable exception, probably because he is comparatively a spare writer. His first fiction, a sentimental love story styled "Namiko", translated into English, was produced about twenty years ago. He is a socialist, a disciple of Tolstoy to whom he paid pilgrimage in 1906 at his retreat at Yasuyana and again to Russia in '19. He himself lives a retired life. His other works are, "Yadorigi" "Mimizuno Tawagoto", "Shinshun", etc., all reputed as best seller.

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3. CONTEMPORARY WRITERS AND SCHOOLS

A. Naturalism

The realistic movement was accentuated by the Japan-China War (1894-95), which, besides awakening national consciousness, lifted the curtain for public contemplation of the tragic drama of life. Ryuro's "Double Suicide at Imado" and Roka's "Hototogisu" (.900) or "Namiko" in English dress published in America reflect this morbid tendency of the time. The Russia-Japan War (1904-05) further intensified it. The study of Tolstoy, Zola, Maupassant, Ibsen, Bjornson and other Continental novelists did much in directing the public mind to this new aspect of life.

Here we must pause to review briefly two men of letters who as pioneer naturalists, have left a mark on the literary history of Japan. Kunikida *Doppo* (1871–1908) who started as a realistic author of short stories leaned strongly toward Naturalism in his later productions. Some of his stories, as "Beef and Potatoes", have been translated into English.

Shimamura *Hogetsu* (1867-'18), a disciple of Tsubouchi and dramatist in later years, will always be remembered as an ardent propagandist of Naturalism. The suicide of the star actress Miss Matsui in Jan. '19 to follow him who died a couple of months before will long continue to furnish a favorite subject of discussion both to literary authors and moralists.

It was, however, by Tayama *Katai* (b. 1871) and some others that Naturalism was carried to the highest watermark in Japan. His "Futon" (Quilt, produced in 1907) boldly depicts the sensuous experience of a middle aged man. The "Zansetsu" (Later Snow), the "Iden-no-Gambyo" (Hereditary Eye Trouble), the "To-ei" (Shadow of the Lamp) are among his later productions, the last inviting wide notoriety by the censor's suppression as being prejudicial to public morality soon after it was issued in 1919.

Shimazaki *Toson* (b. 1872) is another prominent figure of this school. His "Hakai", a story of a Japanese parish, published in 1906 and his "Haru" (Spring) will perhaps remain in the first rank as naturalistic novels of the day.

Masamune *Hakucho* (b. '79), sure and incisive in his power of grasp and penetration of human life, never fails to give a clear and accurate picture of whatever subject he choses to write upon. His pictures of the feminine sex are consummate The "Maboroshi" (Phantom) and "Doku" (Poison) probably show the height of his naturalism.

Iwano *Homei* (b. '73), once an energetic propagandist as well as critic and powerful writer, was bold enough to adopt the "Hanju-shugi" or Half Beast Principle as his watch-words. He was not afraid to act up to it as regards the sex relation. He seems to have changed his point of view.

Tokuda *Shusei* (b. '71) loves to depict the gloomy side of life, though he is a kindly man at heart. He is impatient to see lonely life and cruel fate, only his naturalism compels him to resign to the vagaries of the mundane world. This explains why his productions strike us as comfortless and oppressive. The "Kabi" (Mould) and "Tadare" (Inflammation) are among his best novels

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Kamitsukasa *Sholcen* is a cynical writer, Ogawa *Mimei*, a sentimentalist, and Nakamura *Seiko*, a psychological analysist while Hirotsu *Kazuo*, Tanizaki *Seiji*, Kano *Sakujiro*, Yoshida *Genjiro*, Soma *Taizo*, etc, are younger writers more or less under the influence of Naturalism. But it would be over-hasty to stamp them as such for there are signs that some of these writers are trying, to keep pace with a new taste of the reading public, and to go over to some new principle.

B. Humanitarian School

The Naturalism that dominated for several years ago over our literary productions has been replaced by Humanitarianism and a kind of Art-for-Art's School or Neo-Romanticism, as some call it.

The foremost figure of the Humanitarian school is Mr. Mushakoji *Sane-atsu*. Born of a noble family (1895), he has come forward to champion love and to fight against the cold, emotionless Naturalism. His lack of system and seasoned thought is compensated for by his warm sentiment of love. The "Shirakaba", once his organ, is a rallying point to a number of young reactionaries, some of whom, have gone so far as to establish a new village of their own in a secluded corner of Kyushu. The "Sun-flower" and the "Sono Imoto" (The Young Sister) are some of his works.

Arishima *Takero* (b. '78) is a star of the first magnitude with a great future. A romantist, poet, and missionary of love, he is blessed with wide knowledge, rich experience and mature observation and his productions are consequently rich in background. His humanitarian characteristics seem to be the love of a parent toward the offsprings. Among his works the "Kain-no-Matsuei" (Cain's Descendants) and the "Gaisen" (Triumph) may be mentioned as typical of his artistic power while the "Shi-to-sono-Zengo" (Death, Before and After) and the "Sengen" (Declaration), of his philosophy of love.

Shiga *Naoya* possesses a peculiary moving power with his profound penetrativeness and chaste style. He belongs to the same type as Arishima though on a slightly smaller scale. His "Wakai" (Reconciliation pub. '18) is believed by some as one of the best productions of this school.

Nagayo *Yoshiro* and Kurata *Momozo* are two rising composers of reading drama. The former's "Kan-u to-Ryuho" (Kuan-Yu and Liu-Pong) is recommended by his friends as a mighty creation for its grand scale power and fervour of youth. Nomura *Aisho* is a rising novelist that belongs to this school.

The Humanitarianism possesses two lady writers, Mrs. Nogami *Yayoi* and Miss Nakajo *Yuriko*. The former's clear intellect and skill of delicate touches has won her a reputation though the future of the latter is an unknown quantity, she being in her teens.

C. Art-for-Art's Sake School

In this group Mr. Tanisaki *Junichiro* (b. '86) stands foremost, being a writer who, according to his admirers is comparable to De Quincy in richness of imagination and free command of gorgeous expression, to Allan Poe in weirdness, and to the Russian romantist Sologub in penetration. His "Jimmen-so" (Face-Pox) shows masterly treatment in keeping

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within proper bounds the tendency to sentimentalism while "Futari-no-Chigo" (Two Children) describes in fascinating style the vagaries of adolescence. His other works are "Kin-to-Gin" (Gold and Silver), the "Gyotaro" and the "Akuma" (Devil), the latter two being somewhat autobiographical.

Akutagawa *Ryunosuke* (b. '92) is a rival of Mr. Tanisaki in respect of artistic talent, pungency and boldness. A skillful psychological analysist, his romanticism is pure, and almost severe, and seldom steps out of the noble elegant atmosphere of Oriental spirit and character. The "Jigoku-hen" (Hell Trouble) are among his latest productions.

Kume *Masao* is a gifted writer of many sides, namely a dramatist, a novelist, and a critic. The "Hotarugusa" (1918) is a love story believed to be autobiographical.

Nagata *Mikihiko* and Chikamatsu *Shuko* are noted figures in the so-called "Yuto Bungaku" or Literature of Hedonism which at one time seemed to hold sway over the literary world of Japan. They and their followers are sentimentalists with intense sensuous imagination as also sympathetic feeling and picturesque descriptive power. The "Sensho-no-Hanashi" that made Nagata famous, is a story of a broken-down strolling player, while his "Umoregi", a later production, treats the infatuation of a young genius of art with an actress of exceptional beauty. He has of late begun to show signs of exhaustion due to overproduction.

Arishima *Ikuma*, younger brother of Arishima *Takeo*, is a poet; that is when he treats of heart and life poetically, he, rises to a heigh the does not otherwise reach. The "Gondora no Ichiya" (A Night in Gondola) "Komori no gotoku" (Like a Rat) are among his masterpieces.

Ikuta *Choko* is a dramatist, while Kikuchi *Kan* is noted for his gloomy nihilism "born of egoism" as seen in his "Tadanao-kyo Gyo-jo Ki" (Lord Tadanao's Memories). Satomi *Ton*, another young brother to Arishima, skillful psychological analysist, Toyoshima *Yoshio* blessed with clear intellect, delicate and translucent power of expression, and Sato *Haruo*, a Tanisaki on a minor scale in point of delicacy and prettiness of style and as possessor of grotesque and free fancies, may be mentioned as rising litterateurs of this school.

Osanai *Kaoru*, Kubota *Mantaro*, Nagata *Hideo*, Goto *Sueo* and Mrs. Sato *Toshi-ko* have ceased to write stories.

D. Not Classified

Among these writers of "Not Classified" group the late Prof. Natsume *Sosekci* (1867-1916) deserves the first place. Originally a prof. of English literature at the Tokyo Imp. University, he became the leader of a small coterie of Men of letters sometimes called "Yoyuha" school. meaning "Tranquil attitude toward life." Natsume's first story "I am a Cat" (1905) is a domestic observation from the household pet's point of view, much as Riki was accustomed to sit in judgment on Anatole France's amiable M. Bergret, and caused a sensation among the reading public of the day that had already become tired of the heavy sensation Irony, humor, and power of psychological analysis characterized his works which are also rich in background made up of wide knowledge, profound learning, and mature observation. His style, often classically correct, is graceful and subtle though lapsing into tediousness at times. The "Botchan"

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the "Higan-sugi-made", and the "Mei-an" unfinished, are his representative works. He has also written sketches.

Morita *Sohei* and Suzuki *Miyekichi* are two prominent disciples of Natsume. Morita is, however, a pessimist and fatalist, though the other treads on the whole in the footsteps of their common master. Morita's "Baien" (Smoke), the maiden work which at once promoted him into fame is a dismal love story somewhat autobiographical. He has lately given up writing fiction. Suzuki has touches of Soseki in style, point of view and skill of psychological analysis, as shown in such stories as the "Kushi" (Comb) and the "Ichimai no Kawara" (A Tile), and "Kuwa no Mi" (Mulberries). He now tries his hand on household tales.

Nagai *Kafu* (b. 1879) started as a follower of Ryuro but has ended as a hedonist of established reputation. His hedonism stands out in bold relief in his "Reisho" (Sneer). It also contains a satire of the Japanese society of the day. He himself says that he means to depict the story of a pleasure-seeker whom the surroundings compel to enter the life of resignation and acquiescence. The "Stories about America" and the "Stories about France" are reminiscence of his sojourn abroad.

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CHAPTER XXXVI

CHOSEN (KOREA)

GEOGRAPHY

Chosen (Korea) is one of the largest peninsulas on the east of Asia, and projects between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. It is situated between latitude 33° 6′ 40″ N. and 43° 36′ N. and longitude 134° 56′ 23″ E. and 134° 11′ E., and is nearly as large as the Main Island of Japan proper, covering an area of 14,312 sq. *ri*. In the north the Peninsula is separated from Manchuria and Siberia by the rivers Tuman and Yalu and "White" Mountain. In the south the Peninsula faces Kyushu across the Strait of Chosen while the historic island of Tsushima lies only 30 miles away, it forming a stepping stone between the two lands. The Gulf of Gensan that indents far on the east coast and the river Tadong that empties into the Yellow Sea practically divide the Peninsula into two parts, northern and southern Korea. A watershed runs through both parts, it lying nearer the eastern than the opposite coast. The northern Korea is mountainous and rich in timber. In the southern Korea the peak of Kongo, noted for its picturesque scenery and magnificient Buddhist temples, towers on the north-east. The south-western district is the best land in Korea and is generally well cultivated. The rivers are larger than those in Japan proper and in full tide many of them can float boats far up the streams. The height of tide is especially conspicuous on the western coast. In the vicinity of Ninsen, for instance, it reaches as high as 33 ft. though on the opposite side it is only one ft. The climate is comparatively mild for its latitude in the southern part and the thermometer rarely falls below freezing point, but in the north rigorous climate almost like that of Siberia prevails.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION (Average Record)

TEMPERATURE

	Fusan	Ninsen	Gensan	Seoul	Pingyang
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Average ..	13.5	10.6	10.1	10.9	9.1
Highest ..	(7/'06)-3.36	(7/'14)-34.7	(7/'06)-39.6	(7/'14)-35.6	(8/'11)-34.2
Lowest ..	(1/'15)-14.0	(1/'15)-20.9	(1/'15)-21.9	(1/'11)-21.5	(1/'11)-26.7

WEATHER CONDITION IN THE YEAR

	Fusan	Ninsen	Gensan	Seoul	Pingyan
Clear or cloudy days	193	173	215	179	190
Rainy	99	113	113	114	91

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	Fusan	Ninsen	Gensan	Seoul	Pingyang
Early forest ..	Nov. 14	Nov. 8	Oct. 18	Oct. 16	Oct. 14
Late ,, ..	Mar. 26	Apr. 6	Apr. 17	Apr. 21	Apr. 24
Early snow ..	Dec. 28	Nov.17	Nov. 15	Nov. 28	Nov. 17
Late ,, ..	Mar. 9	Mar.24	Apr. 2 -	Mar. 29	Mar. 31

Native Population

Dec. 31	Household	Male	Female	Total	% of Japanese
1916 ..	3,072,092	8,387,343	7,921,836	16,309,179	1.93
1917 ..	3,107,219	8,552,392	8,065,039	16,617,431	1.96
1918 ..	3,139,140	8,589,661	8,107,356	16,697,017	1.97

	Birth			Still birth		
Dec. 31	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1916	292,377	260,443	552,820	2,051	1,841	3,892
1917	297,304	266,468	563,772	2,322	2,006	4,328
1918	299,657	270,538	570,195	2,509	2,212	4,721

	Death			Marriage & Divorce	
	Male	Female	Total	Marriage	Divorce
1916	203,090	160,4660	363,556	126,918	9,761
1917	218,250	184,160	402,410	136,406	10,542
1918	269,603	245,640	515,243	143,980	10,498

Ratio per 1000 population

Dec. 31	Birth	Still birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1916	33.90	0.24	22.29	7.78	0.60
1917	33.93	0.26	24.22	8.21	0.63
1918	34.15	0.28	30.86	8.62	0.63

Japanese in Korea

Till the war of 1904-5 the number of Japanese settlers in the Peninsula did not exceed from 40 to 50 thousands, but thereafter it has increased at the rate of 20 or 39 per cent. annually, untill now the Japanese form 1.96% of the total population or 23.2 Japanese in every square *ri*. This means that each square *ri* in Japan proper has contributed about twelve persons to each square *ri* in Korea.

Dec. 31	Family	Male	Female	Total
1916	90,350	171,713	149,225	320,938
1917	93,357	177,946	154,810	332,456
1918	93,626	179,686	157,168	336,872

Population in Principal Cities, End 1918

	Japanese	Korean	Total incl. others
Seoul	66,943	182,207	250,942
Ninsen (Chemulpo)	8,973	20,211	29,989
Kaisong	1,333	38,442	39,855
Taiku	12,105	27,760	40,065
Fusan	27,895	35,463	63,567

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	Japanese	Korean	Total incl. others
Pingyang	13,429	48,649	62,775
Gensan (Wonsan)	7,387	16,794	24,639
Chin-nan-po	6,766	20,851	28,049

- Foreigners in Korea

The economic development of Korea recently has resulted in marked increase of foreign residents, 18,012 in 1917, including 16,904 Chinese, 700 American, 239 English, 68 French, 48 German, 12 Russian, etc., swelling to 23,1'3;21,894 Chinese and 1,249 other nationalities, at the end of 1918, to be doubled further to 47,125 by Oct. 1, 1920 when the first census was taken.

THE KOREAN ADMIMISTRATIVE POLICY AS REORGANIZED

In Aug. 1919, the regulations for the organisation of the administrative machine in Korea were revised, with the object of replacing the former military government with one in which the civil factor is predominent. Thus the Governor-General of Chosen is now open to either a civilian or a military man whereas the post was formerly restricted to a General or an Admiral.

The reorganizing policy has afterward been carried out still further and many important reform measures suggested by the growing democratic tendency have been adopted. Among them may be mentioned,—Improvement of the Police system;, uniform scale of salaries for Korean and Japanese officials; Appointment of Koreans to school principals; Higher education arrangement for Korean boys and girls; Korean Judges and Procurators invested with greater authority; Abolition of floggings; Company Regulations revised and made more liberal; Recognition of religious bodies as juridical persons; permission to publish vernacular papers; partial adoption of the Local self-government system, etc.

For the Governmen:-General Office is appointed a Director-General of Political Affairs whose function is to assist the Governor-General and to control the official business of the Government-General and various departments and bureaux of the same. The Government-General is divided into a secretariats' office and ten departments: Departments of General Affairs; Internal Affairs; Communication; Finance; Public Works; Railway; Agriculture, Commerce and Industry; Justice; Education; Police. The Chiefs of those Departments are of *Chokunin* rank.

Gendarmerie System Abolished.—The abolition of the gendarmerie system to be displaced by civil police force is another significant feature of the revision.

Local Administration.—The thirteen Prefectures or Provinces of Korea are as follows:—

Prefecture	Seat of office	Prefecture	Seat of office
Kyongki-do	Seoul	South Kyongsang-do ..	Chinju
North Choongchong-do ..	Chongju	Whanghai-do	Haiju
South Choongchong-do ..	Kongju	North Pyong-an-do ..	New Wiju
North Chonla-do	Chonju	South Pyong-an-do ..	Phongyang
South Chonla-do	Kwanju	Kwanwon-do	Choonchon
North Kyongsang-do ..	Taiku	North Hamkyong-do ..	Kyongsong

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Continued from Prefecture	Seat of office
South Hamkyong-do	Hamheung

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL

The Central Council is in effect a Privy Council and considers matters submitted to it by the Governor-General. The members of the Council consist of fifteen Advisers, twenty Councillors and thirty-five Junior-Councillors, all Koreans.

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF KOREA

The former Emperor of Korea is now known by the title of His Imperial Highness Yi Wang (Prince Yi), and Prince Heir. Their Highnesses receive the treatment of Princes of the Blood and their annual grants remain same as before the annexation, i. e. *yen* 1,500,000. In April 1920 the Prince Heir married in Tokyo Princess Masako, daughter of Prince Nashimoto.

Korean Peers.—In Oct. 1910, 75 distinguished Koreans including five members of the former Imperial family, were created Peers, i.e. 5 Marquises, 3 Counts, 22 Viscounts, and 45 Barons. The new Peers were conferred monetary grants.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The creation of the local advisory bodies in Aug. 1920, as a preliminary step towards self-government, is an important innovation in the Japanese Government in Korea. These are of three kinds; (1) Provincial Councils, (2) Municipal Councils and (3) Village Councils.

Provincial Council.—Consists of 18 to 37 members, according to population. The membership is of two classes (1) elective and (2) nomination, the former constituting two-thirds of the entire number of members. These are appointed by the Governor from among a certain fixed number of candidates elected by the members of the municipal and village councils. Those eligible for candidacy are to be male subjects of the Japanese Empire of twenty five years and over and with an independent means of livelihood.

It is presided over by the Governor who is, except when the urgency of the matter leaves no time for so doing, to convene the Provincial council and invite its views on all questions regarding the provincial finances. The Council may memorialize the Governor on all affairs of public importance, their term is three years, and the office is honorary.

Municipal Council.—Consist of 12 to 38 members, elected for three years without any salary by popular votes under a property qualification consisting of the payment of ¥ 5 and over per year in municipal taxation. This restriction is applicable to the voters and the voted alike. Presided over by the respective Prefect or Mayor, it will deliberate upon the financial affairs of the municipality as submitted by the Mayor.

Village Council.—8 to 14 members are appointed by the respective District Magistrate or Chief of Island, for three years without pay,

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and presided over by the village headman. They discuss village finances. As an exception, 24 villages are allowed an elective system as provided for municipalities in consideration of their population and their importance as political or economic centres.

School Council.—Besides there will be established in each administrative unit a School Council to discuss matters relating to education. The status, election, etc. of the member are practically same as for the members of the Municipal and Village Councils respectively.

The laws came in force in Sept. 1920.

FINANCE

Imperial Treasury's Burden.—To enable the former Korean Government to meet deficit in its Budget, the Imperial Government defrayed from the Central coffer in course of four years prior to the annexation in 1910 an amount of *yen* 104 millions, of which *yen* 14,200,000 odd was in the shape of loans, free of interest. This disbursement was made in consideration of the transfer of judiciary affairs to the control of Japan, and in consequence the expenses pertaining to the service and also prison expense devolved on the Imperial Treasury. After the annexation the ordinary expenditure has been met with the revenue of Korea, while the extraordinary expenditure covering expenses for maintaining military force, laying railway and other undertakings, is met with public loans or aids from the General Account of the home Government. The latter amounted to *yen* 12,350,000 each in 1911 and 1912, decreasing to *yen* 10,000,000 in 1913 and *yen* 9,000,000 and *yen* 8,000,000 in 1914 and 1915 respectively. In 1919 the Government-General became for the first time financially independent and no advance was made from the Imperial Government.

The Budget.—Revenue and expenditure of the Korean Government were 17 million *yen* each in 1907 and 29 million *yen* in 1909, but the revenue included advances from the Imperial General Account, exclusive of the military and other expenses borne by the Imperial Treasury as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

BUDGETS (in *yen* 1,000)

Revenue

	1921-22
Ordinary	
Tax	32,820
Stamp receipts	8,549
Yök-tun receipts	2,217
Gov't undertakings and property	51,724
Other receipts	751
Total	96,061
Extraordinary	
War profit tax	—
Sale of Gov't property	4,606
Loans	35,569
Surplus of previous year transferred	5,280

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Receipt from General account	425
Total	60,880
Total Revenue	156,942

Expenditure

Ordinary	1921-1922
Prince Yi's Household	1,800
Gov. General's Office	6,762
Justice and Prison	7,197
Police	—
Local administration	32,575
Education	1,925
Customs-house	1,177
Model farms	590
Pingyang mining	4,053
Cattle-plague serum institute	—
Central experimental station	253
Afforestation	3,297
Communication	9,803
Repairs	561
Sundry expenses	—
Tranferred to General account	—
Chosen Hospital and Saisei-In	1,130
Reserves	2,500
Total	101,416
Extraordinary	
Industrial expense	—
Gendamerie	—
Garrison	274
Land surveying	—
Subsidies	8,181
Repairs and Construction	5,043
Public works	5,303
Railways	20,000
Investigation	—
Extraordinary allowances	498
Total with others	55,526
Total Expenditures	159,941

CONTINUING EXPENDITURE

With the approval of the Diet in the 1910-11 session the continuing expenditure totalling ¥209,023,259 for Korean undertakings to be met by loan has been provided. The amount appropriated for principal items is:—

Road reconstruction, to be completed by	1922-23	year at	¥18,750,000
Customs construction,	,,	1920-21	,,	12,428,995
Railway making and repairing	,,	1925-26	,,	168,168,318
Government-office buildings,	,,	1923-24	,,	3,000,000
Pyongyang mining office expansion,	,,	1919-20	,,	2,900,000
Census-taking expenses,	,,	1922-23	,,	1,029,750

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Debts of Chosen (Oct. 1920)

	Floated in the year	Amount ¥1,000	Interest %	To be redeemed in
2nd Undertaking Loan	1908	12,9638	6.571	1918-33
1st 4% Public Loan	1910	1,052	4.0	1920-70
Chosen Undertaking Exchequer Bond	1917	45,000	5.0	1917-22
Undertaking Loans	1914	5,500	6.1	Within three years from floatation
	1915	27,171	5.5	
Total	—	119,358	—	—

FOREIGN TRADE

Volume of Trade (in *yen* 1,000)

	Merchandise			Specie & Bullions	
	Import	Export	Total	Import	Export
1916	74,456	56;801	131,258	1,635	16,100
1917	102,886	83;785	186,661	455	9,665
1818	158,309	154;189	312,498	323	6,024
1919	280,786	219;666	500,452	1,616	4,438
1920	191,958	238,956	430,914	1,467	38,366

Staple Exports (in *yen* 1,000)

Items	1917	1919	Items	1917	1919
Beans & peas	10,193	20,721	Iron	318	2,433
Rice	27,417	113,897	Cotton	4,228	8,165
Cattle	1,012	3,478	Cocoons	3,086	2,833
Cow hide	2,020	3,265	Coal	460	644
Fishes, fresh, dried, salt	2,427	11,646	Graphite	1,443	551
Gold ore	785	1,520	Fertilizers	996	1,174
			Ginseng	1,883	—

Staple Imports (in *yen* 1,000)

Staple items	1917	1919	Staple items	1917	1919
Rice	930	1,322	Hempen fabrics	2,209	—
Italian Millet	1,324	15,428	Woollen fabrics	613	1,008
Flour	1,012	8,588	Silk fabrics	841	301
Sugar	2,204	3,082	Paper	2,575	75
Sake and Beer	869	1,177	Iron and steel	3,906	3,916
Petroleum	2,651	8,251	Machinery	4,662	—
Cotton yarn	4,704	5,152	Coal	3,598	10,371
Sheetings grey	9,966	41,117	Timber, plank and sleepers	1,805	4,471
Sheetings, white	3,716	12,377	Umbrella	245	9,737
Cotton fabrics, Japanese	4,042	4,135	Leather	209	5,802

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TRADE AT LEADING PORTS (in *yen* 1,000)

	1917		1918		1919	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Ninsen	9,869	21,294	10,593	18,913	26,375	64,612
Fusan	33,250	24,526	42,703	25,486	89,393	65,444
Chinnampo	10,489	8,575	12,888	1,392	25,603	21,066
Gensan	4,282	5,728	2,765	4,806	6,689	13,782
Kunsan	6,763	2,505	8,017	2,209	26,537	8,564
Seoul	2,244	19,065	2,543	19,776	4,879	51,833

TRADE WITH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES (in *yen* 1,000)

	1917		1918		1919		1920	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Japan Proper..	64,725	72,696	137,205	117,273	17,038	60,600	19,367	67,834
China	11,956	12,668	15,096	22,725	15	5,576	213	4,932
Great Britain..	9	4,057	—	3,506	336	24,182	266	19,238
U.S.A.	336	11,609	116	10,341	2,303	721	2,135	408
Asiatic Russia	3,448	163	1,599	423	—	—	—	7
Belgium	—	1	—	—	15	417	35	387
Hongkong ..	20	90	22	207	1	87	1	79
France	—	47	—	29	—	8	354	175
Germany	—	21	—	3				
Total (inc. others) ..	83,774	102,886	16,984	41,036	22,578	95,869	19,817	95,845

BANKS AND BANKING

Korea had no banks up to February 1903, when the branch of the First Bank was established and was authorized by both governments, Japanese and Korean, to issue convertible notes. With the establishment of the Bank of Chosen in 1909 the business of note-issuing and other privileges were ceded to the new bank as the central banking organ. The provincial hypothec banks organized in 1906 at various local centres were thoroughly reorganized in June 1918, amalgamating them into one Chosen Industrial (Shokusan) Bank (Seoul), capital ¥10,000,000, (4,197,000 p.u.). It is authorized to issue debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times the paid up capital and to furnish long-period loans at a low rate of interest for the development of agriculture, industry, fishery, etc. Besides there are seventeen ordinary banks including the three branches of Home banks, (the First, the 130th, the 18th.), Mitsuyo, Shichisei and Keijo banks by Japanese, and Kanjo and Chosen Shogyo Banks by Koreans, and Taiku, Sennan, Keinan and Fusan Banks are combined establishments of both nations. The statistics are as follows at the end of September, 1920:—

(In ¥1,000)

	No. of Banks	Paid up capital	Reserve funds	Gov. loans	debts
Bank of Chosen	1	50,000	765	1,200	3,000
Prov. Hypothec Banks..	1	15,000	943	1,459	32,950

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Continued from	No. of Banks	Paid up capital	Reserve funds	Gov. loans	debts
Ordinary Banks	24	14,475 *3,100	1,396	241	—
Total	26	79,475 *3,100	3,104	2,900	35,950

(Continued)	Bank note	Debenture	Balance of deposit	Balance of loans
Bank of Chosen	97,806	—	53,093	78,605
Prov. Hypothec Banks ..	—	—	40,100	77,305
Ordinary Banks	—	—	51,395	64,341
Total	97,806	—	114,588	220,251

Note:—An asterisk* shows those of the banks in Japan proper.

Besides there are 393 smaller banking organs doing business among peasants, small traders and manufacturers throughout the country.

The Bank of Chosen
(Formerly the Bank of Korea)

The agreement providing for the Central Bank of Korea as published in 1909 provides that: (1) The Bank be authorised to issue convertible notes and shall carry on business as the central financial organ of Korea, (2) Japanese and Korean exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Chosen. (3) The Korean Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on shares held by other than the Korean Government or the Bank of Korea.

The capital ¥20,000,000 paid up was doubled in the latter half of 1918 in 400,000 shares of ¥100 each, a part of which was allotted to the Japanese and Korean Courts and the remaining allotted among Japanese and Koreans.

The Board of Directors comprises Mr. T. Minobe (Pres.), Mr. T. Kano (Vice-pres.), Mishima, Kimura, Ota and Katayama (Directors) and Messrs. Ito and Hattori, (Auditors).

AGRICULTURE

Arable Areas.—According to the latest official returns, the arable land in Chosen measures 4,342,091 *cho* including 1,544,430 *cho* of paddy fields and 2,797,660 of dry fields. Besides there are some 153,952 *cho* of fields laid out for temporary use together with about 16,000,000 *cho* of forests, hills, etc. Compared with the figures for 1918 this shows an increase of 199,336 *cho* of paddy fields, and 357,673 of dry fields, total 467,010 *cho*. With the improvement of irrigation 800,000 cho of paddy fields will shortly be added; viz. 400,000 of waste land 200,000 each of dry fields and marsh or grass land. Difficulty of irrigation is the greatest obstacle in opening wild land in Korea.

Encouragement by the Government.—In March, 1907, a law encouraging the exploitation of State-owned uncultivated lands was promulgated, providing that anybody, may rent uncultivated lands

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from the State for ten years or under for tillage, stock-breeding, etc. The annual rental is 50 *sen* per *cho* (2½ acres). Up to the end of 1919 the total extent of uncultivated lands rented reached 81,329 *cho*.

Rice.—Rice is the staple product followed by wheat, barley, soya bean, cotton, etc. The rice is fairly good in quality but very poor in yield. Yearly products for about 1,500,000 *cho* of the rice fields are about 12,708,000 *koku*, or 8.32 per *cho*.

Barley and Soya Bean.—Barley covers 802,500 *cho*, yielding 7,270,000 *koku*. Soya and other beans are exported chiefly to Japan for manufacturing soy, the export amounting to 11,527,000 *yen* in 1920. The acreage is 759,000 *cho* and the yield 3,280,000 *koku* in 1919.

Sericulture.—The climate of Korea is suitable for sericulture owing to the scarcity of rainfall in the rearing season, just the contrary in Japan proper. 123,300 *koku* of cocoons was produced in 1919 yielding 20,598 *kwan* of silk. Wild silk worms are also reared in Korea, the cocoons being mostly exported to China.

Ginsengs.—Ginsengs or medical roots which are highly valued by Chinese and Koreans fell off in output lately owing to the ravage of injurious fungi. The improved method of cultivation and control has revived the business, it being now a Gov. monopoly. In 1920, the monopoly goods manufactured amounted to 30,000 *kin* and besides there was about a half as much produced outside the specified area. Korean ginsengs exported to China alone is now estimated at 30,000 *kin*, the average retail price per *kin* being ¥150 against ¥20 of the American goods and ¥8 of the Kwantung crop. Korean ginsengs are left growing 6 or 7 years before they are harvested.

Cotton.—The experimental cultivation of cotton started in the spring of 1905 by the Korean Cotton Planting Society organized by a number of prominent Japanese having proved satistactory, planting was started on a systematic plan. The American upland variety is cultivated, it being judged best suited to the soil. The yield per *tan* is put at 100 catties as safe estimate against 80 of the native variety. The ratio of ginned cotton is 35% and 23% respectively. The second project put into execution in 1919-20 aims to increase the cotton field to 210,000 *cho* within ten years when the output will amount to 60,000,000 *kin* in upland cotton and 24,200,000 in native species. The latest figures are given below in unit of 1,000:—

	Area (*cho*)		Harvest (*kin*)		Export to Homeland	
	Upland	Native	Upland	Native	Picul (full)	(full)
1916	48	29	31,331	14,004	52,826	1,482,724
1917	64	29	54,554	15,170	77,686	3,703,210
1918	94	36	60 698	17,232	—	6,142,000
1919	109	36	86,025	11,334	—	8,174

Stock-Farming.—Cattle reared in Hamkyong, Northern Korea, is famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat business in Northern Korea possesses a great future. The number of cattle exported in 1919 was 48,000 valued at ¥4,035,000, of which 30,000 being transferred to Japan via Fusan.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is an old farm produce in Korea and covers area of about 17,357 *cho*. The leaf harvest shows a marked increase owing to improvement in the method of cultivation and variety. The crop obtained

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recently reaches 3,735,000 *kwan*. Leaf-tobacco has of late found foreign market.

Fruit culture.—The climate is suited for the cultivation of fruit-trees. Formerly fruits were largely imported from China and Japan but fruit-culture has sufficiently developed to meet the demand in the peninsula. Apples, grapes, pears, peaches, persimmons and chestnuts are important items and cover an area of 2,000 *cho*.

Organ of Agricultural development.—To encourage farming a Model Farm was established at Suwon, with its branches at various places. Similarly sericultural and agricultral schools were founded, and steps were taken to encourage sericulture, the cultivation of rice, cotton, etc.

Farming Enterprises by Japanese.—The Japanese investment in farming totalled in 1918 ¥50,000,000 by about 8,000 investors. The average price paid per *cho* (2½ acres) is *yen* 400. Independent farming covers 1,300 and tenantry 70,000 *cho*, speaking of arable land only.

MINING INDUSTRY

Gold.—Korea is rich in mines and supplies a good field of investment to both Japanese and foreign capitalists. The latter are active in working gold mines. The concessions were obtained from the former Korean Government. The Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., an American interest organized in 1897 is working Unsan concession in Pyongyang district. It is the largest undertaking, being backed with the capital of ¥10,000,000 fully paid up. Lately it handled over 300,000 tons of quartz every year, with output of gold amounting to about ¥3,300,000. The second largest mine is at Suian worked by Seoul Mining Co., American enterprise, though the right belong to the Korean Syndicate, Ltd., established by British capitalists. The annual output of this mine reaches nearly ¥3,000,000. There are many other smaller mines producing ¥800,000 to 1,000,000 worth of the metal annually. The output of these and other minor mines was put at ¥30,738,000 in 1918, to decrease in 1919 to ¥25,314,500. Classified according to nationality, the percentage of mine-operators stands thus:—77.8 Japanese, 0.3 Korean and 21.9 foreigners.

Iron.—Iron ores of various descriptions occur chiefly in the basins of the river Tadong and its tributaries, including the three important mines of Sainei, Inritsu and Angaku, the last situated in the vicinity of the mouth of the Tadong and worked by the Okura Firm. In 1914 the ores from all those mines were purchased by the Government Steel Works at Yawata, and it is expected that before long at least one half the ores consumed at the Works will be supplied by the Korean iron mines. The two mines of Sainei and Inritsu were transferred to the Works in 1910. Better facilities of transportation will be followed by marked increase of output. Mitsui's Iron Works at Kennipho when completed will occasion a larger production of the ores. Among those that have recently come to be operated are the Angaku mine owned by the Aso Mining Co., Kai mine owned by the Hokkaido Colliery Co., and the Rigen mine run by the Rigen Mining Co., while at Tansan, Tansen, Sansho, Koryo and Mosan prospecting is going on. In 1919, 516,581 tons of iron ores were produced valued at 4 million *yen*. The bulk was sold to the Govt. Yawata Iron Works and Muroran Steel Works.

Graphite.—The production of graphite recently has increased sudden-

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ly. The output that reached about 1 million *yen* dropped to ¥260,000 in 1919 owing to a fall in the market and to the American embargo. Many of the concessions are exploited by British capitalists.

Other Mineral Resources.—Smokeless coal, copper, and mica are also plenty. The Pyongyang Coal, now Government enterprise, produces anthracite, the output in 1918 being 140,773 tons valued at ¥2,074,000, but to decrease in 1919 to 128,274 tons. The discovery of ores of rare metals recently as tungsten and molybdenum has caused something like a boom to mining enterprises in Korea. The purchase of the Kapsan copper mine by Kuhara & Co. in 1916 at ¥3,000,000 may be mentioned here.

PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTION (in unit of 1,000)

	Gold		Alluvial gold		Iron ores		Graphite		Coal	
	momme	*yen*	*momme*	*yen*	*yen*	ton	*kin*	*yen*	ton	*yen*
1917	1,362	6,355	99	393	140	401	14,729	1,000	195	1,149
1918	1,118	5,373	131	526	200	924	11,735	596	188	1,316
1919	737	3,613	109	462	517	3,904	15,401	259	219	2,125

Besides there were in 1919 production of gold-silver ores, 30,537,000 *kin* or ¥1,449,000 worth, copper ores 3,813,257 *kin* or ¥1,906,628, these with all others making the total of ¥25,414,510. It should, however be noted that with the exception of Unson gold mines, most of the other mines conceded to either foreigners or Japanese, are not yet in full working order.

LIST OF MINING CONCESSIONS

Mineral	Located	Province	Leased by
Gold	Unsan	North Pyong-an	American
„	Suian	Whanghai	British-American
„	Chiksan	South Choongchong	American
„	Changsong	North Pyong-an	„
„	Huchang	„ „	Italian
„	Syenchon	„ „	German
„	Kokkanli	North Choongchong	British
Copper	Kapsan	South Hamkyong	American
Alluvial gold	Syun-an	S. Pyong-an	Japanese
Zinc	Lyongpyow	N. „	„
Iron	An-ak	Whanghai	„
Graphite	Yungheung	S. Hamkyong	„
Gold	Changsong	N. Pyong-an	K. Yasukawa.
„	Kusong	„ „	Furukawa Firm
Iron	Kaisen	S. „	Mitsubishi „
„	Kyomipo	Whanghai	„
Coal	Anju	S. Pyong-an	Meiji Min. Co.
Zinc	Somin	N. „	Japanese

FISHERY

Bounded by sea on three sides Koren has coast-line extending over 6,000 nautical miles and is rich in fish, shell-fish and sea-weeds. Whale,

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shark, sardine, perch, cod, yellow tails, ear-shell are the principal marine products. The proverbial indolence of the people has hindered the proper exploitation of this important natural resource. Recently the encouragement by the Government and the improved methods introduced have brought about the rapid development of the industry. The existing states of the business excepting whaling, are these:—

At the end of 1918	No. of fishermen	Value of catches of the year	Marine products
Korean	272,007	¥14,670,068	¥10,439,937
Japanese	73,349	18,193,334	8,675,984
Total	345,356	32,863,402	19,115,921

The coast from the River Tuman downward is noted for the *Myng-tai* cod fishing, the western sea for the *Guchi* fishing and the southern sea near Fusan for cods, herrings, etc. These are called the "three fisheries of Korea."

Whaling.—Whaling is the sole undertaking of the two Japanese fishing companies, Toyo and Nikkan Whaling Companies. They have five bases on the Japan Sea.

Salt Industry.—Owing to her geographical features, Korea is suitable for salt manufacture. The output is as yet only about 150,000,000 *kin* against the total consumption of 350,000,000 *kin*. The shortage will be made up before long.

FORESTRY

Except in the northern regions covering the upper courses of the Yalu and the Tuman, mountains in Korea are bare, a result of reckless felling and neglect. Areas to be properly regarded as forests roughly measure about 15,883,000 *cho* (39 million acres), about 73% of the total area of Korea including about one thirds of open land. The trees growing in the wooded zones in northern Korea are chamaecyparis, larix, abies birch, pines, etc. In preserved woods here and there found in southern Korea are growing pines, quercus, zelkova, walnut-trees, etc. The greatest obstacle in regard to tree-planting in Korea is scarcity of fuel and absence on the part of the people of the idea of preserving young trees, a result of centuries of oppression and extortion. In 1907 the Residency-General set about the task of effecting through renovation of this state of affairs; established nurseries for raising seedlings to be distributed gratis; created an Arbor Day (April 3) as a national holiday, and effected the planting of 4,650,000 in the first year, 1911, then 10,160,000 in '12, and 12,430,000 in '13, and 13,000,000 and 15,000,000 in '14 and '15 respectively to be suddenly increased in 1917 to about 100 millions including those planted by private persons. Besides, it elaborated the system of leasing State-owned forest-land to private individuals or corporations, under promise of transferring the leases to their possession when the work was successfully completed. About 519,000 *cho* of forest-land have been leased under this arrangement.

The Government-General's Forest Office established in 1907 at New Wiju has under its control about 2,200,000 *cho* of forests along the Yalu and Tuman Rivers and is chiefly devoted to lumbering work.

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INDUSTRIES

The Koreans are a defty race and their mats and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the Peninsula are fabrics, paper, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors, bamboo-work, metal work, and knit-work. Preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matting and chemicals from sea-weeds are also promising. The rapid growth has been witnessed in the textile industry with introduction of improved machinery. The output of the native paper made from mulberry trees is put at ¥1,500,000. It goes to China. The production in all lines of industry has made a rapid stride of late, the value exceeding ¥100 million level.

To encourage industry the Government has established a printing office, technical training schools, brick factory, etc. The last is regarded as especially important, not merely because it is full of promise owing to abundance of clay everywhere but chiefly because the natives, who are dwelling in wretched hovels inductive of indolent habit, should be encouraged to rebuild them with brick, wood being scarce and costly.

Industries Started by Japanese.—These have made a rapid development of late, the investment reaching about ¥118 millions in 1919, and comprise chiefly rice-cleaning, ironworks, tobacco, bricks and tiles, electric enterprise, lumbering, brewing, and tanning. The total production is about ¥200 million worth. They employ nearly 40,000 workers, including 31,000 Koreans, the rest being Japanese or Chinese.

Electric Enterprise.—At the end of 1920, 23 electric companies existed with capital ¥32,050,000 besides 8 already authorized to open business. The Seoul Electric Co. is the largest and commands capital of ¥9,000,000. It undertakes lighting, electric car business and supply of current.

WAGES IN KOREA

Wages of native labours are much cheaper than in Japan proper, say about a half of the other. Data compiled at Seoul in 1920 are as follows showing daily wages—

Occupation	Japanese *yen*	Korean *yen*	Occupation	Japanese *yen*	Korean *yen*
Carpenter	3.93	2.59	Stone mason ..	4.43	2.95
Plasterer	4.08	2.68	Coolie	1.95	1.25
Barber	2.36	1.50	Compositer ..	2.44	1.52
Rikishaman ..	3.16	2.52	Shoemaker ..	3.12	2.13
Blacksmith ..	3.76	2.35	Tailor	3.47	—
Thatcher	3.88	2.09	Laundry	2.40	1.55

EDUCATION

The Korean Education System.—Korea had no system of education before she was brought under Japanese protection, for only about 10% of children of school-age, and only those of upper classes, did attend schools kept by Korean teachers who at best possessed knowledge of Chinese classics. All other children were left uneducated.

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Educational organs of the Korean people are graded into Ordinary Common schools and Higher common schools for giving general education and technical schools for imparting knowledge of agriculture, commerce and engineering. For special education there are Special school, a Medical college and a Technological school all at Seoul besides an Agricultural & Dendrogical school at Suiyuang. These schools admit both Japanese and native boys. At present six Gov. Higher common schools exist, four for boys at Seoul and Pyongyang, and two for girls at the same places. The data at the end of May, 1918 are as follows:—

		No. of schools	Staff	Pupils: Boys	Pupils: Girls
Public Common Schools		462	2,314	76,838	10,481
Government Common Schools		2	15	330	172
Seoul Special School		—	14	145	—
Seoul Medical College		—	45	×208	—
Seoul Technological Sch.		—	57	×185	—
Agricultural & Dendrological Sch.		—	15	×53	—
Seoul Higher Common School		—	37	767	—
Pyongyang „ „		—	22	427	—
Taiku „ „		—	16	279	—
Hanheung „ „		—	9	241	—
Seoul H. C. Sch. for Females		—	17	—	218
Pyongyang H. C. Sch. for Females		—	13	—	174
Private Higher Common Schools		10	239	3,497	632
Technical Schools	Agriculture	17	80		1,382
	Commerce	3	24		461
Elementary Technical Schools	Agriculture	49	154		1,211
	Commerce	7	26		358
	Engineering	9	36		204
	Marine	2	7		55

× Japanese boys are excluded.

There are besides some 809 private institutes of which about 323 are somehow or other connected with foreign missionaries. They are pretty large in number, but are apparently decreasing. The mission schools have lately been flurried owing to the issue of a Regulation by the Government-General to place them under the same administrative control as schools of other extraction and to forbid religious teaching as part of regular curriculum in the class-rooms.

Korean Students studying in Japan.—These Koreans increase year after year numbering 1,140 in Oct. 1920, 35 of which studying at official expenses.

Japanese.—Education of Japanese boys and girls is of course properly attended to, the figures for the purely Japanese schools at the end of May, 1919 being:—

Class	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary Schools	380	1,340	43,811
Middle Schools	5	99	2,002
Girl's Higher Schools	11	109	1,905

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Continued from Class	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Business Schools	9	94	1,217
Others	8	97	1,125

RELIGIONS

All religious faiths enjoy equal opportunity and protection from the Government, there being no State religion in Korea. As in Japan proper, Confucian cult is spread more among the higher classes, and Buddhism among the lower. The latter, however, is not so prosperous as in Japan proper. Standing between the two Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes. The French Catholic mission was the first to come, it having entered the field as early as 1836. The Protestant mission did not appear earlier than 1884, but already it possesses a good number of converts and probationers. The American Presbyterian and Methodist churches are especially influential, followed by the Canadian and Australian Presbyterian churches and English church. The missionary force numbers about 2,500 including some Japanese missionaries, and Korean converts about 300,000. The Missions maintain schools with theological and educational object, as mentioned elsewhere.

JUDICATURE IN KOREA

The Korean Courts fall under direct control of the Governor-General and are to hear both civil and criminal cases. They are also to attend to other legal affairs in Korea. The courts comprise eight District Courts with 71 branches, three Courts of Appeal, and one Supreme Court.

The District Courts transact the respective legal work as provided in the laws for organization of law courts. The Courts of Appeal give judgment on appeals and protests brought against the decisions of the District Courts, and the Supreme Court decides the appeals against judgment given at the second trial of the Appeal Courts, and the protests against the judgments of the Appeal Courts. The staff of the Courts and procurators' office consist as follows:—Judges—197 (of which 160 are Koreans); public procurators—64 (54 Koreans); chief clerks—4; interpreters—4; clerks and student interpreters—410.

The latest statistics on new cases of civil, criminal, preliminary affairs etc. are as follows:—

		Of which			
	Total	Civil suits	Criminal suits	Preliminary	Pro'rators' visit	Sundry civil
1917	809,388	35,029	29,142	655	57,375	684,070
1918	1,052,172	34,039	29,560	664	61,074	925,935
1919	1,159,512	35,161	27,021	677	53,398	1,043,255

Prison record is as follows as to convicts, accused, etc.:—

	Male	Female	Total
1916	10,001	648	10,719
1917	11,064	749	11,813
1918	11,610	768	11,778

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GARRISON AND POLICE

The troops in the Peninsula represent two Divicns, being one quartered at Pingyang and the other near Seoul. Prior to the "independence" agitation the policing force consisted of 7,274 gendatmeries and 5,456 police, total 12,730. The agitation has occasioned addition of 500 polics. With the reorganization of the administrative system the gendameries were mostly converted into police on their option. At the same time it was decided to retain some gendameries for policing the border districts of the Tumen. The police force proper comprised at the end of 1920, 8,504 native policemen, 3,401 gendarmes, 10,428 Japanese policemen, these with others making the total of 20,534. The gendarmes are on duty at the border stations only.

New Naval Station.—A new naval station has been established at Chinhai Bay in southern Korea at an estimated outlay of a little over ¥8,000,000 to be spread over ten years beginning with 1910-11 year.

RAILWAY

The Seoul-Fusan section was completed in 1901 by the former Seoul-Fusan Railway Co., and opened to traffic in Jan. 1905. The Seoul-Ninsen route was originally conceded to an American, from whom the former Seoul-Ninsen R'ly Co. bought the privilege and completed the construction in 1909. Amalgamated in 1903 with the large company, the whole was purchased by the Government, on July 1st, '06 at *yen* 20,084,537. The prolongation from Seoul to the Yalu and the two branches to Masan and Kenji-pho were hurriedly done during the Russo-Japan war.

As existing at present the Korean railways exceeds 1,100 miles in extension consisting of three main lines as follows:—(1) The trans-Peninsular line extending from Fusan to Antung (585 m.), connecting on one hand with the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry service of the Imperial Gov. Railways and on the other with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchuria Railway. This trans-Peninsular line, therefore, forms part of the two international through traffic service, i.e. one between Japan and Europe via Siberia and the other between Japan and China via the South Manchuria Line; (2) Seoul-Wonsan Line (138.4 m.), connects the capital with northern part of Wonsan (Genzan); (3) Honam Line (175.7 m.), consists of the Taichon-Chyongenp section, Kunsan branch, Mokpo-Chyongenp section; (4) Wonsan-Hoiryong Line (91 m.) recently completed.

The Korean railway has adopted the standard gauge of 4.8½ ft. The bridge across the Yalu, 3,098 ft. long was completed in Oct. 1911 at the cost of *yen* 1,500,000. The bridge is of turn-table device to admit the passage of junks.

Traffic Results

The total investment in the Chosen Government Railways amounts to over 130,000,000 *yen*.

Traffic results are shown below in 1,000:—

Year ended Mar.	Passengers	Luggage (*kin*)	Goods (ton)	Receipts (*yen*)
1915	4,768	14,547	1,387	6,417
1916	5,288	18,604	1,896	8,680
1917	7,065	24,710	2,474	12,028

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Continued from

Year ended Mar.	Passengers	Luggage (*kin*)	Goods (ton)	Receipts (*yen*)
1918	9,367	40,726	2,608	17,133
1919	12,184	461,407	3,643	21,636

The average figures per mile per day are:—

	Passengers	Goods (ton)	Receipts (*yen*)
1915	464	338	17.83
1916	518	750	23.02
1917	688	1,013	30.60
1918	1,021	1,148	42,63
1919	1,130	1,386	52,93

THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

The first joint undertaking by Japanese and Koreans to exploit resources of Korea, it was organized in the fall of 1908. The capital was ¥20,000,000, increased in 1919 to ¥50,000,000, divided into 1,100,-000 shares of ¥50, of which ¥27,000,000 paid up. The Korean Government obtained 60,000 shares in consideration for 11,400 *cho* of wet and upland lands offered by it, the remainder put to subscription by the Japanese people. The Company's line of business comprises opening up of wild land and making loans to Japanese settlers and Koreans redeemable in 5–25 years, and also to make temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. The term of the Company is 100 years. The Company is authorized to issue debentures ten times its paid-up capital, and by virtue of this privilege the Company's debenture bonds issued by 1919 totalled ¥77,110,000 including ¥18,620,000 of the French loan. State aids of not more than ¥300,000 a year were granted for the eight years, but the privilege was discontinued in '16. President and two Vice-Presidents are nominated by the Japanese Government, one Vice-President to be Korean.

Inviting Settlers.—The Company issued in Sept. '10 a Rule inviting settlers whether Japanese and Korean, and either individually or in groups. The latter was given up in 1917. These settlers are classified into two, peasant proprietors and tenants. They can lease wet and dry fields to the extent of two *cho* (five acres) per family, the ownership of which to be transferred to them after the lapse of 25 years or less. They also enjoy the advantage of leasing land for afforestation. They must pay the land tax and all other public dues on their leasehold. The tenant settlers are to cultivate the Co.'s fields by paying a stated rent, but will be given the chance to become landowners. These as well as proprietor-settlers are allowed to purchase the Co.'s land to an extent not exceeding 5 *cho* (some 12½ acres) including their original lease. The Co. owns land converning 76,688 *cho*, of which 51,150 *cho* are wet land and 18,643 *cho*, upland field, the rest being forests, etc. By the end of March, 1920 the settlers numbered 3,943 families representing 16,090 people.

From the business report for March 1920 we quote:—

Assets		Liabilities	
Various loans ..	¥38,605,608	Capital paid up ..	¥50,000,000
,,	—	Debenture bonds ..	27,000,000
Land	76,688 *cho*	Reserves	4,292,000

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Fund available .. ¥12,685,000 Profit ¥2,328,000
Pres. Eizo Ishizuka; Board of Directors, Visc. N. Matsudaira, T. Kawakami, J. Hitomi, J. Natsuoki.

THE INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS

With the gradual increase of Korean immigrants in Manchuria, the northern borders of the Peninsula have of late become the hot bed of insurrectionary attempts by recalcitrant Koreans who are living out of the reach of Korean jurisdiction. According to the official report there are now in Manchuria some 2 million Koreans mostly subsisting by farming, in places around Hunchun, Kirin, Mukden, Tou-tao-kao, Antung, Lung-chie-tsun. The "independence" agitators are living in their midst both for their safety and for collecting the "War Fund." The agitators disguised as farmers cross the Tumen to extort the innocent people to contribute to the fund and also to seduce them.

Since the upheavals in March 1, 1920, Hanhyong North and Pyongan North have suffered heaviest from the repeated raids of these outlaws who perpetrated every crime both against Japanese and Koreans, officers and civilians. Especially in North Pyongan blackmailing, burglary and murder in broad daylight become order of the day, throwing the district into state of anarchy. The New Wiju Police Station alone reports 33 cases of murder, 19 wounded, 3 incendiary, 3 bomb cases between June and Nov. 20, 1920. On the Manchuria side of the Tumen things were still worse, especially in Chientao and Hun-chun where scenes of unusual disturbances were frequently seen between September and October, the raiders being joined by gangs of lawless Koreans, Chinese and Russians, infesting those districts. During the onslaught made on Oct. 2, by a large band, 500 strong, the Japanese consulate was destroyed by fire. 7 Japanese were killed besides a dozen severely wounded.

The border disturbances place Japan in a delicate and also annoying position, for the Chinese authorities in whose jurisdiction these malcontents and gangs live can hardly keep order in that wide region even if they have at their command a sufficient number of troops or police force, and they are notoriously insufficient, for the latter being mercenary are always as eager as the raiders to loot and plunder. In these circumstances, the Japanese troops had to cross the border to protect the lives and property of the Japanese residents and peaceful Korean emigrants. By the end of 1920 seven insurrectionary bodies had been dispersed and 700 Koreans pledged allegience to the Japanese authorities at Lung-Chie-Tsun alone, and early in May 1921 all the Japanese troops were withdrawn after prolonged negotiations with the Chinese authorities for adequate protection of the Japanese residents and for the prevention of further treasonable activity among the malcontents on these Manchurian borders.

Shaw Case.—In this connection the arrest in Aug., 1920 of Mr. Geo. L. Shaw, a British subject at Antung on the Chinese side of the river Yalu, may be briefly mentioned, the affair having occasioned heated controversy on point of international law between a section of British residents in the Far East and Japanese publicists. He was ostensibly arrested for coming over to the Japanese territory without passport but

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really because he had long been a suspect as abettor and friend of the Korean independence agitators. The Official statement published at the time in justification of this act read to this effect:—

"Taking advantage of the extraterritorial rights which he enjoyed not only did he accommodate Koreans in his own house at Antung but provided a communications office for the provisional Korean Government at Shanghai on his premises, thus affording facilities for the conspiracies of rebellious Koreans. Moreover, he employed his steamers, the Keirin and the Onshu for the transport of insubordinate Koreans, bombs, arms and objectionable documents between Shanghai and Antung, thereby assisting in the plot of Korean independence. The recent arrest of heinous offenders on the Korean border resulted in the establishment of charges against Shaw," etc.

After four months' incarceration in Seoul he was released on bail.

In Shanghai and Other Places:—The Shanghai "Provisional Government of Korea" that had existed since the Spring, 1919, was compulsorily dispersed by the French authorities in 1920 and those recalcitrants were to remove to Siberia, Vladivostok, Hawaii and U.S.A. where no small number of those discontented with the new regime had found their way since the Annexation. It is reported that those in America call themselves Civilian Party, their compatriots in Siberia the Militants, while those in Hawaii favour the Mandatory rule, etc. They are divided for their own selfish motive, while embezzlement of the "fund" has further caused estrangement and jealousy among them.

Assassination of Mr. Min-Wonsik.—Mr. Bin-genshoku (Min-wonsik), the late Manager of the National Association of Korea was assassinated on Feb. 16, 1921 in the Tokyo Station Hotel by one of the Korean outlaws conspiring with the Shanghai intriguers. The unfortunate victim was staying in Tokyo to tender a petition signed by 2,699 Koreans to the Diet with a view to enfranchising Korea on the same line as Japan and to allow her to be represented in the Diet.

Though on the whole order and peace rule in the Peninsula at least as far as external appearances go, signs of underhand designs are by no means wanting. On Sept. 1921 two bombs were thrown, luckily with only small damage, into the Seoul Administrative Office in the broad daylight and the culprits are still at large. Then news of encounter of Japanese police and gangs of outlaws frequently appears on newspapers.

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CHAPTER XXXVII

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Taiwan consists of Taiwan proper, the Hokoto islands (Pescadores), and smaller islands lying near the coast. The main island covers 2,354 sq. *ri* and extends from latitude 21° 45′ N. to 25° 38′ N. and from longitude 120° 2′ E. to 122° 6′ E. The Pescadors covers about 8 sq. *ri*. The total area of Taiwan almost equals that of Kyushu in Japan proper.

The main island is traversed from north to south by the Taiwan Range that forms the backbone of the island, dividing it into two parts, east and west. The eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy, while the other slope is flat and fertile. Among the mountains the most conspicuous are Mt. Sylvia (nearly 13,000 ft.) ank Mt. Niitaka (14,500 ft.) Another range runs along the eastern coast of the island. In the northern part of the island the volcanic peak Daiton (3,630 ft.) stands. In the neighbourhood several hot springs are found. The rivers of Formosa are not large, but their currents are very swift. Every year in later summer heavy rainfalls are frequent, causing floods that inflict heavy damage to the fields and public works. The seaboard extends nearly 290 *ri*, but with no good indentations except Keelung and Tansui in the north and Takao in the south-west. The western part of the island is generally well cultivated, yielding two rice crops a year. The best land is in the south-west, but even in the mountainous districts greater parts of available plains have been brought under cultivation.

The island being situated in the Tropic of Cancer the temperature rarely falls below 96° F. In winter the north-eastern monsoon prevails and occasions a wet weather in the norther part of island. On the other hand the southern district is visited by the south-western monsoon and its rainy season occurs in summer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION

Temperature

	Taihoku c.	Taichū c.	Tainan c.	Taitō c.	Kōshun c.	Hōkotō c.
Jan.	15.6	16.1	19.3	19.8	20.6	16.6
April	20.5	21.9	23.3	23.2	24.6	21.8
July	28.0	27.4	27.7	27.3	27.5	27.7
Oct.	23.1	23.8	24.9	24.4	25.3	24.6
Dec.	16.8	18.2	18.4	20.0	21.4	18.2
Aver.	21.6	22.6	23.1	23.4	24.4	22.5

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Rainfalls

	Taihoku mm.	Taichū mm.	Tainan mm.	Taitō mm.	Kōshun mm.	Hōkōtō mm.
Jan.	95.0	46.0	28.8	42.7	24.4	34.2
April	137.0	111.3	55.7	72.8	52.6	4.7
July	195.8	253.1	365.1	236.2	392.6	30.1
Aug.	372.8	354.8	457.3	339.5	582.0	189.3
Nov.	79.9	16.1	20.7	52.0	7.3	2.7
Total	2030.1	1728.1	1676.7	1794.9	2229.7	958.3

Numbers of Days of Rainfall

	Taihoku	Taichū	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōkōtō
Jan.	16.9	8.5	5.9	13.0	9.3	6.5
April	15.3	10.4	5.5	15.3	7.7	8.6
July	13.5	15.3	16.7	12.7	21.4	9.5
Aug.	15.9	18.2	18.7	15.1	22.9	10.3
Nov.	16.3	5.3	4.0	9.3	10.2	4.8
Total	185.9	125.2	107.7	157.8	155.7	91.6

POPULATION

Dec. 31st		Male	Female	Total	% Pop. per sq. ri
1918	Japanese ..	81,772	67,059	148,831	4.06 ——
	Native ..	1,757,498	1,655,916	3,413,414	93.01 ——
	Aborigines ..	43,296	42,996	81,292	2.35 ——
	Foreigners ..	16,908	4,242	21,150	0.58 ——
	Total ..	1,899,474	1,770,213	3,669,687	100.00 2,896
1919	Japanese ..	83,968	69,362	153,330	4.13 124
	Natives ..	1,776,740	1,677,427	3,454,167	92.98 2,792
	Aborigines ..	42,427	42,087	84,514	2.28 ——
	Foreigners ..	18,102	4,786	22,888	0.62 18
	Total ..	1,921,237	1,793,662	3,714,899	100.00 2,934

Notes.—In the following statistics, aborigines are excluded.

	Birth	Stillbirth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1915	142,595	6,531	112,123	38,586	5,195
1916	133,717	6,402	102,519	37,604	5,445
1917	148,209	6,700	97,949	38,095	5,078
1918	145,162	6,832	124,677	40,902	4,968
1919	142,310	6,416	98,991	38,341	5,165

	Per 10,000 of population			
	Birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1915	40.91	32.19	11.08	1.49
1916	38.09	29.21	19.71	1.55
1917	41.36	27.51	10.70	1.43
1918	40.51	34.79	11.38	1.39
1919	39.20	27.27	10.56	1.42

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PRINCIPAL CITIES AT THE END OF 1919

Taihoku	107,796	Kako	19,417
Keelung	21,101	Kagi..	23,592
Giran	17,489	Tainan	64,768
Shinchiku	18,210	Takao	20,116
Taichû	23,592	Toko	10,475
Shokwa	17,133		

THE ABORIGINES

There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less allied to the Malay race. These tribes are divided into about 672 communities with the population of about 130,000 and broadly classified into Northern and Southern aborigines. The former are savage head-hunters, the latter more submissive and civilized. The Northern aborigines almost exclusively belong to the Altaiyol tribe and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes are Tsaissetto, Vonum, Tsco, Tsarien, Taiwan, Puyuma, Amis, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about four times as numerous as the other. These together occupy region covering about one half the total area of the island rich in natural resources.

The Frontier Guard Zone.—For guarding the frontier in order to prevent the descent of savages upon the plains, the system of volunteers organized formerly by Chinese Gov. has been kept up on a larger scale by the new ruler. The zone extends over 360 miles of which roughly 230 are strengthened with charged barbed wire. Some 9 batteries are placed at strategic positions. On the other hand 27 public schools exist in the reclaimed aborigines' districts.

Subjugation Program.—In 1910 the Government decided to adopt a thorough subjugation program and set apart ¥15,000,000 spread over five years, including over ¥9,750,000 for guard zone and ¥5,134,000 for subjugation. The first campaign, May-Oct. 1910, was directed against the Southern Gorgan tribe and over 4,000 men, troops and police, were employed; the 2nd compaign was undertaken against the Middle tribe Moricowan in (Aug.-Sept.) 1911; and in July '13 a similar campaign was started against the Northern tribe of Kinaiji. The 4th and last attempt was carried out in May-Aug. 1914, the force consisting of 12,000 soldiers, police, men and others. This was intended to bring to subjection the Tarco tribe numbering about 10,000, the head-hunting savages occupying a hilly and inaccessible region between the central mountain chain and Karenko harbor on the eastern coast. Out of the total tribes of 672 with 129,715 inhabitants, 551 tribes representing 116,744 have vowed allegiance and the balance of 121 tribes with 13,000 are still to be dealt with.

THE NEW LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Except in the two eastern districts which are most backward in civilization and communications the new system of local administra-

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tion was introduced in Aug. 1920 with the creation of 5 prefectures, Taihoku, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, and Takao, much in the same line as in Japan proper, each under a civil governor, and with it the municipal and village self-government has come to exist. The prefecture, municipality, and village conduct their respective affairs regarding taxation, revenue, management of enterprises, etc., as assigned each by the new legislation. The advisory councils, prefectural, municipal and village, have also been created to deliberate the financial and legislative affairs, taxation, etc. in their respective commission. The members of the prefectural council are appointed by the Governor-General, the municipal and village members by the governor of the prefecture to which they belong in turn, each for a term of two years and for no pay. The new legislatian came in force in Sept. 1920.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Budget for 1920-21

Revenue (in *yen* 1,000)		*Expenditure* (in *yen* 1,000)	
Ordinary :—		**Ordinary :**	
Taxes	21,051	Administration Office	2,876
Custom Duties	1,742	Judicial Courts	976
State Undertaking and Property	63,121	Local Government	1,922
Stamp Receipts	2,159	Police	303
Various Licenses and Fees	4	Prisons	1,193
Miscellaneous Receipts	474	Hospitals	1,196
Total Ordinary	88,551	Customs houses	616
Extraordinary :		Communications	3,883
Proceeds from Sale of State Property	1,999	Government Railways	13,249
Proceeds from loans transferred from General Account	16,479	Monoply Bureau	24,814
Surplus of preceding year transferred	7,723	Fund for Redemption of Loan transferred to General Account	—
War profit Tax	—	Other Expenses	28,587
Miscellaneous Receipts	12	Total Ordinary	79,615
Total Extraordinary	26,201	**Extraordinary :—**	
Total Revenue	114,752	Special Undertaking	—
		Subsidies	3,898
		Working Expenses	29.362
		Other Expenses	—
		Encouragement of Industry	1,877
		Total Extraordinary	35,137
		Total Expenditure	14,752

EDUCATION (March, 1920)

	No. of Schools	Teachers	On roll
Elementary Schools for Japanese	128	621	18,048
Public Schools for natives	410	3,315	125,135
Public Schools for aborigines	28	136	4,445

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	No. of Schools	Teachers	On roll
Middle Schools	2	60	1,116
Girls' High Schools	2	39	791
Normal Schools	2	117	2,825
Agriculture and Forestry School	1	7	22
Business School	1	7	56
Higher Commercial School	1	15	39
Medical School	1	58	330
Private Schools	21	245	2,169
Family institutions kept by native teachers.	301	350	10,936

In 1919 the Language School was reorganized and split up into two Normal Schools, one at Taihoku and the other at Tainan. Each school consists of two Departments, Japanese and native, the former training the Japanese students for common school teachers, the latter teaching Japanese language to the natives to qualify them for teachers.

JUSTICE

The organization of law courts consisted formerly of only two stages, but by the revision effected in Aug. 1919 a higher stage has been added.

		Civil cases			Criminal cases		
	Dec.	No. of cases	No. disposed	No. remaining	No. of cases	No. disposed	No. remaining
1st Instance	1917	6,915	5,811	1,104	6,053	5,871	182
	1918	7,213	5,738	1,474	6,096	5,922	174
	1919	8,306	6,475	1,831	5,504	5,361	143
Appeal	1917	865	741	124	264	256	8
	1918	956	689	267	272	248	24
	1919	1,195	777	418	387	348	39

FORESTRY

The forest area is roughly put at 3,000,000 *ko* (1 *ko*—28 acres), including wasteland occupying 80% of the total area. More than one half of it is in the aborigines' quarters, which abounds in vast primeval forests. Reckless felling has devastated the other half. So the authorities have instituted protection forests and are encouraging regeneration.

Area of Afforestation (*Ko*)

Year ended March	Government		Private		
	Camphor trees	Other trees	Camphor trees	Other trees	Total
1917	1,468	441	2,296	3,569	7,765
1918	5,153	1,253	1,057	4,383	11,846
1919	5,188	1,551	66	3,392	10,197

Lumbering Work—Arisan

Several lumbering enterprises have already been started, principally for utilizing the dense *hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa) forests that exist here and there.

The Arisan is a chain of hills rising 2,800 to 8,700 ft. above the sea-level east of Kagi city and is sheltered on the east by Mt. Niitaka. Arisan proper extends 15 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S. and

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covers 27,742 acres. The contents of Arisan are estimated as follows:—

Conifers, 347,230 stamps, yielding 8,838,706 *shakujime* (about 12 cu. ft.)
Broad-leaf trees, 1,486,426 „ 18,207,356 „ „ „

As the Government utilization program is to fell every year from 1915-'16 year 250,000 *shakujime* as regards conifers and 100,000 for the others, their supply is to last 35 and 186 years respectively. Regeneration will accompany the felling, so that the supply may be kept up permanently. In 1915 about 222,000 *shime* was brought to Kagi.

	No. of Stamps	*Shakujime*
Chamaecyparis	152,482	3,443,899
Red "	155,783	4,404,460
"Kashi," oak	267,363	2,709,678
"Shii," „	247,548	2,803,622

Lumbering railway rails are laid for 41 m. from Kagi to Nimampei, on the slope of Arisan, the work being completed by the Government-General in Jan. 1913 at the cost of ¥4,900,000. After the failure of the Fujita Firm which undertook the work but gave it up after laying only 9 miles. The gauge is 30 in. with the maximum slope of 1 in 20. Along the line 68 tunnels exist and also three spiral sections and two switchbacks. The conversion work is done at Kagi where an extensive sawing yard has been constructed.

The Hassenzan.—The mountain 7,824 ft. above the sea-level and lying east of Taichu, harbors a primeval forest. The area to be exploited extends 14,000 *cho* and is connected with the main traversing railway by a light line. It contains 3,429,000 *shakujime* of conifers and 4,800,000 *shukujime* of broad leaf trees. The lumbering work was started in 1915, 63,000 *shakujime* being produced by the end of 1916.

The Dakusui Valley in Giran.—The forest area covers 60,000 *cho* and is estimated to contain twice as great a sylvian richness as Arisan, 60,000 *shakujime* of timber was produced by March, 1917. The trouble is that the area is still infested by head-hunters.

AGRICULTURE

As referred to in the introductory remarks of this chapter, the lowland of Formosa is fertile and yields two crops of rice a year, though of inferior quality. The improved system of irrigation and manuring recently effected by the Government has done much to raise the quality and to increase the production. The total output of cereal, including upland variety, reaches now nearly five million *koku*, of which about 15% goes to Japan proper. Sweet potato is important as a staple article of food for natives, and is grown all the year round. It is also exported as material for alcohols, etc. Other staples in the island are sugar-cane, tea, ramie, jute, indigo, etc.

Area of Cultivation (in 1,000 *ko*)

Dec.	Real area: Paddy	Real area: Upland	Area of plantation: Rice	Sweet potato	Beans, peas, etc,	Sugar cane	Ground nut.
1917 ..	330	412	480	110	34	131	22
1918 ..	352	402	498	119	35	157	24
1919 ..	365	405	513	124	35	126	25

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PRINCIPAL CROPS (in 1,000)

Dec.	Rice	Rush	Ground nut	Sweet potato	Beans, peas, etc.		Jute	Hemp
	koku	*kin*	*kin*	*kin*	*koku*	*kin*	*kin*	*kin*
1917 ..	4,833	3,5014	273	1,223,566	128	4,280	1,612	
1918 ..	4,632	1,012	326	1,359,094	144	4,910	1,705	
1919 ..	4,923	1,439	354	1,664,504	4,740	1,735	—	

(FRUITS in 1,000 *Kin*)

Dec.	Orange	Longan	Banana	Pine-apple
1917	9,938	14,496	48,643	7,868
1918	10,658	25,330	58,932	7,868
1919	9,614	2,342	37,533	8,059

LIVE STOCK AND MARINE PRODUCTS

	No. of live stock (in 1,000)				Value of marine products (in ¥ 1,000)		
	Buffalo	Cattle	Swine	Goat	Catches	Products	Nursery
1917 ..	267	107	1,273	99	2,426	760	1,633
1918 ..	276	107	1,279	99	3,988	1,554	2,169
1919 ..	291	111	1,313	99	5,058	1,424	2,422

SUGAR INDUSTRY

The industry was in a highly neglected state when the island was ceded to Japan by China in 1895. The new rulers, after various experiments, decided to introduce Rose Buds variety and to enforce compulsory measures as in Java. In 1905 the industry was placed under the absolute control of the Government and for some years warm protection was extended to the industry, to the extent even as much as 90% of the declared value of the Java sugar as imported into Japan. The rate has been subsequently reduced to about 50% as the industry had become prosperous enough to dispense with such protection and also beeause the natives no longer required costly interference to compel producing the cares. They began to see that cane-raising paid them well and therefore willingly attended to it.

Recent Activity.—According to the official investigations there exist at present 11 companies with 35 refineries of the latest equipment backed by a paid up capital of ¥100 millions. In 1917 they produced 678,872,000 *kin* of sugar of various kinds which if taken together with molasses produced in these works (164 millions), sugar manufactured in native refineries, etc., totalled over 900 million *kin* valued at ¥145 millions. It decreased in 1918 to about 780 million *kin* worth ¥112 millions. In 1919–20 the great storm that swept over the island and the unusually low temperature in the summer further affected the industry. Of the total output about half, that is 366,015,359 *kin* worth ¥135,224,159 was exported to Japan proper while about 21,145,000 *kin*, ¥6,981,275, were shipped abroad. Data are these:—

Year ended June	Plantations, area (Ko)	Total yield 1,000 *kin*	Of which used for sugar, 1,0000 *kin*
1917	157,336	8,488,117	7,955,711
1918	150,450	6,817,536	6,259,872
1919	120,410	5,631,339	5,192,509
1920	101,917	3,871,292	—

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The output of sugar makes the following record (in 1000 kin);—

Year ended Oct.	Coarse man'ture	Raw	Refined	Molasses
1917	763,376	31,132	27,867	163,390
1918	572,515	20,727	18,885	166,814
1919	———	57,510	51,882	———

PRODUCTION AT THE MODERN REFINERIES

	1918	1919		1918	1919
Taiwan	145,710	109,166	Niitaka	34,810	36,317
Toyo	60,299	60,156	Rinhongen ..	17,647	14,048
Ensuiko	62,530	53,371	Shinko	9,382	7,262
Meiji	59,684	57,011	Tainan	7,422	6,061
Dai-Nippon ..	44,694	35,930	Taito	2,968	—
Teikoku	52,647	14,129	Total	497,807	435,905

Formosa v. Java.—Though the progress made recently has been marked Formosa is still far behind Java in essential particulars. For instance, the yield of canes and of centrifugals is about three times per same area in Java, about 1,500 piculs against 450 of Formosa, though the percentage of centrifugals is nearly same. The fact is the Javanese canefields are better irrigated and left in fallow systematically, while in Formosa the productive capacity is too frequently abused and irrigation is defective. Wages are only 23 or 24 *sen* in Java against 40 in Formosa, though the former is less efficient. On the other hand, Formosa has the advantage of improved plants and the protective tariff of ¥3.10 per picul.

TEA

As a beverage possessing specially high flavor, Oolong tea is a great favorite among the wealthy and refined circles in and about Boston and New York, about 13,000,000 *kin* valued at ¥5,700,000 being consumed there. It also goes to England where it is used fo highten the flavor of black tea. The Oolong is admittedly superior in quality to black tea, and there is a good hope of its consumption abroad being increased when the taste of foreigners for tea becomes more refined. In 1919 its export totalled ¥5,370,000, but to dwindle to 2,563,000 in 1920. The explanation ventured is that the tea farms are losing fertility owing to the prejudice of the natives that manuring impairs the flavor; the greater attention paid by the authorities and people to sugar, rice and camphor leaves tea in neglect, and lastly there is the prejudice entertained by American importers to the tea sent by Japanese shippers, who handle about 10 or 12% of the total export, the bulk being shipped by the foreign firms in the island. It is said that the "tea-taster" commands pay of about ¥16,000 in one season lasting seven months, and that as the experts are scarce it is difficult to engage one even at such a salary. The Mitsui Firm has obtained a lease of about 50,000 acres in an aborigines' quarter about 30 miles east of Taihoku. Some 5,000 acres of the hill sides will be converted into tea plantations. Already about a quarter has received planting, the whole area to be planted

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in 4 or 5 years. Wrapper tea was exported in 1920 6,419,300 *kin* valued at ¥ 6,420,000. Amount of tea product is shown below in 1,000 *kin*:—

	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Win'er	Total
1917	13,128	7,024	5,715	2,139	28,607
1918	13,199	8,025	5,006	2,326	28,552
1919	11,616	7,847	4,833	2,264	26,560

STATE MONOPOLY

Opium.—The State monopolies adopted in Formosa are opium, salt, camphor and tobacco, the first more from the idea of suppressing the pernicious custom of opium-smoking and less from revenue purpose. As the result of the policy of gradual prohibition, brought into force in 1896, the number of licensed opium smokers had decreased to 76,995 by the end of 1914 against 169,064 in 1900. In 1918 the total output of opium amounted to 6,591,231 *yen* as against 5,206,745 *yen* in 1917.

Salt.—The present system was started in 1899 to encourage the industry which had degenerated as the result of Japan's policy of free manufacture. The area of salt fields now reaches 2,059 *ko* (*ko*=about *cho*), yielding about 100 million *kin*.

Camphor.—Formosan camphor saw its zenith in 1916 yielding 5,208,843 *kin* of camphor and 6,808,516 of oil, these declining to 2,332,602 and 6,223,819 in 1920. Camphor trees felled in the Govt. forests and sold for private persons similarly decreased from 252,460 *shakujime* in 1915 to 203,276 and 39,278 in 1917 and '18 respectively. The Government keenly alive to these facts early took to hand the planting of the trees, for instance, 2,076 *ko* in 1916, 1,468 in 1917, suddenly to increase to 5,153 in 1918. The total area is expected to be brought up to 50,000 acres by 1923. This chemical, besides being used for the manufacture of celluloid, is in demand, for insecticide, antiseptic, drugs and, in India, for incense-making. Fragrant oil containing linala was opened for sale in 1913. (Also vid. Chapts. on Industry and on Finance.)

Tobacco.—The monopoly was established in 1905 and though the climate is highly favorable for its growth, the output is still insufficient amounting to about 2,825,000 *kin* in 1916. It suddenly decreased to 665,000 *kin* in 1918, and cannot even meet the demand in the island. The balance comes from Japan proper and from China, the import reaching some ¥1,300,000 worth of foreign leaf, and ¥900,000 of Japanese cigarettes.

PRODUCTION OF OPIUM, SALT, CAMPHOR AND TOBACCO (in 1,000)

Dec.	Opium *momme*	Salt *kin*	Camphor *kin*	Camphor-oil *kin*	Tobacco *kin*
1916	28,662	285,080	5,208	6,808	2,825
1917	26,619	169,158	3,223	5,045	1,215
1918	22,685	175,997	2,423	4,219	665

FISHERY

The catch in 1920 reached ¥ 5,058,000 besides various marine products amounting to ¥ 1,424,400. Aquiculture is highly promising, its products reaching ¥ 2,420,000.

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MINING

The important minerals in the island comprise gold, silver, alluvial gold, copper, coal, petroleum, sulphur and phosphorus, mostly produced in the north eastern districts of the island. The principal mineral fields measure as follows, in unit of 1,000 *tsubo*:—

Dec.	Gold	Gold-Copper	Alluvial gold	Copper	Coal	Petroleum
1918	1,501	3,610	1,344	6,828	148,408	35,094
1919	1,502	3,611	1,343	21,946	187,315	35,694

The business is carried on by Japanese, except in case of coal and alluvial gold, in which the natives are allowed one-half the shares in the output. The production in the last few years is as follows:—

Year	Gold 1,000 *momme*	Alluvial gold 1,000 *momme*	Silver 1,000 *momme*	Copper 1,000 *kin*	Coal 1,000 *ton*	Petroleum 1,000 *koku*	Sulphur 1,000 *kin*
1917..	411	27	328	1,746	589	12	4,830
1918..	206	10	223	887	702	8	2,615
1919..	172	14	167	1,473	946	7	2,421
1920..	140	11	149	1,154	1,139	7	1,345

The principal mines are Kinkwaseki, Zuiho, Shikyakuten and Denryoku, all being situated near Keelung. The first two produce gold and silver, the other two coal; copper is found also at Kinkwaseki. Development of coal mining is a recent feature. Its export in 1920 reached ¥ 9,000,000 and headed the list. Petroleum is still in the prospecting stage.

TRADE

	Trade with Japan Proper (in *yen* 1,000)					Trade with foreign countries (in *yen* 1,000)				
	Commodities		Specie & bullion			Commodities		Specie & bullion		
Year	Exports	Imports	Exp.	Imp.	Year	Exports	Imports	Exp.	Imp.
1917	105,496	67,744	1,719	681	1917	40,215	31,099	134	5
1918	105,601	70,591	773	196	1918	33,394	33,555	—	18
1919	141,886	90,527	285	343	1919	35,622	64,133	—	—
1920	180,816	112,041	508	42	1920	35,173	60,367	—	719

Chief Exports (in ¥ 1,000)

	Tea	Alcohol	Sugar	Camphor	Flax, hemp jute	Coal
1918	8,613	897	5,762	2,942	554	2,894
1919	8,208	357	6,562	3,074	683	8,037
1920	6,400	31	6,733	4,335	658	8,982

Chief Imports (in ¥ 1,000)

	Opium	Petroleum	Tobacco-leaf	Oilcake, beans, cotton-seed	Straw matting	Iron
1918	4,584	2,21[illegible]	1,212	6,[illegible]34	1,937	1,105
1919	6,434	2,33[illegible]	1,518	11,2[illegible]	2,468	928
1920	—	1,92[illegible]	1,606	12,40[illegible]	1,353	174

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DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS (in ¥1,000)

	China	Hongkong	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Philippines
1918	14,638	4,784	2,218	640	7,722	205
1919	12,103	5,335	1,855	990	7,011	1,706
1920	11,893	9,023	2,891	1,359	6,832	2,012

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS (in ¥1,000)

	China	British India	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Persia
1918	15,960	4,238	2,188	887	2,302	1,724
1919	28,673	3,567	4,407	1,575	3,443	3,301
1920	28,734	1,899	10,357	928	5,567	2,994

COMMUNICATION AND RAILWAYS

The complete system of post and telegraph service is in force, while two cables connect the island with Japan proper.

Railways.—The work of constructing the trunk line from Keelung to Takao (274 m.) by prolonging the ill-constructed Keelung-Shinchiku section (63 m.) laid by the Chinese Governmen , was begun in 1899 at an estimated outlay of ¥28,800. It was completed in the spring of 1908, and at less than the estimate, owing to the fall of wages and other favorable conditions. The construction of Tansui (13.7 m.) and Hozan (20.4 m.) branch lines, hotels along the lines, etc. has also been completed. At the end of 1913 the Ako line (main 5.8 m., deflection 3.1 m.) was completed at the cost of ¥2,300,000, and the fertile plain of Ako was made easily accessible. The Taito railway, on the Pacific coast of the inland, has been under construction at an estimate of ¥4,260,000. It runs from Kwarenko to Hinan, of which about 55 m. are now open to traffic. The total mileage open to traffic is 355 m.

Besides the Government railways there are 1,080 miles of private railways laid by sugar companies, of which 805 m. are used for the exclusive use of the respective sugar plantations.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS

Since the year 1900-1 the Formosan Government has carried out by means of loans the trunk-line-railway construction and improvement (¥27,585,000), land surveying (¥27,560,000), Keelung harbor-works (¥8,600,000), building of local government offices (¥1,200,000), and adjustment of land proprietorship (¥235,000,) totalling ¥33,367,000. These works having been completed in the years 1899-1911, at the cost of ¥42,965,045, the Government next took in hand in the years 1908-9 second series of undertakings at the estimate of about ¥39,000,000, spread over 21 years ending 1928-9, as: (1) Irrigation, ¥30 000,000, (2) Takao harbor-works ¥4,733,000, (3) Taito Railway. In 1920 improvement of the Keelung Harbor ¥13,650,000 spread over 7 years, the extension of the Taito Ply ¥2,104,000 spread over 3 years, the reconstraction of the trunk line ¥6,252,000; etc., were decided on.

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Irrigation.—Absence of a proper system of irrigation prevents Formosan farmers from fully utilizing the productivep ower of the farms. The plan is to construct 14 big reservoirs, and to conduct the water to required places by means of suitably ramified water-ways. The area to be irrigated amounts to over 118,000 *ko* (about 295,000 acres). Hydraulic electricity of 10,000 h.p. will be supplied as a subsidiary product of this undertaking.

Takao Harbor-works.—Though the most important anchorage in Southern Formosa, Takao lacks proper accommodations for loading etc. The present plan, according to the third period undertakings started in the year 1911–2, is to give accommodation to steamers below 10,000 tons in capacity and to give facilities for handling 900,000 tons of goods a year. The Formosan authorities expect to complete the whole work by 1926 and at an estimated cost of ¥17,500,000 which is spread over 18 years from 1908. The Keelung harbor-works will also be brought to completion simultaneously, at the estimated outlay of ¥11,899,000. The harbor when completed will afford shipping facilities to steamers of about 10,000 tons.

PLANTATION WORK

Several plantations by private capitalists have been opened, and of these the Mitsui plantation as described elsewhere and the Murai plantation by M. Kichibei Murai, a banker, may be mentioned. The former is situated at Hakketsu-cho, about 7 m. from Taikokan and covers about 80,000 acres. The area opened does not yet exceed 2,500 acres, consisting of tea-farms, rice-paddies, camphor-plantation and mulberry-field.

The Murai plantation at Kagi measuring about 6,750 acres combines gum-planting. Camphor-planting has been completed and in June 1915 reached 383,386 stumps; gum-trees numbered 113,298 at the same date.

The cultivation of teak and Cinchona trees is also on hand, this former as a continued undertaking extending from 1918. Of the 630,000 young shoots of teak cultivated in the Government nurseries, 5,000 already wer0 planted in Ako and Kagi Districts. It is expected that sixty years hence Formosan teak will be quite sufficient to meet the demand in Japan. About 150 ko of ground was already selected in Tainan for the cultivation of the cinchona trees.

The private forest area is put at 300,000 *ko* at present. The figure is expected to swell to 700,000 in future with the completion of the adjustment of fores's and fields now in progress. On the other hand the Government has undertaken to plant yearly 3,000 *cho* as a continuation work beginning with 1916–17. Besides those mentioned above, sandalwood, coca, cinnamon, ipecacuanha eucalyptus, etc., are being cultivated.

INSURRECTORY TROUBLES

Presence of large number of settlers from the opposite coast of two Kwangs and their continued intercourse with the bellicose Cantoneses, constitutes a serious menace to the maintenance of peace on the island where the natives on the whole enjoy far greater security of their life and property than could have been dreamed of while they were under Chinese rule. Since the first outrage by a desperate band of over 100 armed raiders in 1907 at Hokuho, already eight such troubles have been recorded, the last in 1915 having been on the largest scale, though happily detected before any serious mischief had been committed. Of

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the eight the 4th in 1913 and that of 1915 were of gravest description, the former being known as Byaritsu trouble. In this case one of the archrebels, Ra-Fukusei 羅福星, conspired with over 500 natives to assault Government offices at Taihoku, Keelung and other important places in northern Formosa and to murder the Japanese. The plan was detected and the affair ended with the arrest of ringleaders.

The 1915 affair orginated chiefly from superstition of ignorant natives who were silly enough to put credence in the wild story of some ringleadeds that they could easily create storms by means of the special charms they possessed and expel the Japanese with the aid of Chinese troops, and that the faithful upholders of the movement would be amply rewarded with the land now owned by the Japanese. In the summer of the year the plot was discovered and arrests began. Yo's followers, several thousand strong, broke out into open insurrection, attacked Administrative and Police Offices and killed 51 Japanese. They were subdued by aid of troops. Altogether 1,413 including 3 women, were implicated and after examination at the special Court opened at Taiwan in August of the year no less than 866 were convicted of heinous crime and sentenced to capital punishment. As a special grace in honor of the coronation ceremony the number was reduced to 95, while the sentence on all the others was commuted.

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CHAPTER XXXVIII

KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The southern half of Karafuto below 50° which Japan acquired by the Treaty of Portsmouth lies within 141° 51′ and 144° 55′ E. longitude, and extends to 45° 54′ N. lat. The whole district covers the area of about 13,254 sq. m. The eastern coast is washed by the Sea of Okhotsk while on the west the island faces Siberia across the narrow strait called Mamiya Strait or Gulf of Tartary. The southern extremity is forked into two arms which embrace the Bay of Aniwa, and is separated from the northern tip of Hokkaido by the Soya Strait only 46 miles across. The inhabitants consist of various tribes, as Gilyaks (about 116), Orotchones (330), Ainus (1,676) and Tungues (23). These are gradually dwindling in number. The rest of the population consists of Japanese (about 77,185 in summer), Chinese (16), Koreans (344) and Russians (102). The chief towns are Toyohara (capital, pop. 12,900), Otomari (16,000), Mauka (19,000) and Shikika (1,800). The average annual temperature records about 38° F. at Mauka and 29° at Shikika. The minimum falls in January 40° F. below freezing point while the maximum rises as high as 91° in August.

BUDGET

The estimates for the Island of Karafuto for the fiscal year 1921-22 are as follows (*yen* 1,000):—

Ordinary Revenue	6,276	Extraordinary Revenue.. ..	7,678
Taxes	1,569	Sale of State property ..	1,087
State undertakings and property	3,778	Proceeds of Loans received.	4,969
License fees and charges ..	277	Temporary appropriation ..	1,433
Revenue stamps and others..	173	Surplus of preceeding year..	233
Receipt from Tobacco Monopoly	399	Miscellaneous	5
Miscellaneous	80	Grand Total	13,954

Ordinary Expenditure	5,251	Extraordinary Expenditure ..	8,703
Karafuto Shrine..	13	State undertakings	3,260
Civil Administrative expenses..	4,627	Special undertaking	5,399
Reserves..	160	Census taking	44
Transferred to General account	451	Special investigation of industry	
		Special allowances	
		Travelling expenses	
		Grand Total	13,954

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Japanese Immigrants

In April, 1919, it was gazetted that a small sum of money will be granted to those immigrants who settle down within 6 months of their coming over to the island. Land to be leased to the settlers covers 134,378 *cho*.

Sanitary, Education, Religion

Carelessness of hygienic rules was primarily responsible at first for a comparatively high death-rate prevailing. Leg dropsy is the most fatal disease, comparatively speaking, in Saghalien. Primary schools numbered 129 in March 1919 of which 4 were Government and the rest private, all these having altogether 9,844 attendants. Besides, there were a Middle school, two Girl's schools (one private), and an Extension Agricultural school. 189 native children are also receiving Japanese education specially provided for them.

In the matter of religious teaching the West Hongan-ji Sect is doing most active work, the Lord Abbot himself, accompanied by his wife, having once visited the place.

Fishery

Fishery is by far the most important resource in Karafuto. The right is allowed under special license and ordinary licence. The former is issued to those who obtain permission for it a certain number of years at special ground, while the recipients of the other are at liberty to pursue fishery at any other place to be allotted as a result of public tender. Fishing grounds open to general bidders number 870 along the eastern coast and 433 along the western, while the special license grounds number 40 and 15 respectively. There are also preserved grounds.

Sardine, trout, salmon, and cod are principal fish caught in the Karafuto waters. Herring for fertilizer leads the list and amounts to nearly three million *yen* in value.

The Government started a marine product experimental laboratory at Sunaltomali on the west coast. Production of smoked herring and of fish guanos is the subject to be investigated at first. Catches and marine products in the last few years are as follows (¥):—

	Food etc.	Manure	Fish oil	Total incl. others	Canned articles
1916..	2,435,916	2,444,764	941,174	6,041,342	2,357,053
1917.. .. .	4,288,245	5,044,202	505,818	9,955,109	3,370,558
1918..	3,379,158	5,120,487	545,459	9,195,293	3,164,833

Farming and Stock-breeding

It has been ascertained that of the plains existing in the southern half more than 430,000 *cho* are available for tillage and pasturage. The settlers are cultivating the land deserted by the Russians, they being allowed about 5 acres per family. These settlers number 17,400 in all and are cultivating about 10,753 *cho*. Oats, rye, various kinds of tubers and vegetables, legumins, and also fibre plants as flax and hemp are grown in the island. Farmers are also engaged in stock breeding.

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Forests

Various kinds of pine-trees abound and form dense primeval forests at several places. They make splendid timber, though lack of convenient transportation is a serious obstacle. The trees have frequently been consumed by forest fires, which lasted even three consecutive years before they could spend themselves for lack of combustibles.

According to latest official reports the Japanese Karafuto contains 2,352,712 *cho* of forest land with 2,104,462 *cho* of conifers measuring 1,662,945,646 cubic feet, 473,750 *cho* of broad-leaved species estimated to yield about 64,312,943 cubic feet and 361,898 *cho* of mixed forests with 174,017,128 cubic feet. Forest products constitute one of the principal export items in the island and yielded ¥918,503 in the year ended in March 1919. The conifers are *todomatsu* (*Abies sacha inensis*), *ezomatsu* (*Pica a anensis*) and larch; white birch, *alunus* and *populus* predominate among the deciduous trees. For pulp and match-sticks the Karafuto forests are expected to acquire great importance. The authorities have an idea to start turpentine extraction.

Four pulp mills exist in the island, these being Karafuto Kogyo (p.u. ¥2,000,000), Karafuto Shiryo (p.u. 750,000), and Nippon Kagaku Shiryo (p.u. 2,250,000), Karafuto Sangyo (p.u. 25,000,000)

Minerals

The strata in the island are generally of Tertiary formations and hold rich veins of coal, seams of which measuring as thick as 50 ft. at some places. The quality resembles Yubari coal of Hokkaido. The output increased from 14,653 tons in 1914 to about 100,000 tons of late.

Then alluvial gold and iron pyrite are also found. In 1917 rich oilbeds were discovered on the western coast, and they are now worked in paying quantities.

Railway

The light rails 26.2m. that were laid between Otomari (Poroantomali) and Toyohara (Vladimirofka) on war account in 1906 have been transferred to the island authorities. The mileage at present extends 57.6m. from Sakaoemachi to Sakayehama, with a branch line from Konuma to the Kawakami Colliery, 7.7m. The gauge is narrow.

Receipts:—

The income of the Karafuto Government Railway does not as a rule cover the expenditure, but in 1916 and 1917 more or less profit was realized, though in 1918 the result was a loss.

In winter the trains make three or four hundred runnings a month, and in summer five hundreds.

Traffic results are shown below in 1,000:—

Year ended Mar.	Passengers	Luggage (*kin*)	Goods (*ton*)	Receipts (*yen*)
1916.....	205,482	164,184	176,874	206,102
1917.....	253,982	192,100	183,135	257,324
1918.....	301,343	205,896	126,838	318,672

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CHAPTER XXXIX

SOUTH MANCHURIA, THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS & TSING-TAO

A. SOUTH MANCHURIA

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The lease of South Manchuria lapsed to Japan by the Portsmouth Treaty concluded in 1905. The original term was to expire in 1923 but was extended till 1997 by the Sino-Japanese Treaty signed on May 25th, 1915.

Kwantung Province forms the southern part of Liaotung Peninsula, extending between 121°50′ and 122°33′ E. longitude and 38°43′ and 39°30′ N. latitude. The area covers, including the 40 islands adjacent to the peninsula, 218.757 square *ri*.

By the Imperial Ordinance issued on April 12, '19 a wholesale change was effected in the organization of the Kwantung Government-General (Totoku-fu), which has become a civil government and called the Kwantung Office (Kwanto-cho). A civilian governor supersedes the Governor-General who was a General. The Civil Governor rules over the Kwantung Province with South Manchuria Railway under his jurisdiction, and may issue punitive ordinances inflicting penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than ¥200. The Government Office consists of the Governor's Secretatiat, Civil Administration and Foreign Affairs Departments. The last-named Department is placed in charge of the consul-General at Mukden subject to instructions of the Foreign Minister. The chief military officer is the Commander of the Kwantung garrison.

DAIREN, A FREE PORT

As notified on Aug. 22, 1906 by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, the port of Dairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port on Sept. 1st, 1906. Foreign merchantmen are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Dairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Dairen.

POPULATION

The population of Kwantung Province is, exclusive of Japanese garrisons stationed in the peninsula, as follows:—

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		Male	Female	Total
1919	Japanese	35,599	30,093	65,692
	Chinese	306,015	228,834	534,849
	Foreigners	59	44	103
	Total	341,673	258,971	600,644

Besides, the inhabitants in the railway zone made the following record at the end of 1919:—

Japanese	62,825
Chinese	100,023
Foreigners	227
Total	163,075

Three Principal Cities at the end of 1919

	Male	Female	Total
Dairen	77,230	30,998	108,228
Port Arthur	10,910	6,950	17,960
Kinchou	4,887	4,247	9,134

BUDGETS FOR 1921—22 (in ¥ 1,000)

Ordinary Revenue:		Ordinary Expenditure:	
Taxes	2,154	Gov.-General's office	1,458
Public undertaking and State property	7,326	Law-courts and Prisons	381
Revenue stamps	659	Police	2,968
Other receipts	150	Education	
Total	10,289	Communication expenses	1,477
Extraordinary:		Others	4,406
Sale of State property	757	Reserve	150
National Treasury grant	4,000	Total	11,045
Surplus of previous year transferred	902	Extraordinary:	
Total	5,658	Undertaking expenses	4,321
Grand total	15,948	Adjustment of land	463
		Others	118
		Total	4,903
		Grand total	15,948

FOREIGN TRADE AT DAIREN (1919)

	Exports to Tls. 1,000	Imports from Tls. 1,000	Total Tls. 1,000
Japan Proper	63,479	60,867	124,346
Korea	3,601	1,052	4,653
China	15,435	31,500	46,936
Hongkong, India & Australia	1,425	1,778	3,203
Europe & America	20,271	12,409	32,680
Total	104,211	107,606	211,817

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EDUCATION

The Administration Office maintains Primary schools and three higher organs of educations, i.e. Technical Institute, Middle Schools and Girls' High Schools, all in Port Arthur or Dairen. They make the following record for 1919:—

	No. of School	Staff	Pupils
Primary Schools in Kwantung	13	147	7,109
,, along the Railway zone ..	18	183	6,622
Port Arthur Technical School	1	58	290
Middle Schools	2	48	690
Girls' High Schools	2	36	652

Dairen and Port Arthur are each provided with a Middle and a Girls' High School. In 1916 a normal school was established in Port Arthur for Chinese boys. Besides, there are a good many private schools of elementary grade, technical schools and girls' schools, and supplementary schools run by both Japanese and Chinese. The South Manchuria Railway also keeps its own schools of various grades in the railway zone.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

The railway was ceded by Russia to Japan on Aug. 1st, 1906, and was renamed as South Manchuria Railway by the Japanese Government which issued regulations for converting it into a semi-private concern. On Aug. 1, '06 the first general meeting for organization was held and the draft of the company contract was passed. On April 1st, 1907 the Field Railway Office formally transferred the railways and all belongings to the Company. By the Imperial Ordinance issued on July 28, '17, the Company undertakes (under contract) the management of the Korean Railways.

The Company Contract and Exploitation

The original ¥200 millions were divided into two million name-shares of ¥100 each, one half of the capital being represented by the Manchuria Railway and accessories and the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, which therefore owned 1,000,000 shares. The remaining shares were offered to Japanese and Chinese subjects, and the entire sum has been called in. The Government guarantees the profit of 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital for 15 years, and refrains to claim dividend for its shares when it does not come up to 6%. In 1913 the Co. obtained approval of the Government to distribute dividend of 7%, in the following years that of 8% and 10%. In the latter half of 1920 the capital was increased to ¥440 millions (380 p.u.) of which the home government took up ¥120 millions by accepting the liability of redeeming the Co's debentures issued to that amount in England. 5 years' continuation works, 1920-24, involve an outlay of ¥426,180,000 and include extension of railways, workshops, harbor-works, iron foundry, mining, etc. The Co. is now paying dividend of 2% to the Government shares of ¥100 millions.

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Co.'s Enterprises.—Besides railway business the Company is engaged in harbor, colliery, gas, electricity, hotels, etc. The latest is the iron foundry enterprise by utilizing the rich iron mines at Anshantien.

Railway.—The railway system consists as follows:—The main line from Dairen to Chungchum (438.5 m.), Port Arthur branch line (28.9) Yingkow branch (13.9) Fushun branch (30.9), Yentai branch (9.7), Mukden-Antung line (170.8), 692.7 m. in all. They are all of standard gauge. The main and Mukden-Antung lines form part of the international through traffic service.

Shipping.—A regular service is run between Dairen and Shanghai (via Tsingtao), this route enabling travellers to or from China to economize over two days, compared with that via Vladivostok. The Co. runs also South China coastwise service.

Harbor.—Following in the main the plan started by the Russians, the Company has steadily been carrying on the work of reconstructing a 2nd quay and a third quay, in the harbour of Dairen, all of which have been completed.

Coal Mines.—The colliery work of Fushun and Yentai forms one of the most important undertakings. The output reached 4,065,537 tons in 1920-'21.

The Fushun Colliery, situated about 22 miles east of Mukden, as the crow flies, runs for about 12 miles parallel to the river Hun, and contains deposit of 80 to 175 ft. in thickness, an average of about 130 ft. The pits are in full operation, with the total output of 6,800 tons a day, of which the two pits, Togo and Oyama, both sunk in 1910, yield each 2,000 tons a day. The quality too is excellent, being of strong caloric power and containing very little sulphur.

The Yentai Coal Fields exist north-east of Liaoyang and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The seams number 16, of which 4 are workable, i.e. first seam of five ft. second of 4 to 6 ft., third of 3 to 8 ft. and fourth of 5 ft. The coal is soft and pulverizable and emits but little smoke. The daily output, according to the report at the end of March 1921, reached about 150 tons. The production for last few years and equipments are as follows:—

Year ended March	Output, tons Fushun	Yentai
1917 ..	2,275,905	113,679
1918 ..	2,521,164	106,368
1919 ..	2,928,186	110,167

Equipment (March 31, 1919)	Fushun	Yentai	Total
Engines.. ..	88	9	97
Winches etc..	67	3	70
Coal truck	6,296	280	6,576

The Penchihu Coal Fields.—This mine does not belong to the Company, but is described here for convenience. It was first worked experimentally by the Okura Firm, of Tokyo, but is now a joint undertaking of the Firm and the Chinese Government, with capital of 2,000,000 taels equally supplied by the two. The deposits are practically similar to those of Fushun, only the seams are considerably thinner, the thickest part not exceeding 4 ft. The extraction made is about 900 tons a day.

Electric and Gas.—The former have power stations at Dairen (22,629,000 k.w.), Mukden (2,474,000 k.w.), Changchun (4,357,000 k.w.), and lastly at Antung (1,933,000), supplying current for both lighting and motor force; at Dairen and Fushun electric trams are also run.

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Gas industry exists at Dairen and Fushun only, and produces about 188 million and 28 million cubic ft. together with quantities of cokes and some quantity of coal-tar.

Hotel Business.—The Company has its own hotels all bearing the title of 'Yamato Hotel,' located at Dairen, Hoshigaura (suburbs of Dairen), Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun; the hotels serve for lodging as well as for entertainments.

The Railway Zone and Management.—The total area of land belonging to the Company amounts to 68,443,246 *tsubo*. Excepting the area used by the Company and the Kwantung Government, the whole is open for rent at the rate of ½ to ten *sen* per *tsubo* per month for building lot, and 1 to 3 *sen* for farming land. By May 1919 over 16,853,000 were under lease contract. In the railway zone the Company maintains, according to the report at the end of March 1919, 14 hospitals, 22 primary schools with 7,626 attendants, 11 Chinese (common) schools, 33 business schools, 10 girls' practical schools, one medical school at Mukden, and a technical school and a teacher's training institute at Dairen, etc. Besides these, the Company keeps a polytechnic laboratory, 2 agricultural experimental stations and 13 farms with the object of encouraging industry. It undertakes 17 water supply works.

The Administrative System.—The Government reserves the right of appointing members of the administrative body. The term of the President and the Vice-President is 5 years, that of Directors is four years (selected by the Government from among shareholders of at least 500 shares). Auditors are elected for three years at the general meeting of shareholders.

BUSINESS REPORT FOR 1920-21 YEAR (¥1,000)

	Receipts	Expenses		Receipts	Expenses
Rly Service	85,317	36,760	Hotels	1,556	1,724
Shipping	1,070	1,919	Local undertaking ..	3,990	10,150
Harbor and Wharf.	7,304	7,867	Miscelleneous	2,037	2,235
Mining	60,670	54,868	Interest on loans ..	2,542	—
Iron Works	1,581	8,003	Debt charge	—	8,815
Industry	4,104	3,839	Total incl. others ..	174,738	147,346
Elec. Works	3,654	3,180	Profit	27,392	
Gas	913	742			

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (¥1,000)

Unpaid capital	70,844	Local equipments	11,347
Rly lines	166,225	Land	18,752
Rly shops	9,795	Miscelleneous buildings ..	37,649
Ships	2,392	Products	16,189
Harbor and wharf	30,692	Materials in stock	45,002
Mines	94,076	Deposits in banks	31,040
Industry	11,581	Loans	31,317
Iron works	32,647	Cap. p.u.	380,000
Elec. plants	10,303	Special reserves	33,400
Gas plants	2,959	Debentures	145,000
Hotels	2,281	Sinking fund	14,000

Board of Directors.—President, S. Hayakawa; Vice-President, J. Matsu-

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moto; Dirs., Y. Shima; Y. Kubo; Y. Katayama; K. Nakagawa, K. Sugiura.

New Undertarings

The Board of Directors decided in 1918 to adopt a new expansion program comprising, among other things, the Iron foundry work at Anshantien for which were allotted ¥30,000,000 spread over three years commencing 1918, with initial output of 150,000 tons. In 1920-21 the output of pig was 75,273 Eng. tons, quality ranking next to English produce, estimated to be ultimately increased to 1,000,000. The ore at Anshantien is almost inexhaustible, but has been proved poorer in percentage than was judged at first. According to the American expert's opinion who came in 1921, the business will pay when the market stands over ¥6 level per ton spot. The Mond Gas refinery near the coal-mine at Fushun started work in April 1916 turning out sulphate of ammonia tar, etc. for the South Sea market at the same time. The Glass-works for producing plateglass, glass-wares, etc. and the Porcelain and Fire-proof Tile Factory have also set to work.

KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY

From Changchun, the northern limit of the South Manchuria Railway, to Kirin, distance 79 m., a railway was completed on Oct. 16th, 1912, in accordance with the treaty between Japan and China concluded in April 1907. The line was laid with the fund, ¥4,500,000, to be borne in equal share by the two countries and under the superintendence of Japanese engineers. The Japanese share of ¥2,250,000 was met by the South Manchuria Railway and is repayable by China within 25 years from the date of opening. Twelve stations exist along the line, the journey taking 6 hrs.

THE GARRISON AND THE RAILWAY GUARDS

One Division is stationed as garrison at Liaoyang. The service of garrison will be taken up by turn by the Divisions at home, the term being two years. The Division to which the duty of garrison is assigned is to proceed to the seat of garrison in October of the year and the Division which has served the term is to return home in November.

In conformity with the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace, Japan has stationed 16 independent battalions of guards along the line, each composed of 21 officers and 617 rank and file. The battalions were organized with time-expired non-commissioned officers and men up to 1916 when they were displaced by those in active service. The distribution of garrisons is as follows:

Liaoyang, Div. and Brigade headquarters, one Reg. and one battalion; one Reg, at Tiehling; Brigade headquarters and one Reg. at Liutsziton; one Reg. at Port Arthur; one Reg. of cavalry at Haicheng.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The farming products in the Leased Territory are not worth mentioning. Along the railway zone, the districts north of the Antung Line are more fertile than the rest of the provinces.

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Soya Bean.—The fame of Soya bean has spread over the world since 1906 when the Mitsui Bussan first shipped a trial consignment to England. The yield of bean in Manchuria is between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 tons and the output of bean-cakes about 1,000,000 tons. In the Leased Territory and the railway zone alone bean cakes and oil were produced to the amount of 26,842,441 pieces and 32,127,464 *kin* respectively valued at ¥56,569,928 and 26,375,305 in 1918, the bulk going to Europe, Japan and China through Dairen and Newchuang (Inkou).

Industry in the Leased Territory and the railway zone has made a rapid expansion of late. The number of workshops, for instance, increased from 197 in 1916 to 204 in 1919 including some run by Chinese and also a few branches of home works. Their capital was doubled in the same period, from ¥33,628,000 to 68,614,000, with almost quadrupled value of their products, i.e. from ¥43,137,000 to 162,734,000. The bulk of capital is invested in oil and mechanical works and salt and wool industry, etc. Besides, in the railway zone there were 175 works backed by a capital of ¥59,636,000 and producing ¥50,149,000 in 1919.

B. THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

Japan has been nominated by the Peace Conference as mandatory of the former German South Sea Island north of the equator The archipelago had been occupied by the Japanese squadron in the beginning of the War. It consists of three groups, Mariana, Marshall, and Caroline, covering altogether an area of 960 square miles with 60,000 natives. Of about 1,000 islets forming the groups those that are comparatively larger make the following record:—

	Are (k.m.)	Popul.	Long E.	Lat. M.
Mariana				
Saipan	185	2,082	145°40′	15°5′
Tinian	130	45	,,	,,
Rota	114	452	145°13′	14°
Pagan	32	4	,,	,,
Caroline				
Ponape	347	4,401	158°10′	6°45′
Yap...	207	6,502	137°58′	9°25′
Tmk	132	11,000	151°22′	6°57′
Kusaie	110	643	162°58′	5°15′
Parao	450	4,777	143°10′	6°50′
Marshall				
Yaluit	90	995	169°42′	5°48′

Climate, Natives, Religion, etc.

The climate is comparatively mild for the latitude owing to the monsoon and showers. Both in Mariana and Caroline groups the temperature stands throughout the year between 26° and 27°c, In Jaluit, the largest in the Marshall group, the average annual temperature is 27°19'c. the minimum

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and maximum being 21° and 36°9′ respectively. The natives are mostly Micronesians mixed with other Polynesian races in various degrees. They are indolent and easy-going, and subsist on natural production. They have no religion of native origin. Christianity entered the field far back in the Spanish days. During the German rule Protestant (American) and Catholic missions were at work but so far its influence seems to have been superficial.

Japanese Administration

The Military Government established with the Japanese occupation of these islands in 1914 was replaced by Civil Administration in June 1918. The natives are treated with leniency and kindness. For the benefit of their children common schools have been opened at Saipan, Kusaie, Ponape, Jap, Trak, Parao and others. Since 1915 a number of chiefs and other important personages in the groups has been brought over to Japan for sight-seeing. The seat of the Government has been removed from Trak to Parao in 1921.

Japanese Industry

Apart from the high military value no great economic importance is attached to the islands. At present about 5,000 Japanese are at work exploiting the native resources. Principal items are phosphorous ores (chiefly in the Caroline) worth ¥1½ million and cocoanuts (chiefly in the Marshall) ¥1 million. Besides, copra yields about 7,000 tons valued at over 1 million. Flour, rice, meat, piece goods, building materials, etc., are the chief imports, totalling about ¥1,300,000 against ¥1,500,000 of exports. Fishery is carried out only in primitive manner, but in view of the fact that the archipelago abounds in sharks, gobies, turtles, sponge, shells, etc., the prospect of marine industry is said to be bright.

C. TSINGTAO

Tsingtao or Kiao-chou, on the east coast of Shan-tung Province, China, that was acquired by Germany in 1897 on a 99 years' lease was captured by the combined Japanese and British forces on Nov. 7, 1914. The Japanese Military Administration was then established. In the subsequent negotiations with China Japan stipulated to restore Kiao-chau to China on conditions that the port be opened to international trade, that Japan be allowed to establish a special concession in the port, etc. (Vide Chap. on Diplomacy).

Area, Population, etc.

Area under the Japanese administration is a little over 216 sq. m. inclusive of tens of small islets scattered about the Bay. There are over 80 towns and villages with a population of 20,709 Japanese and 86,494 Chinese and 356 other nationals in 1920.

Japanese Administration

The Commander-in-Chief of the Tsingtao Garrison is in charge of the Military and Civil Affairs Departments, the latter placed in turn under a

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Civil Governor. Besides, the Railway Board controls railways, mines and customs, while the Communication Board manages electric works as well as communications. In Tsingtao exist two elementary schools, one each of Middle school and Girls' High school for the benefit of Japanese children, besides 5 of elementary grade in the railway zone. Japan had disbursed by 1920 over ¥30 millions on various public undertakings for the benefit of both Japanese and foreign residents.

For the Chinese there are throughout the leased territory 37 Japanese schools (100 classes) and 5 foreign-managed schools taking about 2,000 pupils. For the fiscal 1920-21 year the revenue was ¥11,700,000 and the expenditure ¥18,900,000.

Railway and Mining

The main line, Tsingtao-Tsi-nan, is 246 miles long with four branches totalling 24 miles. In 1917-8 the gross receipt amounted to ¥8,196,146 against ¥6,551,627 of expenditure. Two coal mines acquired from the Germans are now operated by the Railway Board, the output being put at 600,000 tons. The Chin-ling-chin iron mine is still in the prospecting stage.

Trade and Customs

Under the German management Tsingtao sprang into prominence as a sea-port, the volume of trade in 1913 reaching 60,440,000 marks with 593,000 tons of bottoms entering. It gradually dwindled, but in 1917 it revived to Tls. 123 millions, to increase to 139 millions in 1918 about equally divided between exports and imports. Chief imports are cotton goods, tobacco, paper, sugar, while chief exports are peanut, coal, cotton fabrics, bean oil, fruit and salt. The customs were transferred by the Japanese Army to the Chinese Maritime Customs in Sept. 1915.

Industrial Prospect

The cultivated area in the leased Territory is 11,245,324 *tsubo* of which the Government land covers 919,276 *tsubo*. Vegetables, potatoes, and peanut, pears, apples, and grapes, etc. are plenty. Fishery is actively engaged in both by native and Japanese fishermen, the latter numbering over 500. Salt-field covers 1,779 *cho*. Manufacturing is by far the most important of all industries. In Tsingtao alone exist about 55 factories backed by a capital of ¥120 millions, besides 150 branches of home concerns. Contrasted with 17 years of the German rule, during which time Tsingtao had only one beer-brewery and two egg-powder manufacturing companies, the development made during the last few years in this direction may be said to have been striking. These new enterprises are mostly Japanese and include milling, brewery, tanning, packing, soap making, oil, match, cotton mill and salt manufacturing etc. The electric works are Government monopoly.

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APPENDIX A.

LEARNED & SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Social institutions do not yet find atmosphere for healthy growth in Japan, and as an organ of social entertainments they are therefore comparatively insignificant. On the other hand, learned institutions have reached quite large numbers and are far more influential.

SECTION I. LEARNED INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Association, Japan.—Founded 1881; publishes monthly organ *Dai Nippon Nokai-ho*, and maintains Tokyo Agricultural University (private) in Tokyo as its educational Institution. Members number 15,500 and are Honorary, Special, Ordinary and Associate. Patron Prince Fushimi; Pres. Marquis K. Matsudaira; Vice-Pres. Dr. A. Yokoi, the Pres. of the University. Add. Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Asiatic Society, of Japan.—Pioneer association of the kind in Japan and was est. about 1880 by the late Sir Earnest Satow and others in Japan for studying and investigating Japanese customs, history, literature, etc. List of members 530 including those residing abroad. Annual subscription ¥12; Meeting held quarterly and proceedings published occasionally and distributed to members gratis. Pres. Sir William Conyingham Greene; Hon. Secy. Ernest Wilson Clement. Add. Keio University, Tokyo.

Bankers' Association, Tokyo.—Founded 1900; funds ¥150,000 to be created. Subscription in proportion to the capital paid up of the associated banks, ranging from ¥100 to ¥1,000. The members number 60 banks. Pres S. Hayakawa, Directors. T. Matsukawa; Chief Secy. M. Yamazaki. Add. Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Barristers' Society, Japan.—Founded June, 1896; issues a monthly periodical; members numbered 1,700 at the end of Feb. 1916; Dues, ordinary membership 20 *Sen* per month. Directors Y. Ishiyama, S. Ikeda, K. Hamda, T. Hanai, etc. Add, Nishi-Hibiya, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Botanical Society, Japan.—Founded 1882; publishes a monthly *Botanical Magazin.* Dues ¥6.60 per annum. Members number 400. Pres. Dr. J. Matsumura; Chief Dir. Dr. K. Shibata. Add. Botanical Garden, Tokyo.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, Japanese Committee.—Est. in July, 1912 in accordance with the international Conference of Economists held in 1911 in Berne. The result of investigation will be published at the head office in New York, U.S.A. President of the National Committee is Baron Y. Sakatani, and Secy. Y. Yamamoto. Office at Senshu Daigaku, Kanda, Tokyo.

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Chemical Industry Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1878; dues for regular member ¥5 per annum, associate ¥3, these numbering 650 in all. Publishes a monthly *Tokyo Kwagakukwaishi.* Pres. U. Suzuki; Secy. Y. Shibata, K. Aso. Add. Science College, Imp. University, Tokyo.

Electric Association.—Founded 1912; subscription ¥4 to 500 a year. Pres R. Kimura; Vice-Pres. Dr. I. Nakahara; Chief Secy., B. Kawanishi. Add. Sanchome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Emigration Society, Japan.—Founded 1914; subscription ¥10 per annum. Members number 5,(00. Pres. Marquis S. Okuma; Vice.-Pres. J. Soyeda; Chief Secy. S. Hayakawa. Add. Sanchome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Fire Insurance Society, Japan.—Created 1907; annual subscription according to the business result of the society. Chairman of the committee is K. Kagami; Chief Secy. K. Takai. Add. Minami-Nabecho Nichome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Foreign Trade Association, Japan.—Founded 1886; member 466 in all. Representatives, K. Ikeda, K. Otani, O. Suzuki; Secy. T. Ikeda. Add. 7 Sojurocho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Geographical Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1879; number of members 260; dues ¥100 in lump or ¥6 a year. Patron Prince Kan-in; Pres. Marquis N. Nabeshima; Vice-Pres. Visc. Y. Hanabusa, Baron D. Kikuchi; Secys. Dr. F. Omori, K. Inouye, K. Fukuchi. Add. Nishi Konyacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Historio-Geographical Society, Japan.—Founded 1899. Dues ¥2 a year. Members number about 800; publishes a monthly organ *Rekishi-Chiri.* Pres. Marquis M. Hachisuka. Add Aoyagicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Horticulture Society, Japan.—Founded 1889; publishes a monthly magazine. Dues for ordinary members ¥2, special members ¥3, per annum; list of members some 3,000. Pres. Marquis S. Okuma; Vice-pres. Viscount T. Fujinami. Add. 696 Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Imperial Aviation Society.—Founded 1914; members 7,000 in March, 1916. Dues, regular member ¥100 in lump or annually ¥12 for ten years, common member ¥10 or 3 annually for five years. Pres. Marquis S. Okuma; Vice-Pres. Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Yurakucho 1-chome, Tokyo.

Imperial Railway Association.—Founded 1898; publishes as organ *Teikoku Tetsudo Kyokai Kwaiho*; members 2, 436 in all. Honorary members confined to those who have rendered distinguished services to railway business. Pres. Count M. Terauchi; Vice-Pres. Dr. H. Furukawa, Dr. K. Nomura, etc. Chief Secy. R. Unno. Add. Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Industrial Society, Japan.—Founded 1806; publishes a monthly journal; subscription, ¥12 per annum. Pres. Viscount Kaneko; Vice-Pres. S. Asano. Add. 1 Yamashirocho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Jurisprudence Society.—Founded 1894; annual dues ¥2; members some 300 at present. Pres. Dr. Baron Chincho Hozumi; Dirs. T. Minobe, G. Suehiro. Add, c/o Hozumi, Haraikata-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Life Assurance Society.—Founded 1908; publishes a quarterly bulletin; subscription to be levied in proportion to business result of the Cos. Pres. Taizo Abe. Add. Yurakucho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo

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Meteorological Society, Japan.—Founded 1882; publishes monthly magazine. Dues, ordinary member ¥2 per annum; members number 337. Pres. Dr. S. Nakamura. Secys. W. Oishi, T. Okada, T. Yoshida. Add. Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo.

Mining Industrial Society, Japan.—Founded 1885; publishes a magazine as its organ. Dues, ordinary member ¥6 annually and ¥3 for admission; supporting member is asked to contribute ¥200 or upward in lump; members 1,500 in all, including 18 honorary members and 66 supporting members. Pres. Dr. W. Watanabe. Add. Kaguacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Oriental Association (*formerly called Taiwan Kyokwai*).—Founded 1898, for developing resources in Formosa, Korea and Manchuria. Has established schools in Tokyo, Seoul, Dairen, etc. bringing up students to devote themselves to colonization work. Subscription ¥6 per annum for ordinary member; issue monthly magazine, *Toyo Jiho*; members number 3,500. Pres. Komatsubara, ex-Minister of Education; Vice-Pres. Baron Okura; Dirs. M. Kadono, S. Hayakawa. Add. Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Sericultural Society, Japan.—Founded 1892; publishes a Japanese monthly and a French *Bulletin* as its organ. Reliable information is supplied on application to foreigners abroad. Special member ¥10 in lump or ¥12 in course of 4 years, and ordinary ¥1.50; members number 165,477. Patron Prince Kanin; Pres. Viscount K. Kiyoura. Add. Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Society for the Propagation of Roman Alphabets.—Founded —; publishes its organ in Roman lettlers; Members 3,000; Dues, ¥1 per annum. Pres. Marquis K. Saionji. Add. No. 3 1-chome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Society for Protection of Industrial Property.—Founded 1905; dues, ¥5—30 in lump or ¥2 a year. Pres. Viscount K. Kiyoura; Vice-Pres. K. Otani. Add. Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Statistical Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1878; publishes monthly magazine styled *Tokei Shushi*, and also issues the *Imperial Japanese Statistic Annual* and a number of statisctics. Dues, ¥3 a year and have membership of 500. Pres. Dr. Baron Yoshiro Sakatani. Add. Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

University Graduate's Society.—Founded 1886; admits graduates of Imperial Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Kyushu, Tohoku and Hokkaido, and also others who have connections with the above institutions. Dues, ¥2 per annum, or ¥20 for life; publishes monthly bulletin; comprises 18 committees and 1 chief secretary. Add. Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo,

Zoological Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1879; annual subscription ¥6 for class "A" member, ¥3.60 for "B" member; members number about 400; the *Zoological Magazine* is issued monthly, with "Annotations Zoological Japonensis" as occasional publication. Pres. Prof. S. Watase (c/o Imp. Univ. Tokyo); Secy. Dr. N. Yatsu.)

Section II. Social Institutions

America's Friends Society (*Beiyu-Kyokwai*).—Est. 1906 by Japanese who have stayed in America and by Americans staying in Japan, with the object of promoting friendly relation between the two countries. Number of members about 300; annual dues ¥12. Pres. Viscount Kentaro Kaneko. Add. Gofukucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

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Belgo-Japanese Association.—Founded 1889; members number about 74 comprising only those who have studied in Belgium. Secy., Mr. S. Akusada, 53 Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

British Society.—Found 1908 by the late Count Hayashi, the late Sir Claude MacDonald, Count Hirosawa, the late Capt. Brinkley, Viscount Inaba, Vice-Admiral Baron Miyabara, Count Kawamura, etc.; dues ¥5 a year for ordinary members or ¥50 in one sum for life. The membership numbers about 250. Add. British Embassy, Tokyo.

Eiraku Club.—Formed in 1914 by graduates and friends of Waseda University as social organ. Membership about 300; dues ¥24 a year; one half for country member; Pres. Dr. Y. Hiranuma. Sec. S. Tamura. Add. Eiraku-cho, Tokyo. Tel. Central 389.

Franco-Japanese Society,—Founded 1886. List of members number over 300 including five grades of members; dues of ordinary member ¥3.60 a year. Patrons, Prince Nashimoto and French Ambassador; Chief Dir. K. Furuichi, Dr. Eng. Add. Hibiya Park. Tokyo.

Indo-Japanese Association.—Founded 1902; covers British India, French Indo-China, Dutch islands in the South Seas. Members 570 in all. Pres. Marquis S. Okuma; Vice-Pres. Baron N. Kanda, Dr. F. Nanjo; Secy. Y. Soyejima. Add. Hibiya Bldg., Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Kojunsha.—Founded 1879 by graduates of and others instructed in Keio University and is a social club. Entrance fee ¥300; annual subscription ¥36. Membership over 1,000. Pres. E. Kamada; Chief Dirs. J. Kadono, H. Ishikawa. Add. Nabecho Nichome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Latin American-Japanese Society.—Created by Japanese interested in Central and South Americans, or peoples of these republics connected with this country, about 120 in number. Add. Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

The Nippon Club.—Est. 1888 by Japanese; is a non-political institution. List of members about 500 including country members. Entrance fee ¥30, annual subscription ¥36. The present building was built in 1906. Pres. Viscount C. Okabe; Hon. Secy, Mr. S. Hayakawa. Add. Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo; Tel. No. 625 & 5439 Honkyoku.

Russo-Japanese Society.—Founded 1906; members number 350; dues, ¥6 a year for ordinary members or ¥200 for life, special members ¥500. Pres. Count M. Terauchi; Vice-Pres. Baron S. Goto; Add. Uchisaiwaicho, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

The Tokyo Club.—Est. 1885 by Japanese and foreigners; entrance fee ¥50; annual subscription ¥36 for city members and ¥10 for country members. List of members about 300. The present building was built in 1908 at the cost of ¥300,000. Pres. H.H. Prince Kan-in; Vice-Pres. British Ambassador, Baron Makino, Mr. Sonoda; Hon. Secy. Mr. A. Medley; Hon. Treas. Mr. M. Kushida. Add. Aoicho, Akasaka, Tokyo. Tel. No 225—7 & 760 Shimbashi.

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APPENDIX B.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEADING FIRMS AND BUSINESS HOUSES IN JAPAN; THEIR STATISTICS, NAMES OF DIRECTORS, ETC.

I. Banks.
II. Insurance.
III. Spinning & Weaving.
IV. Dry Goods, etc.
V. Arts, Toys & Jewels.
VI. Toilet, Drugs, etc.
VII. Gas & Electricity.
VIII. Mining, Refining, etc.
IX. Brewery.
X. Sugar Mfg.
XI. Flour Milling & Conf'ry.
XII. Paper & Paper Wares,
XIII. Glass & Ceramics.
XIV. Chemical Industry.
XV. Metals, Machines & Tools.
XVI. Leather, Belting, etc.
XVII Stock Brokers & Ex'ge.
XVIII. Printing & Publishing.
XIX. Fishery & Marine Products.
XX. Shipping.
XXI. Shipbuilding.
XXII. Hotels.
XXIII. Exporters & Importers.
XXIV. General.
XXV. Miscellaneous.

Abbrev.—*K. K.*=Kabushiki-Kaisha (Joint Stock Company); *Gm. K.*=Gomei-Kaisha (Partnership Unlimited); *Gs. K.*=Goshi-Kaisha (Partnership Limited). Capital and other sums of money in ¥1,000.

SECTION I. BANKS

(For details vid. Chap. Banks and Banking)

Aichi Bank, *K. K.*, Tamayacho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya, Est. 1896; cap. ¥2,210 p.u; in '18 absorbed Kitakata and other banks, cap. being greatly increased. Pres. Y. Watanabe.

Asano Chuya (Day and Night) Bank, *K. K.*, Tori-1-chome Nihombashi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥6,250 p,u. Pres. S. Asano, Mng.-Dir. J. Nagashima.

Chosen Ginko (Bank of Chosen), Seoul. (Vid. Chap. Chosen).

Dai Hyaku Ginko (100th Bank), *K.K.*, Aomono-cho, Nihombashi Tokyo. Est, 77. Cap. ¥13,750 p. u.; res. ¥5,000. Pres. K. Ikeda, Dirs. G. Shiraishi, S. Asano, M. Suzuki, etc.

Dai Ichi Ginko (1st Bank), *K. K.*, Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. The first private bank in Japan, est. July '73. Cap. ¥30,000 p.u., Pres. Y. Sasaki; Gen. Mngs. K. Ishii, Y. Noguchi, Y. Sugita.

Dai Ni Ginko (2nd Bank), *K.K.*, Sanchome, Yokohama. Est. '74. Pres. T. Hara, Mng. K. Yamagata. Cap. ¥1,500 p.u.; res. ¥2,130.

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Dai San Ginko (3rd Bank), *K.K.*, Kobunacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '78 by the Yasuda family. Cap. ¥30,000; res. ¥9,000; Pres. Yoshio Yasuda.

Dai 81 Bank, *K.K.*, No. 5, Tomisawa-cho, Nihom., Tokyo. Formed June 1918 by the union of 40th and 41st Banks; Cap. ¥4,650 p.u.; res. ¥1,354. Pres. C. Kikuchi; Mng.-Dir. F. Osawa.

Fujimoto Bill Broker Bank, *K.K.*, 5-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1906; cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; branches at Kobe and Tokyo. Chairman, B. Hiraga.

Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko (Colonization Bank of Hokkaido), *K.K.*, Sapporo, Hokkaido. Est. 1900; cap. ¥7,499 p.u.; res. ¥2,336; Pres. Riyo Mizukoshi.

Jugo Ginko (15th Bank), *K.K.*, Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '77 by some Peers and formerly called the Peer's Bank; Cap. ¥23,500 p.u., res. ¥7,750. Pres. I. Matsukata, Vice-Pres. M. Naruse.

Fujita-Gumi Bank, *K.K.*, 3-chome, Imabashi, Osaka. Est. 1917 with ¥5,000 p.u. Chairman, Baron H. Fujita.

Furukawa Bank, *K.K.*, Setomono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1917 by the Furukawa family with cap. ¥2,500 p.u. Pres. Baron T. Furukawa.

Higo Bank, *K.K.*, Kumamoto. Est. 1897; cap. ¥5,000 (2,750 p.u.); res. ¥1,060. Tokyo branch, Koamicho, Nihombashi Mag.-Dir. Zensuke Yasuda.

Kashima Bank, *K.K.*, Osaka. Est. by Mr. Kashima, President; cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; reorganized in '17 with extended business.

Kanda Bank, *K.K.*, No. 26, Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. April 1918; cap. ¥5,000 (½ p.u.); chiefly deal in public loan bonds and debentures. Pres. R. Kanda.

Kawasaki Bank, *K.K.*, Himono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. July 1893 by the late H. Kawasaki; cap. ¥10,000 p.u. Pres. Kawasaki.

Kitahama Bank, *K.K.*, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. March '97, Cap. ¥4,000 p.u., Dirs. Y. Yashima, R. Hunter.

Konoike Bank, *Gm. K.*, Imabashi, Osaka. Est. May, 1877; cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; res. ¥3,900; is conducted by the Konoike family. Pres. Baron Z. Konoike.

Meiji Bank, *K.K.*, Honfuna-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo. Est. 1895; absorbed '18 Tawara and other smaller banks increasing cap. to ¥10,000 (½ p.u. in '19). Pres. Zensuke Yasuda, Mng.-Dir. R. Kanahara.

Mitsui Bank, *K.K.*, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Oldest, est. over 200 yrs. ago by Takatomi Mitsui in the Tokugawa era, organized as Mitsui Bank, *K.K.*, 1909. cap. ¥60,000 p.u. Pres. Gen-emon Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs. S. Ikeda, U. Yoneyama, N. Kikumoto, O. Majima.

Mitsubishi Bank Department, Yayesucho, Koji. Tokyo. Est. 1895 and is conducted by the Mitsubishi Firm; cap. ¥30,000 p.u.; Chief, M. Kushida.

Morimura Bank, *Gm. K.*, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '98 by Baron Morimura, President. cap. ¥500, p.u.

Murai Bank, *K.K.*, Moto-Yokkaichicho, Tokyo. Founded in Dec. 1906 and reorganized with capital of ¥10,000 (½ p.u.) in April 1918; res. ¥808, in 1920. Pres. K. Murai.

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Naniwa Bank, *K.K.*, Awajicho, Osaka. Formed in 1878 with the union of the 5th and 32nd national banks amalgamated with four other banks; cap. ¥23,750 p.u.; res. ¥4.320; Pres. M. Matsukata.

Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), *K.K.*

Nippon Kogyo Ginko (Industrial Bank of Japan), *K.K.*

Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank of Japan), *K.K.*

Okazaki Bank, *K.K.*, Naniwa-cho, Kobe. Est. '17 by Mr. T. Okazaki, a millionaire merchant, and incorporated; cap. ¥10,000 (p.u. 6,000) Pres. T. Okazaki.

Sheiryu Bank, *K.K.*, Dairen. Est. 1907; cap. ¥20,000 (9,500 p.u.); branches at various places in Manchuria and China. Pres. Zenbei Yasuda, Vice-Pres. T. Yasuda; Mng. Dir. K. Eitaki.

Sino-Japanese Banking Corporation, *K.K.*, Peking, China, Est. '18 as a joint enterprise of Japanese and Chinese under the patronage of the Chinese Govt.; cap. ¥20,000 (5,000 p.u.) subscribed by Japanese and Chinese; Pres. Lu Tsung-yu; Mng-Dir. Tsunejiro Kakuichi.

Sumitomo Bank, *K.K.*, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. 1871 by the Sumitomo family; reorganized *K.K.*, 1912; sub. cap. ¥70,000; ¥40,000 p.u. Reserves ¥19,000. Pres. Baron K. Sumitomo. Mng. Dirs. K. Yukawa, T. Kanoh, S. Yoshida, N. Yatsushiro.

Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan or Formosa), *K.K.*, Taihoku, Formosa, Vid. Chap. Taiwan.

Tokai Ginko, *K.K.*, Gofukucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1889 Pres. C. Kikuchi,

Toyokuni Bank, *K.K.*, Koami-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. 1907; cap. ¥7,500 p.u. Pres. S. Ikuta, Dirs. K. Hamaguchi, Y. Ito, etc.

Yasuda Bank, *K.K.*, Kobunacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1864 by Mr. Zenjiro Yasuda, and run by the Yasuda family; sub. capital ¥25,000, (p.u, 17,500); control 28 syndicate banks, both head & branch offices. Connection world-wide. Pres. Zengoro Yasuda; Mng-Dir. Y. Suzuki.

Yokohama Specie Bank, *K.K.*, Yokohama.

Yokohama Wakao Bank, *Gm. K.* Yokohama. Est. 1890 by the Wakao family; cap. ¥500 p.u. Pres. I. Wakao.

Section II. Insurance

(For details vid. Chap. Insurance)

Aikoku Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yuraku-cho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. 1897. Pres. M. Suzuki; Mng.-Dir. R. Wakao.

Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Okecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. March 1904. Pres I. Kadono, Mng.-Dir. R. Kitakawa.

Dai Ichi Mutual Life Ins. Co., Tori-Sanchome, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1902 by Mr. Yano and others, pioneer mutual life insurance Co. Capital ¥25 p.u. Pres. T. Yano, Dir. S. Ohashi, K. Hattori.

Daido Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yedobori, Osaka. Est. 1902; capital ¥300 p.u. Pres. K. Hirooka, Mng.-Dir. S. Gion.

Fuji Shokai, 1-chome, Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Founded in 1909 and run by Mr. M. Furudono; agent for various foreign and domestic fire ins. cos.; owns the Waseda Denki Kogyo (Electro-Chemical Laboratory), at Kamitotsuka, near Tokyo.

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Jinju Life Assurance Co., *K.K.*, No. 8 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1887; cap. ¥1,000 p.u. Pres. D. Shimogo; Mng-Dir. T. Shimogo.

Kobe Marine, Transportation & Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Kobe. Est. 1907; capital Y1,250 p.u. Pres. T. Okazaki, Mng-Dir. S. Tanaka.

Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Izumocho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1906. combines accident ins. Pres. Y. Tadokoroc Mng-Dirs. S. Morimoto, etc.

Meiji Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yayesusho, Koji., Tokyo. A leading fire ins. Co., est. Dec. 1892. Pres. M. Suyenobu.

Meiji Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yayesucho, Koji., Tokyo. One of the leading and earliest ins. Co., est. 1881. Pres. T. Abe.

Nippon Accident Ins. Co., *K.K.*, No. 9 Minami-Kinroku-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥2,000 (½ p.u.); res. ¥300. Mng-Dir. K. Hasegawa.

Nippon Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Apr. 1892; combines Accident, Marine, and Burglary as subsidiary business. Pres. H. Kawasaki, Vic-Pres. J. Iimura, Mng.-Dir. K. Yamazaki.

Nippon Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Imabashi, Osaka. Est. 1889. Pres. K. Yamaguchi.

Nippon Marine Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yedobori, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. 1896; cap. ¥3,000 increased to ¥10,000 '18. Pres. W. Ukon.

Nissho Fire and Marine Re-ins. Co., *K.K.*, Moto-Yokkaichi-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥2,000 (500 p.u.); res. ¥500. Pres. W. Maejima.

Osaka Marine and Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, 2-chome, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1898; cap. ¥10,000 (2,790 p.u.) Pres. G. Tarao.

Teikoku Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Gofukucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1888, Pres. A. Fukuhara.

Teikoku Marine, Fire and Transport Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Kitasayacho. Nihom., Tokyo, Est. July 1893 for fire insurance only; in '05 started marine and transport ins; wide connection abroad; cap. ¥2,500 p.u. Pres. Zengoro Yasuda; Vice-Pres. H. Murase, Mng-Dir. R. Komon.

Tokyo Fire Ins. Co., *K.K*, No. 1 Kitasayacho, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. 1887; cap. ¥10,000; Pres. Yoshio Yasuda, Vice-Pres., Baron A. Nagamatsu, Dir. R. Komatsu, C. Arai.

Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1878; capital ¥15,000 (7,500 p.u.) Pres. M. Suyenobu.

Yokohama Fire, and Marine Ins. Co., Ltd. Honcho, Yokohama. Est. Aug. 1897; Capital, ¥12,500,000; Reserves, ¥7,930,000. Pres. K. Iszaka, Mng.-Dir. U. Nishikido.

Section III. Spinning and Weaving

(Vide Chap. on Industry)

Dai-Nippon Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Amagasaki, Hyogo-ken. The Amagasaki and Settsu Cotton Spinning Cos. were amalgamated to create this Co. in '18, with cap. ¥30,500 p.u. Pres. S. Kikuchi.

Fuji Gassed Yarn Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Oshima near Tokyo. Founded 1902; Pres. T. Wada; Dirs., T. Mochida, S. Miyamoto, Y. Shikamura.

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Goto Woolen Cloth Co., *K.K.*, Oimachi, near Tokyo. Est. July '81; cap. ¥2,750 p.u. in 1920. Pres. J. Goto, Mng.-Dirs. S. Goto, H. Goto.

Japan-China Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, near Tokyo. Est. '07; rings 60,464, throwings 27,863; cap. in '20 ¥7,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,955. Pres. S. Miyajima; Mng.-Dir. Y. Murata.

Jomo Musline-de-Laine Co., *K.K.*, Tatebayashi, Gumma. Est. '02; ¥5,500 p.u. Pres. K. Nezu; Mng.-Dir. H. Matsuo.

Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Sumida, near Tokyo. Est. '92; cap. ¥15,787 p.u.; res. ¥21,438; Chairman of Dirs. H. Hibiya; Mng.-Dir. S. Muto.

Kishiwada Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Kishiwada, Osaka. Est. 1892; rings 148,161 and looms 350. Pres. J. Terada.

Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Kurashiki, Okayama-ken. Est. '87; total rings 88,984; cap. ¥6,199 p.u.; res. ¥3,617. Pres. M. Ohara; Dirs. S. Kiyama, G. Hayashi, R. Ohashi, etc.

Musline-de-Laine Spinning Co., (Mosurin Boseki), *K.K.*, Naka-tsu, Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Mfrs. of woolen and cotton yarns and fabrics. Est. 1896; cap. ¥7,500 p.u., res. ¥1,489. Pres. K. Inabatake.

Naigai Cotton Co., *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka. Est. 1887; cap. ¥1,250 p.u. in '20; rings 140,124, throwings 4,854; looms 982 stands. Pres. R. Kume, Dirs. Y. Eguchi, K. Ii.

Nikka (Japan-China) Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Shanghai; was originally the Hung-yuan Spinning Co., with 53,000 spindles and 500 English-made looms, Shanghai, which was purchased by Mr. S. Kawasaki for Tls. 1,300 in '18 and transferred to Mr. T. Wada and others, who found a new Co. with cap. ¥4,000 p.u.; connection with the Fuji Gassed Spin. Mill. Pres. T. Wada.

Nippon Cotton Trading Co., *K.K.*, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. '92; cap ¥20,000 p.u., res. ¥20,100; chiefly engaged in wholesale of cotton. Spindles 9,392. Branches at Tientsin, Dairen, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hangkow, Bombay, Texas and New York. Pres. M. Mita.

Nippon Linen Co., *K.K.*, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. '14; cap. ¥5,000 p.u., res. ¥1,753 own 4 linen factories in Hokkaido and one factory near Tokyo. Pres. C. Kikuchi; Mng.-Dir. N. Miyauchi, etc.

Nippon Seifu Co., Sujakuno, near Kyoto. Mfrs. of cotton yarn, fabrics, and dyeing, etc. Est. '95; capital ¥2,250 p.u.; loans ¥17,728. Mng.-Dir. K. Inouye.

Nippon Silk Throwing Co., *K.K.*, Kiryu, Gumma-ken. Est. 1902; later enlarged; cap. ¥3,000. Throwing Mills at Kiryu, Yone-zawa, Fukushima & Hodogaya, Spindles, 79,000; Patent processes for crepe fancy yarns. Pres. Y. Mayebara.

Nippon Woolen Fabrics Co., *K.K.*, Nishidemachi, Kobe. Est. 1896. Have factories at Tokyo and Kakogawa, and have begun 1917 for the first time in Japan to manufacture thin woolen cloth; cap. ¥10,411 p.u.; res. ¥5,505. Pres. S. Kawanishi.

Osaka Godo Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka. Est. 1900; cap. ¥10,250 p.u.; res. ¥10,187. Mng.-Dir. F. Taniguchi.

Ryomo Weaving and Finishing Co., *K.K.*, Kiryu, Gumma-ken.

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Est. 1907; cap. ¥2,000. Mfrs. of silk crepe, taffeta, & cotton fabrics. The finishing machines loaned by the government. Pres. T. Kaneko; Mng. Dir. H. Iizuka.

Sakai Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Sakai, Osaka-fu. Est. '92. Pres. S. Amagasaki; Mng.-Dir. R. Komuro.

Teikoku Linen Co., *K.K.*, Uragashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1911; cap. ¥12,800 (12,100 p.u. in '20); reserves ¥2,486; div. 12% Pres. Z. Yasuda; Mng.-Dirs. K. Doki, R. Saiga.

Tokyo Calico Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, near Tokyo. Est. 1906; cap. ¥3,500 p.u.; reserves ¥461 in '19; Spindles 29,000. Chairman of Dirs. J. Sugimura; Mng.-Dirs. K. Horigoshi, G. Aoki.

Tokyo Orimono (Textile) Co., 3-chome, Senju, Tokyo. Est. 1902; cap. ¥7,000 (3,750 p.u.). Dyer and printer; mfr. all kinds of cotton piece goods. Pres. Y. Shioda, Mng.-Dirs. S. Tamamura and R. Esaki.

Tokyo Silk Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Makicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo; est. '18; cap. ¥5,000 (½ p.u.). Dirs. K. Suzuki, H. Matsushima, etc.

Tokyo Woolen Fabrics Co., (Tokyo Keorimono Co.), *K.K.*, Minami-Senju, Tokyo. Est. 1906; cap. in 1920 ¥20,900 p.u.; reservs ¥1,810. Mng.-Dir. K. Fujita, K. Kusaka, K. Tsukaguchi, K. Usami.

Tokyo Musline-de-Laine Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, near Tokyo. Mfrs. of mousseline-de-laine and other woolen fabrics. Est. '96; cap. ¥20,000 p.u. Chairman, Sugimura; Mng.-Dir. G. Aoki.

Toyo Muslin Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, Tokyo. Est. '07; cap. ¥5,500 p.u. In '18 1,000 looms were newly added and annual output 60,000,000 yards to be increased to 70,000,000. Chairman of Dirs. T. Kambe.

Toyo Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Yokkaichi, Ise. Est. '14 with incorporation of the Miye and the Osaka; cap. ¥19,625 p.u.; spindles 465,040, thownings 4,560, and looms 11,369. Pres. D. Ito. Mng.-Dirs. T. Saito, G. Imamura, etc.

Woolen Spinning Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Edobori-Kitadori, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. 1918; cap. ¥3.000 (½ p.u.); manufacture and deal in woolen goods. Dirs. T. Takimura, S. Niwa, etc.

Section IV. Dry Goods, Knitted Goods, Etc.

Daimaru Dry Goods Store, Shijo-dori Takakura, Kyoto. Founded 1716, and reorganized as partnership ltd., is a pioneer department store in Kyoto-Osaka district. Pres. J. Shimomura.

Funakoshi & Co., Minami-Kyuhojimachi, Osaka. Manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in handkerchiefs and other cotton goods; recently extended business operations to China and South Seas. Prop. Tatsujiro Funakoshi.

Ishii Hosiery Factory, Temmabashi-suji, Osaka. Manufacture and wholesale exporter of hosiery, cotton singlets, knitted underwear, etc. Prop. Katsujiro Ishii.

Ito Dry Goods Store, *K.K.*, Sakaecho, Nagoya. Organized as *K.K.*, in 1910; have big branches in Tokyo and Kyoto. Pres. M. Ito Mng.-Dir. K. Kito.

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Kawashima Jimbei, Higashi Horikawa Ichijo, Kyoto, is upholsterer and embroider to the Court, and manufacturer of silk fabrics, cut-velvet, kimono, embroidery, being a leading house at Nishijin, Kyoto. Tokyo Branch (Uyedaya), 15 Yariya-cho, Kyobashi.

Maekawa Shoten, *K.K.*, Bingo-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Sept. '18; cap. ¥1,500 p.u.; deal in cotton yarns, and cotton goods. Dirs. Y. Maekawa, etc.

Mitsukoshi Gofukuten, *K.K.*, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A. leading and the oldest dry goods store with a history of three hundred years and also pioneer department store, known as "Harrods in Tokyo," or "Marshal Field in Tokyo." Reorganized as *K.K.* with capital of ¥2,000 in which the Mitsui family hold largest share. Branches; Osaka, Kyoto, Seoul and Dairen. Awarded gold medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Pres. S. Kurachi; Mng.-Dirs. R. Nakamura, T. Asabuki.

Nishimura Dry Goods Store, dealers in and manufacturers of high grade fabrics, embroideries, cut-velvet, kimono, etc., being one of the oldest in Kyoto. Saijo, Karasumaru, Kyoto; Tokyo branch, Yamashitacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Osaka Knitting and Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Est. 1912; cap. ¥600 p.u.; manufacturers of cotton hosiery goods with Mitsui Bussan Kaisha as selling agents; supply 600,000 lbs. of cotton knittings per annum now largely shipped to Europe. Pres. S. Nango; Dirs. C. Kamo, S. Koizumi, M. Kita; Auditor K. Kure.

Shibakawa & Co., *Gm. K.*, Kornibashi, Osaka. Est. 1903, capital ¥500; general importers and exporters of dry goods; have branches in Tokyo, Kobe and London. Chiefly deal in handkerchiefs, woolen goods and general textile fabrics. Prop. Eisuke Shibakawa.

Shirokiya Dry Goods Store, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading dry goods and department store in Tokyo, founded 1662. Branch at Osaka. Pres. W. Omura, Mng.-Dir. K. Nishino, Dir. K. Tomono.

K. Sowa & Co., Nichome, Ginza, Tokyo. Sole agents for Kyoto Weaving Co.; have branches at Yokohama, Shanghai and Kyoto. Prop. K. Sowa.

Takashimaya (Iida & Co.), *K.K.*, Kyoto and Tokyo, Karasumaru-dori, Takatsuji, Kyoto. Formerly private firm run by Mr. Shinshichi Iida; reorganized in 1921 as *K.K.*, cap. ¥3,000 p.u. Branches at Yokohama, Kobe, Fukui, Lyon (Fr.) London (Eng.) Tientsin (China). Pres. S. Iida.

Yuasa Raw Cotton Co., *K.K.*, dealers in raw cotton, cotton cloth, and cotton goods in general, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. Aug. '18; cap. ¥1,000 p.u. Dir. T. Tsuchihashi.

Section V. Arts, Curios, Jewels, and Toys

Ando Shippo-ten, enamel ware, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. '82 by J. Ando. Average annual output is reported about ¥3,000. Branch, Harbart, U.S.A. Awarded with Gold and Silver medals at Paris, St. Louis, Anglo-Japanese Fairs. etc.

Hattori Co., Ltd., *K.K.*, Manufacturer of and dealers in watches and clocks, jewels, surveying instruments, etc. Pres. Kintaro Hattori, Ginza, Tokyo. (See Watches & Clocks; Industry).

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Ikeda Gm. K., curio merchant, Shimmonzen, Kyoto. Formed Mar. '96, succeding former Ikeda firm; capital ¥300 with eight partners; branch at Ginza, Tokyo.

Isetsu & Co., 19 Motoiwaicho, Kanda, Tokyo. Est. 1862; manufacturers and exporters of various kinds of toys, kakemono, etc. Prop. Tatsugoro Hirose.

Kitashimizu Katsuzo, Tomino-koji, Kyoto, Toys, especially dolls, largely exported; awarded high prizes at Paris and several domestic fairs.

Kuramochi & Co. (Toyodaya Co.), 13 & 14, Bakurocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1851; wholesale manufacturers and exporters of Japanese toys.

Mikimoto Shinju-ten, jewels and pearls, Ginza, Tokyo. Has piscina at Ago and Gokasho bays near Toba, and cultivates pearls by patented process invented by the proprietor of the firm. Awarded grand prizes at foreign and domestic exhibitions; has gold and silver smith depts. Prop., K. Mikimoto.

Miyamoto Shoko, silver smith and dealer, Yaesemoncho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1882; contractor to several Government Depts,; awarded gold and silver medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Prop., K. Miyamoto.

Muramatsu Firm, jewellers and makers of platinum vessels used in laboratories, etc.; gold-medal at St. Louis World's Fair, Grand Prize at Paris World's Fair, etc. Demma-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Samurai Shokai, 20 Honcho, Yokohama. Est. 1900, carved wood furniture-maker and dealer, gold and silver work, also deals in ivory, bronze, gold lacquer, damascene wares, embroideries, etc. Pres. Y. Nomura.

Tensho-do, manufacturers of and dealers in silver and bronze art objects, jewels, etc. Gold medals and Grand Prizes at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Ginza, Tokyo.

H. Yamada & Co., Itchome, Yokoyamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1893; is the manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of toys and dolls, and also exports a great deal abroad. Prop. H. Yamada.

Yamanaka & Co., partnership unltd., Awadaguchi, Kyoto. Est, 1908, a leading curio establishment in Japan. Branch shop at Boston.

Section VI. Toilets, Chemicals and Drugs

Fukuhara Shiseido, Ginza, Tokyo, exporters and importers of all toilet goods, drugs, patent-medicines, etc. Est. 1880. Pres. Y. Fukuhara.

Hirao Sampei Shoten, Ltd., 1-chome, Bakuro-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. and run by Mr. Hirao, the President; manufactures and deals in various toilet articles and perfumery of "Lait" brand; awarded medals at various exhibitions.

Hoshi Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Minami-Demmacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥,2500 p.u.; manufacture patent medicines. Pres. H. Hoshi; Dirs. E. Anraku, S. Hishida.

Iseya Kichijiro, toilet articles, Yokoami, Higashi-Ryogoyu, Tokyo. One of the oldest establishments dating from Tokugawa regency; speci-

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ality, tooth powders styled "Takarako,' "Baikosan' and "Nippon-san." Export large amount to China, Korea, etc.

Kidani Firm, druggist, Ogacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. An old establishment; speciality, the "Jitsubo-san," medicine for women's disease. Proprietor, Kidani.

Kobayashi, T., Sototemachi, Honjo, Tokyo. Manufacture of and dealer in tooth powder ("Lion" brand) and toilet soaps; established by his father. His brands are exported to China, India, Australia, South Seas and Russian markets; awarded high medals at foreign and domestic fairs.

Marumiya Shoten, Tachibanacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. in Keio Era. Manufacturer of and wholesale dealer in toilet-articles, drugs, nutriments, fancy-goods, etc. Keeps a well equipped laboratory under leading experts in chemical technology, etc. Prop. Zembei Miwa.

Morishita H., Kitakyutaromachi, Higashiku, Osaka; is the manufacturer of popular patent medicines, "Jintan," etc., which are shipped largely to China and South Seas.

Naikoku Seiyaku Kaisha (Japan Drug Co.), *K.K.*, 10, Muromachi Sanchome, Nih., Tokyo. Est. Nov., 1915; cap. ¥1,000 (¥500 p.u.), Government guaranteeing profit of 8%. The Co. produce ascetylin, salicylic acid, antifebrin, phenacetin, etc. Works at Mitake, Minamishinagawa, Tokyo. Pres. Y. Fukuhara; Mng.-Dirs. M Shiobara, Dr. K. Ikeguchi.

Nippon Oxygen Co., Hamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. July, '18; cap. ¥700 p.u.; chief product is oxygen both for inhaling and for industrial use, and oxygen acetyline. Dirs. R. Sudo, T. Yamaguchi, etc.

Sankyo & Co., *K.K.*, druggists and chemists, Muromachi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Started at Yokohama in 1899 by Dr. Jokichi Takamine, renowned chemist and originator of "Taka Diastase" and Adrenalin and Mr. Shiohara, now Mng.-Dir. of the Co.; sole agent for Parke, Davis & Co., U.S.A.; removed to Tokyo in '01; incorporated Shiohara's firm with capital ¥500 in '07; *K.K.* '13 with capital ¥1,212 p.u. to be increased to ¥2,870 '18; amalgamated with the Satow-Light Co. engaged in celluloid manufacture. Pres. Dr. J. Takamine; Mng.-Dir. Y. Shiohara.

Toyama Baiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha (Patent Medicine Co.), Hoshinoimachi, Toyama; the district known from ancient time for patent medicines of all kinds.

Tsumura Juntendo, Tori Sanchome, Tokyo. Manufacturer of "Chujoto," patent medicine for women's disease, and has wide connections abroad.

Yamaba Firm, *Gm. K.*, Minami Kyutaromachi, Osaka; wholesale dealers in dye-stuffs and similar chemicals. Est. 1855.

Section VII. Gas and Electricity

(For the Gas Industry and Electric Industry, vid. Chap. Industry and for Electric Railways, Chap, Railways).

Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Electric Co., *K.K.*, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo. Est. '11; cap. ¥1,650 p.u.; div. 9%; supplies light, etc. to Hamamatsu City and environs. Directors: Pres. A. Kabayama; Dirs. Baron K. Sonoda, S. Kuno.

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Ebikawa Electro-Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Sannencho, Koj., Tokyo. The orginal Ebikawa Electric Power Co. est. 1912 with cap. ¥600 p.u. later increasing to ¥1,000 p.u., amalgamated in '18 with the Ebikawa Kogyo (cap. ¥750 p.u.), Tokai Denka Kogyo (500 p.u.) and Nippon Electric Iron Foundry (500 p,u.), and emerged on creation of the new Co. backed by ¥2,750 p.u. cap. and much enlarged business. Pres. T. Tachikawa, Mng.-Dir. H. Inai.

Fuji Hydro Electric Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1907; cap. ¥4,300 p.u.; amalgamated May '18 with Fuji Chemical Industry Co. Pres. K. Ono.

Hayakawa Electric Power Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; can supply 45,000 h.p. Pres. Wakao.

Hiroshima Electric Light Co. *K.K.*, Otemachi, Hiroshima. Est. 1893; cap. ¥3,000 p.u. Pres. K. Takatsuka.

Hokkaido Gas Works, *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. July '11. Directors: Pres. J. Sonoda; Mng.-Dir. T. Suzuki.

Inawashiro Hydro-Electric Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. '11 Directors: Pres. R. Toyokawa; Mng.-Dirs. N. Shiraishi, R. Kondo, R. Hara, etc.

Katsuragawa Electric Power Co., *K.K.*, 3-chome, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. '10; supplies current for the motors of the Tokyo Municipal electric undertakings as trams, light, etc. Directors: Pres. N. Ikegami; Dirs, S. Iwata, S. Hara, etc.

Kinugawa Hydro-Electric Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. '10; supplies Tokyo City Trams about 50,000 h.p. Directors: Pres. T. Toshimitsu; Dirs. S. Kobayashi, T. Otsuka.

Kobe Electric Co., *K.K.*, Kobe. Est. '13, by amalgamation of Kobe Elec. Light, and Kobe Railway Cos. Directors: Mng.-Dir. N. Uchimura; Dirs. T. Akiyama, S. Kawanishi, etc.

Kobe Gas Works, *K.K.*, Aioicho, Kobe. Est. '98. Capacity 1,600,000 c. ft. Directors: Pres. K. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir. S, Kubo.

Kyoto Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Kawaracho, Kyoto. Est. '99. Directors: Pres. Z. Ozawa; Mng.-Dir. H. Tanaka; Dirs. G. Tanaka, S. Arakawa, etc.

Kyoto Gas Works, *K.K.*, Yanagibaba, Kyoto. Est. '09. Directors: Pres. H. Oku; Dirs. J. Uchiki, T. Inagaki, Y. Shibata.

Nagoya Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Nakaku, Nagoya. Est. '89. Mng.-Dirs. M. Fukuzawa, T. Shimode.

Nagoya Gas Works, *K.K.*, Otsucho, Nagoya. Est. '06. Directors: Pres. M. Inouye, Mng.-Dir. S. Okamoto.

Nippon Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Fujishirocho, Honjo, Tokyo. Est. '11; the power being supplied from Katsuragawa Elec. Power Co. Mng.-Dir. K. Shima, K. Ando; Dirs. S. Kokura, K. Ono, etc.

Nippon Hydro-Electric Power Co., *K.K.*, 6-chome, Minami-Kanecho, Kyobashi., Tokyo. Est. '18. with cap. ¥1,250 p.u. Chairman of Dirs. Igarashi.

Osaka Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. '87; capacity 23,250 k.w.; besides, 20,000 k.w. supplied by Ujigawa Co. Directors: Pres. M. Doi; Mng.-Dir. T. Sakano.

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Osaka Gas Works, *K.K.*, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. Oct. 1896. Directors: Pres. C, Katnoka; Dirs. C.P. Cushman, S. Kishi, C. Watanabe.

Tokyo Electric Co., *K.K.*, Horinouchi, Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken. Est. 1896, reorganized 1917; cap. ¥6,000 p.u. Pres. I. Fujioka; Mng.-Dir. J. R. Gary.

Tokyo Electric Light Co., *K.K.* Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. 1883; amalgamated many elec. Cos. and at present is almost sole Co. supplying light in Tokyo City and environs; capacity 134,000 k.w. (coal) and 52,000 (hydro), besides supplied 45,000 h.p. by Inawashiro Co. and 100,000 h.p. by Kinugawa Co. Directors: Pres. I. Wakao; Mng.-Dirs. K. Kambe, I. Nakahara, T. Koshiyama.

Tokyo Gas and Electric Engineerings Co., *K.K.*, Narihira-cho, Nakanogo, Honjo, Tokyo. Est. 1910; mfrs. of and dealers in various machines, gas-mantles, enamel-wares; have connection with the Rly. Board, Naval Arsenals, etc. Pres. Goro Matsukata.

Tokyo Gas Works, *K.K.*, Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo. Est. '85; the only gas Co. in Tokyo City having amalgamated newly opened rivals; total supply 1,624,592,400 c. ft. Directors: Pres. R. Kume; Dirs. S. Obashi, F. Watanabe, K. Koda, etc.

Ujigawa Electric Co., *K.K.*, Shichijo, Kyoto. Est. 1906; capacity 30,000 k.w.; supply power to Osaka Elec. Light Co. (25,900 k.w.), Kyoto Elec. Light Co. (1.000 k.w,) and Osaka Municipal Trams (4,000). Directors: Pres. A. Nakagawa; Dirs. M. Muraki, M. Doi, M. Asai, S. Ikeda; Mgr. Y. Hayashi.

Tone Electric Power House, *K.K.*, Maebashi; Gumma-ken. Est. '07; capacity 13,000 k.w., supplying light and running trams (9 m. 16 ch.), also undertakes gas (50,000 c. ft.). Pres. T. Horumi; Mng.-Dir. S. Osawa.

Section VIII. Mining and Metallurgy

(For output of Metals, Petroleum oils and Coals vid. Chap. Mining.)

Asano Ogura Steel Foundry, *K.K.*, Ogura, Fukuoka-ken. Est. 1918; cap ¥15,000 (6,000 p.u.). Pres. Soichiro, Asano.

Dai-Nippon Colliery Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap, ¥15,000 (10,000 p.u.). Pres. S. Koga, Mng.-Dir. K. Tate.

Fuji Steel Works, *K.K.*, Kawasaki, near Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥6,000. Pres. S. Hoshino; Vice-Pres. S. Fujii.

Fujita-Gumi Mining Co., *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka. A business dept. of the Fujita Firm, separated from it 1917 and reformed as *K.K.*, with nominal cap. ¥30,000. Pres. Baron H. Fujita, Mng.-Dir, N. Saka.

Furukawa & Co., *Gm. K.*, Yayesucho, Koji., Tokyo. Founded 1878 by the late Ichibei Furukawa and reorganized as such in May, 1918, with capital of ¥20,000. It runs Mining, Trading, and Banking Depts.; owns Ashio and 10 other copper mines besides coal mines and foundries;

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manufacture copper and brass products, steel wire, etc. Pres. Baron T. Furukawa; Mng.-Dirs. B. Konda (Mining); T. Yoshimura (Trading); S. Nakagawa (Banking).

Hoden Petroleum Co., *K.K.*, Nagaoka. Niigata-ken. Est. 1893; one of the leading petroleum Cos.; capital ¥16,250 p.u.; reserves ¥4,562; div 20%. Pres, K. Hashimoto; Mng.-Dir. T. Watanabe.

Hokkaido Iron Works, *K.K.*, 5-chome, Nihom. Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; can produce 150,000 tons of pig-iron; controlled by the Mitsui. Pres. N. Yamada; Mng.-Dir. D. Kurita.

Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.), Honkawayacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1889 and were first engaged in coal mining and railway but with the railway nationalization in Oct. '06, expanded the colliery work, shipping service; also undertake the manufacture of coke and forestry business. In conjunction with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers, the Co. opened a steel foundry styled the Nippon Seikosho. Also work their own Wanishi Iron Foundry. Capital ¥27,000 (26,000 p.u.); reserves ¥3,300. Chairman T. Dan; Mng.-Dirs. T. Isomura, T. Uno, etc.

Ibaraki Anthracitic Colliery Co., *K.K.*, Akashicho, Tsukiji, Tokyo, Est. 1893; capital ¥675 p.u.; reserves ¥139; Chairman M. Takeuchi; Dirs. N. Ninomiya, K. Kimura.

Iriyama Colliery Co., *K.K.*, Yagembori, Tokyo. Est. '95; capital ¥875 p.u.; reserves ¥1,060; div. 20%; have coal mine in Fukushima prefecture. Directors; Pres. S. Go; Mng.-Dir. N. Uchida; Dirs. K. Ito, E. Yamagiwa.

Ishikari Colliery Co., *K.K.*, Uchisaiwaicho I, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1906; capital ¥12,500 (7,000 p.u.) Pres. N. Yamada.

Iwaki Colliery Co., *K.K.*, Minato-gashi, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '84; capital ¥1,200 p.u., reserves ¥303; div. 20%. Directors: Chairman N. Yamada; Mng.-Dir. K. Kurata.

Kaijima Mining Co., *K.K.*, Nokata, Fukuoka-ken. Est. 1899 by Kaijima family; transformed as *K.K.* in Dec. '09; cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; own five collieries in Kyushu turning out annually over 1,700,000, tons of coal. Pres, E. Kaijima, Mng.-Dirs. H. Nakane, etc.

Kobe Steel Foundry Co., *K.K.*, Wakino-hama, Kobe. Founded 1911 by the Suzuki family, Kobe; increased cap. to ¥10,000 (6,256 p.u.), reserves about ¥2,000. Pres. I. Suzuki, Mng.-Dirs. S. Yorioka and K. Tamiya.

Kuhara Mining Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo (Head off. and a branch at Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1912 and reorganized 1915 as Co. Ltd. increasing cap. from ¥10,000 to ¥30,000; then again to 75,000 (41,250 p.u.) in 1918; res. ¥30,000; mining, chemical-industry and machine-making relating to mining, etc.; possess Hitachi mines and 339 other metallic leases, 92 coal and 21 miscellaneous leases, altogether covering 220,800 acres and annual prod. copper 25,760,000 lbs., gold 80,000 oz., silver 655,000 oz. In 1917 established big refineries at Mukden and Fushun, South Manchuria. Pres. F. Kuhara; Dirs. Takeuchi and Nakayama.

Meiji Mining Co., *K.K.*, Tobata, Onga-gun, Fukuoka. Est. 1908; cap. ¥20,000 p.u.; Pres. K. Matsumoto; Dirs. S. Yasukawa, etc.

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Mitsubishi Mining Co., *K.K.*, Yayesucho, Koj., Tokyo; cap. ¥100,000; owns gold, silver, and coal mines. Pres. Baron H. Iwasaki (Vide Mitsubishi Firm).

Mitsui Mining Co., *K.K.*, Surugacho. Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1911, reorganized '18; cap. ¥100,000 (62,500 p. u.), res. ¥7,000 in '20; largest coal miners in Japan producing about 4,000,000 tons a year. See Mitsui Firm under Sec. General. Pres. M. Mitsui; Mng.-Dir. G. Mitsui; Mng.-Dir. N. Yamada.

Masura Alloy Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥3.000. Dirs. Kuroda, G. Masuda,

Mitsubishi Iron Foundry Co., *K.K.*, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. 1917 by the Iwasaki Family; cap. ¥300,000. Have a big foundry at Kenjiho, Korea. Pres. Baron Iwasaki.

Murai Mining Co., *K.K.*, Moto-Yokkaichi-cho, Nihom., Tokyo. Founded by Mr. Kichibei Murai as Mining Dept. of the old Murai Firm; reorganized as an independent Co. in 1918. Cap. ¥2,000 p.u. Pres. K. Murui.

Nakajima Mining Co., *K.K.*, Hasuike-machi, Fukuoka city. Est. Aug. '18; cap. ¥10,000 p.u. Chairman T. Nakajima.

Nippon Petroleum Co., *K.K.*, Mitsubishi Buildings, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. 1888; own Kurokawa wells (see Chap. Mining) etc.; cap. ¥25,000 p.u. in '20; reserves ¥6.500. Pres. H. Naito; Mng.-Dirs. J. Tanaka, T. Nakano.

Nippon Steel Works, *K.K.* 5, Honkawa-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. 1907; cap. 30,000 p.u. Japanese and English; controlled by the Mitsui family. Pres. T. Dan; Dirs. A. Kabayama; Douglas Vickers, etc.

Nitto Steel Works Co., *K.K.*, Nakadori, Tsukijima, Tokyo. Est. 1915; reorganized '17, cap. increased to ¥2,000 p.u.; have begun to manufacture tin-plate, annual output estimated at 15,000 tons. Pres. K. Inouye.

Okura Mining Co., *K.K.*, (Vide Okuragumi, Section General).

Osaka Electric Copper Refinery Co., *K.K.*, Osaka. Est. 1883; cap. ¥5,000 (3,750 p.u.); res. ¥1,600. Pres. K. Inouye.

Osaka Iron Works, *K.K.*, Dojima Hama-dori, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. 1904; cap. ¥12,000 (10,500 p.u. in '20); Shipbuilding and machinery. Pres. E. Nakayama.

Oshima Steel Foundry, *K.K.*, Oshimacho, Minami-katsushika, Tokyo. Taken over by Messrs. H. Ogawa, H. Tanaka, and H. Okura, the Dirs. for ¥2.700 in 1917 and reformed with extended cap. ¥1,500 p.u.

Sumitomo Firm, Osaka, one of the oldest millionaire houses in Japan, combining banking, mining, refining, electric wire dep'ts, etc., owns Besshi Copper Mine, etc., and runs copper works, electric wire and cable works, both at Osaka, Fertilizer Factory at Niihama, Iyo; manufactures steel ingots, steel forgings, etc. for railways, shipbuilding yards, etc. Pres. Baron Sumitomo; Mng.-Dir. K. Nakada.

Takata Mining Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, 2-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Founded in 1918 by M. K. Takata, a millionaire merchant; cap.

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¥10,000 (4,500 p.u.): besides mining, attend to refinery and chemical industry; also manufacture and deal in various hard wares, tools, and machines. Pres. Kumakichi Takata, Dirs. K. Kawaguchi, T. Ikeda. (Vide Sect. General).

Toyo Iron Works, *K.K.*, Tetsubin-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917 with cap. ¥50,000 (12,500 p.u.); Govt. guarantees profit of 6%. Pres. Baron S. Go, Mng.-Dir. Baron K. Nakajima.

SECTION IX. BREWERY

(Vid. Brewing, Chap. Industry)

Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Meguro, Tokyo. Formed March, 1906 by amalgamating Ebisu, Sapporo and Asahi breweries. Cap. ¥40,000 (23,100 p.u.; res. ¥5,295; Brands "Ebisu," "Sapporo," "Asahi," and "Munchenner" beers. Pres. K. Makoshi: Mng-Dir. C. Uemura.

Eigashima Sake Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Okubo, Akashi, Hyogo-ken Est. June 1888; annual products 15,000 *koku*. Directors: Pres. Kyokichi Tobe; Mngr. Toyotaro Tobe.

Kabuto Beer Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Sept. '96; Brand, "Kabuto." Cap. ¥3,750 p. u.; res. ¥110 Pres. K. Nezu.

Kirin Beer Brewrery Co., *K.K.*, Bund, Yokohama. Founded by some foreigners and reorganized in Feb. 1907 as *K.K.* with Japanese and foreign share-holders; brands, "Lager," "Pilsena," etc. Cap. ¥4,985 p. u.; res. ¥615. Pres. Baron. R. Kondo, Mng.-Dir, S. Ida,

Kondo Rihei and Co., *K.K.*, No. 9 2-chome, Honcho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; dealers in wine and spirits. Pres. R. Kondo.

Meidi-Ya, *K.K.*, Yokohama. Sole agent for Kirin beer; also a leading grocer and provision establishment. Pres. C. Isono. (Vid Sec. XXIII.)

Nishinomiya Sake Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Nishinomiya, Hyogo. Est. Apr. 1889; annual products 24,000 *koku*; is the largest sake brewery.

G. Tanaka & Co., Choshi, Chibaken. Est. 1616, one of the oldest brewery of Japanese soy, "Higeta Shoyu;" have been honored with several medals at exhibitions at home and abroad. Prop. G. Tanaka.

Teikoku Beer Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Dairi, Fukuoka-ken. Est. May, 1912. Have capacity to produce 65,000 *koku* a year. Pres. R. Oka; Mng.-Dir. I. Sumida.

Teikoku Mineral Water Co., *K.K.*, Hirano, near Kobe; and Sakamoto, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1907; capital ¥480 p.u. Own Mitsuya & Peacock brands of Hirano table water containing natural carbonic acid gas, obtained from a spring at Hirano village, near Ikeda station of the Hankaku railway. Awarded gold medal at St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Chairman of Directors, K. Hamaguchi; Mng.-Dir. S. Nakaya; Dirs. J. Yamana, T. Kuwabara

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Section X. Sugar Manufacturing

Chutai Colonization and Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Nawa, Loochoo. Est. Oct., 1910; capital ¥2,750 p.u.; reserves ¥78, div. 10%. Pres. K. Abe; Mng.-Dir. K, Yano.

Dai Nippon Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Suna-mura, Minami-Kazushika-gun, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1896; capital ¥12,000 p.u.; reserves ¥3,195; div. 10%; debts ¥4,709. Factories at Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Formosa. Pres. R. Fujiyama; Mng.-Dirs. C. Takayama, R. Ito.

Ensuiko Sugar Mnf. and Colonization Co., *K.K.*, Kagi, Formosa. Est.1907; capital ¥7,875 p.u.; reserves ¥1,453; debts ¥2,000; div. 14%. The Co. amalgamated in 1914 with **Taito Colonization Co.** (est. Aug., 1912; cap. ¥2,250 p.u.) Pres. I. Arai; Mng.-Dirs. T. Maki, S. Fujisaki.

Meiji Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Tainan. Formosa. Est. 1906; capital ¥8,925 p.u.; reserves 2,210; div. 15%. Chairman H. Soma; Mng.-Dirs. T. Takagi, K. Arima.

Nan-Man (South Manchuria) Sugar Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Japanese Concession, Mukden, China. Est. 1916; cap. ¥10,000 (3,500 p.u.) Pres. T. Arai, Mng.-Dir. S. Hashimoto.

Nanyo (South-Sea) Sugar Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥2,000 p.u. Dirs. T. Hiraoka (chairman), K. Matsuo, T. Toyota, etc.

Niitaka Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Sentoho, Taichu, Formosa. Est. Oct. 1909; capital ¥5,000 p.u.; reserves ¥450; div. 12%. Pres. K. Takashima; Mng.-Dr. K. Makiyama.

Tainan Sugar Mnf. C., *K.K.*, Tainan, Formosa. Est. Nov., 1912; cap. ¥1,620 p.u,; reserves ¥19; div. 7%. The Co. amalgamated in 1916 with **Antai Co.** and **Giran Co.** Pres. U. Suzuki; Mng.-Dir. Y. Kawai.

Taiwan Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Takao, Formosa. Formed 1900; capital ¥29,800 (20,800 p.u.); reserves ¥7,000; div. 12%. The Co. agreed to amalgamate in Sept., 1916 with the **Taihoku Sugar Mnf. Co.** (capital ¥2,250 p.u.) Chairman S. Fujita; Mng.-Dirs. I. Yamamoto, N. Takechi, T. Masuda.

Teikoku Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Taichu, Formosa. Est. 1910; cap. ¥15,000 (9,380 p.u,); reserves ¥1,250; debts ¥1,000; div. 12%. The Co. amalgamated in '16 with **Minami-Nippon Sugar Mnf. Co.** (cap. ¥2,500 p.u.) Pres. M. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir. S. Makiyama.

Toyo Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Kagi, Formosa. Est. 1907; absorbed in 1914 **Toroku Sugar Mnf. Co.**, (cap. ¥1,200 p.u.) and other Cos. in '15 and **Hokko Sugar Mnf. Co.** (cap. ¥1,500 p.u.) and **Tamaki Co.** in '16 and increased the cap. to ¥6,615 p.u.; reserves ¥2,232; div. 14%. Mng.-Dir. I. Shimosaka.

Section XI. Flour Milling and Confectionery

(For details of Flour Mills vid. Chap. Industry)

Imamura Confectioners, *K.K.*, No. 2 Mita-Koyamacho, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000 (¼ p.u.) Pres. T. Imamura.

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Manchuria Flour Milling Co., *K.K.* Tieling, S. Manchuria. Est. 1908; cap. ¥1,500 p.u. in 1920; manufacture 1,200 barrels per day; have branches at Changchung, Harbin and Tainan. Pres. T. Yoshimura.

Morinaga & Co., *K.K.*, confectioners, Mita, Tokyo. Est. in 1910, succeeding Mr. Morinaga's confectionery business, with capital ¥1,200 (900 p.u.); Directors, T. Morinaga (Pres.), H. Matsuzaki (Gen. Mng.), T. Kakujima (Mng. of Osaka Branch).

Nippon Flour Milling Co., *K.K.*, Higashi-Ogibashi, Fukagawa, Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1896. Cap. in 1920 ¥5,625, reserves ¥1,270. Pres. S. Iwasaki, Vice-Pres. M. Hirano.

Nisshin Flour Milling Co., *K.K.*, Suyehirogashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo, Est. Mar. '07. Pres. K. Nezu; Mng-Dir. T. Shota.

To-a Flour Milling Co., *K.K.*, Oshimacho, suburb of Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1906. Cap. ¥1,250 p.u. in '20. Mng.-Dir. S. Moroi.

Section XII. Paper and Paper Wares

(For details vid. Paper, Chap. Industry).

Chosen Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, New Wiju, Korea. Estd. ec. 1917; cap. ¥5,000 (½ p.u.), sister-Co. of the Oji Paper-Mill, Tokyo. Pres. G. Fujiwara; Dir. T. Hara.

Fuji Paper Mill Co., *K.K.*, Sanjikkembori, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1887; own 8 mills in Shizuoka-ken, Hokkaido & Osaka; 3 branches in China; annual product 100 million lbs. Pres. H. Okawa; Mng.-Dirs. Y. Anamizu, T. Takahashi.

Fuji Pulp Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Sanjikkembori, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '18; cap. ¥750 p.u.; has connecticn with the Fuji Paper-Mill. Chairman S. Kubota.

Japan Chemical Pulp Muf. Co., *K.K.*, Sakaehama, Karafuto. Est. 1915; cap. ¥750 p.u. Branch office; No. 21 Mitsubishi building, Yaesucho, Kojimachi. Pres. K. Koike Dirs. K. Tsukakoshi, S. Arita.

Karafuto Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Otomari, Karafuto, Manufacturers of and dealers in pulp and foreign paper. Est. July '18; cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; supply pulp to the Oji Paper-Mill. Pres. G. Fujiwara.

Kashiwabara Paper Store, *K.K.*, 1-chome, Minami-Demma-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1916; cap. ¥1,000; dealers in pulp, foreign and native papers; importers and exporters, and commission merchants. Has a branch at Osaka. Pres. M. Kashiwabara, Dirs. K. Tsunoda, etc., Man. K. Ito.

Mitsubishi Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Takasago, Hyogo-ken. Founded and run by the Iwasaki family as *gm.k.*; reformed in 1918 as such; cap. ¥2,500. Pres. Baron H. Iwasaki.

Nakagawa Paper Mill Co., *K.K.*, Nakagawa near Tokyo. Est. in 1915, Cap. ¥3,000. Pres. Baron H. Iwasaki.

Nakanoshima Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Tamaecho, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. Oct. '06; cap. ¥166 p.u.; annual prod., match-paper 2 million lbs and

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packing paper 16 million lbs. Pres. Dembei Shimogo; Mng.-Dir. Torataro Shimogo; Mng. K. Baba.

Oji Paper Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, General Office: 9 Shinsaiwai-cho, Shiba, Tokyo. Founded in 1873. Subsidiary concerns: Chosen Paper Mfg. Co., Karafuto Industrial Co., etc. Annual Output: Paper—100,000 tons; Sulphite Pulp—30,000 tons. Managing Director Ginjiro Fujiwara.

Okayama Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Okayama. Est. Jan. '03; cap. ¥450 p.u.; div. 6.6%. Exported in 2nd half, 1915, 1450 tons of paper to China, Korea, Australia, South Seas and India. Mng.-Dir. Y. Iwado; Dirs. S. Hatakeyama, T. Mizuta, J. Nakamura.

Tokai Pulp Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Yariyacho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo. Est. 1907; div. 8%. Pres. K. Okura; Dirs. Y. Haraguchi, H. Okura.

Tokyo Paper-Board Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Senju, Tokyo. Est. '86; capital ¥1,000 p.u.; reserve ¥387; div. 9%. Products in 2nd half, 1915 printing paper 5,636,000 lbs. and paper-board 3,600 tons. Mng.-Dir. S. Asano; Dirs. R. Yamanaka, T. Miyama, R. Suzuki.

Toyo Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Toyosaki-machi, Osaka-fu. Est. 1906; manufacture rice paper for cigarette. Pres. S. Inouye; Mng.-Dir. T. Nakamura.

Yokkaichi Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Yokkaichi, Miye-ken. Est. '87. Product of paper in 2nd half, 1915, 8 million *kin*. Directors: N. Shigemori, H, Okawa, H. Itakura, I. Kumazawa.

Section XIII. Glass and Ceramics

Asahi Glass Mnf. Co. *K.K.*; Amagasaki, Hyogo prefecture. Est. 1909; cap. ¥500 p.u.; manufacturers of plate glass; run by the Iwasaki family; branch-shop established at Kawasaki, near Tokyo. Mng -Dir. S. Sō.

Nikka (Japan-China) Ceramic Industry Co., *K.K.*, Tsi-nan-fu, Shantung, China. Est. 1918; cap. ¥2,000 (¼ p.u.); besides manufacturing earthen ware, engaged in coal mining and supply of electricity.. Dirs. Tadaichiro Tanaka, Y. Nakamura, etc.

Osaka Ceramic Co., *K.K.*, Dojima, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1882; cap. ¥1,150 p.u.; res. ¥240; loans ¥190; div. 10%; produce sundry varieties of bricks including ordinary bricks at the factories at Sakai, Kishiwada, Kaizuka, etc. Pres. R. Isono; Dir. K. Hirooka.

Shimada Glass Works, Shin-Yodogawa, Osaka. Est. 1903; cap. ¥300; glass wares, as lamp shields. cups, dishes, and flower vases, etc.; largely export to China, India and South Seas. Prop. M. Shimada.

Shinagawa White Brick Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Kita-Shinagawa, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1875 and organized as *K.K.* in 1903; cap. ¥3,500, (2,500 p.u.); res. ¥195; div. 16%; yearly output estimated at 30,000,000 fire-proof, and 15,000,000 decorative; have a factory at Osaka and 3 at Fukuoka prefecture. Mng.-Dir. M. Yamanouchi.

Shōfū Porcelain Co., *Gs. K.*, Honcho-dori, Kyoto. Est. about 1861 and organized as such in 1906; manufacturers and wholesale exporters of Japanese crockery wares; have a large factory in Nagoya to produce export wares, and sale office at Kyobashiku, Tokyo; largely export to China, India, South Seas and Australia. Prop. Kajo Shofu.

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Section XIV. Chemical Industries

Aichi Cement Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Atsuta-Higashi-cho, Minami-ku, Nagoya. Est. 1889; cap. ¥1,600 p.u. Pres. Takashima.

Asano Cement Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Kiyosumicho. Fukagawa, Tokyo. Founded 1912 by Mr. Soichiro Asano, a millionaire merchant of Tokyo; cap. ¥9,130 p.u.; debentures ¥8,930; res. ¥352; Monthly output about 550,000 barrels. Pres. S. Asano.

Dai Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., *K.K.*, Kitashimbori-cho, Nihombashiku, Tokyo. Est. 1887; cap. ¥8,437 p.u.; loans ¥2,100; res. ¥977; div. 8%. Chairman K. Anraku; Mng.-Dirs. I. Abe; M. Horiuchi; Dirs. T. Masuda, M. Tanaka, T. Murai, T. Nishikawa, S. Uemura, G. Murota.

Electric and Chemical Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Honkawayacho, Nihombashiku, Tokyo. Est. 1913; cap. ¥125 p.u.; div. 12%; line of business, lime, carbonic lime, sulphate ammonia, etc. Chairman K. Magoshi; Mng.-Dirs. J. Otaguro, T. Fujiwara. Dirs. S. Ohashi, S. Uemura, K. Makita, G. Fujiwara.

Japan Celluloid and Artificial Silk Co., *K.K.*, Aboshi, Banshu, Hyogo prefecture. Est. 1908; cap. ¥1,200 p.u. Chairman T. Tanabe; Dirs. K. Iwai, Y. Kawada.

Japan Enamel Co., *K.K.*, Kitahorie, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. 1912; cap. ¥186 p.u.; div. 8%. Pres. M. Shiraishi; Mng.-Dir. Y. Kitabatake; Dirs. K. Kishimoto, K. Kondo, K. Hirose.

Japan Dye-Stuff Co., *K.K.*, Yariya-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1915 under official protection which guarantees profit of 8%; cap ¥8,000 (2,000 p.u.). Line of business, to produce aniline salts, aniline and alizarine dyes, carbolic acid, etc. Pres. H. Nakaya; Dirs. Shintaro Ohashi, Chozaburo Uemura, etc.

Japan Glycerin Co., *K.K.*, Chifuna, Nishinari-gori, Osaka. Est. 1915 under the official patronage which guarantees profit of 8%; cap. ¥1,050 p.u.; absorbed Japan Seiyu Co., and Imperial Fish-oil Refining Co. emerging on creation of the new Co., chief productions are glycerin, machine oil, painting oil, perfumery, wax, etc. Pres. Y. Hiraga; Dirs. C. Kase, Y. Fujimoto, T. Arima.

Japan Match Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Aratamachi, Kobe. Est. 1907; cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; res. ¥52; div. 10%; output for 2nd half-year 1915, 75,740 cases. Pres. M. Naoki; Mng.-Dirs. I. Honda, J. Goto; Dirs. T. Takemura, K. Tomono.

Japan Nitro-Fertilizer Co., *K.K.*, Tosabori, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. 1907; cap ¥10,000 (7,600 p.u.); factories at Mizumata, Kagami and Hinode. Chairman T. Nakahashi; Mng.-Dirs. J. Noguchi, S. Ichikawa; Dirs. N. Shiraishi, Y. Watanabe, R. Toyokawa.

Japan Paint Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Shinagawa, Tokyo. Est. 1881 in Tokyo and organized as *K.K.*, 1898; cap. ¥1,100 p.u.; have factories at Osaka; annual output estimated at 60,000,000 lbs.; export large amount to China, India and South-Seas. Pres T. Tazaki; Dirs. N. Hasegawa, J. Mogi, S. Asada.

Kanto Sanso Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Oji, near Tokyo Est. 1896; Mfr.

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chemicals, dye-stuffs, etc.; cap. ¥5,000 (3,250 p.u.); res. ¥2,706. Pres. E. Tanaka.

Nippon Acetic Acid Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Yokogawa-cho, Yanagishima, Honjo, Tokyo. **Est.** 1902; **cap. ¥1,30**! (920 p.u.); **res. ¥790. Pres. K.** Mukoshi.

Nippon Acid-Proof Paint Co., *K.K.*, No. 1 Omote-Jimbocho, **Kanda,** Tokyo. **Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000 (¼ p.u.). Pres. E** Kono.

Nippon Arsenious acid Industrial Co., *K.K.*, No. 15 Minami-Kinrokucho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000 (¼ p.u.) Chairman, K. Anraku.

Nippon Artificial Manure Co., *K.K.*, Azuma-cho, Minami-Katsushika, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1912 with cap. ¥2,000 (950 p.u.) reserves, ¥200. Pres. T. Hasegawa, Mng.-Dir. H. Kojima.

Nippon Camphor Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Kobe. Est. 1918 with cap. ¥6,000 p.u. by the seven Camphor Mfg. Cos. in various places by amalgamation. Mng-Dir. T. Watanabe; Dirs. N. Kaneko, etc.

Nippon Chemico-Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, Tokyo. Est. Nov. '16; cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,600; united Nippon Dye-stuff Mfg. Co. in Dec. '18. Pres. Baron Kihachiro Okura.

Onoda Cement Mnf. C., *K.K.*, Onoda, Asa-gun, Yamaguchi prefecture. Est. 1881; cap. ¥1,600; res. ¥977; loans ¥496; div. 10%. Mng.-Dir. E. Fukuhara. Dirs. S. Kasai, S. Iida, T. Fukuhara.

Osaka Chemical Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1897; cap. ¥720; res. ¥250; div. 15%; line of business, coal-tar and sulphate ammonia. Pres. K. Ukita; Dirs. S. Watanabe, R. Wakae, F. Matsuo, K. Shimomura, S. Sotoyama.

Sakai Celluloid Co., *K.K.*, Sakai. Est. 1908; cap. ¥2,000 p.u. Dirs Y. Mitsui, M. Morita, T. Dan, K. Fujino.

Sakura Portland Cement Co., *K.K.*, Funadaikumachi, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1907; cap. ¥504 p.u.; div. 5%. Pres. I. Hiraga; Mng-Dir. M. Sakamoto.

Tokyo Gas and Electric Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Nakanogo, Honjoku, Tokyo. Est. 1910; div. 8%; line of business, gas works, installation of gas stove, iron pipes and gas mantles, etc. Pres. G. Matsukata; Dirs. I. Umiina, S. Kawakami.

Sulphate Fertilizer Co., *K.K.*, Sakai city, Osaka-fu. Est. 1896; cap. ¥300 p.u.; div. 8%; output for 2nd half-year, 1915, sulphuric acid 13,612,199 lbs., soda 1,174,516 lbs., fertilizer 3,096,550 *kwan*; have factory at Nanao. Pres. S. Noda; Dirs. S. Hishitani, B. Oi, K. Oka, E. Toda.

Toyo Cement Mng. C., *K.K.*, Hamago, Watarai-gun, Miye-ken; formed by fusion of Miye Cement, and Tsuruga Cement Cos. in 1918; cap. ¥4,000.

Toyo Paint Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, No. 224 Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo. Est. 1918 absorbing Santoku Paint Co. Pres. S. Koyamada.

Toyo Salt Industry Co., *K.K.*, No. 3 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000; have salt-fields in Tientsin, China, covering 3,500 *cho*. Closely connected with the Sino—Japanese Industrial Co. Mng.-Dir. K. Mori, Dirs. H. Fujita, S. Akimoto.

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Yokohama Fish-Oil Co., *K.K.*, Okano-cho, Y'hama. Est. 1893 cap. ¥1,500 p.u.; have a branch at Kobe; Mfr. fish-oil, cocoa-nut oil, etc. Pres. Rihei Okano.

Section XV. Metals, Machines, Tools, etc.

Abe Kobei & Co., Importers and exporters, Honcho, Yokohama. Est. fifty years ago and reorganized in 1918 when its engineering dept. was removed to Tokyo (Uchisaiwaicho, Koj.) to manufacture machines, tools, electric lamps, etc.; designers and contractors in general. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u. Own machine and electric workshops in Osaka and Dairen. Pres. Konosuke Abe.

Ikegai Iron Works, *K.K.*, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. June, 1906; with cap. ¥250 by the Ikegai family; converted into *K.K.* in Apl., 1913; cap. ¥500 p.u. Pres. S. Ikegai.

Iwata Bros. & Co., *Gs. K.*, Rokuchome, Kita-uriboridori, Nishiku, Osaka, are manufacturers of various machines and electric apparatuses, and also combine export and import business.

Kawai Iron Works, 44/2 Hondamachi, Nishiku, Osaka. Manufacturers of shearing machines and others for iron factory use.

Kimmon (metres) Shokai, Edobashi, Sugamomachi, Tokyo-fu. Manufactures of and dealears in water metre, gas metre and every description of metric plants; pioneer gas metre plant in Japan. Prop. D. Jumonji.

Kisha Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha, *K.K.*, Shimoyacho. Nishi, Osaka. Est. Sept., 1896; cap. ¥2,700 (2,200 p.u.); reserves ¥820. Mng.-Dir. S. Hasegawa.

Kishimoto & Co., *K.K.*, No. 8 6-chome, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1918; cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; chiefly deal in steel, iron and hard ware. Pres. Kichiemon Kishimoto.

Kyoritsu Electric Apparatus and Wire Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, No. 39 Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo. Est. '08. and reorganized '18; cap. ¥5,000. Mng.-Dir. K. Ishiguro.

Matsuda Seisakujo, *K.K.*, Kami-Fukushima, Kitaku, Osaka. Manufacturers of cartridge fuse, and have undertaken large orders from Russia. The establishment lately expanded into *K.K.*, with cap. ¥500 p.u. Pres. J. Matsuda.

Nakajima Engineering Works, *K. K.*, Itchome, Kujominamidori, Nishiku, Osaka. Manufacturers of machines in general.

Nippon Electric Co. *K.K.*, Shikoku-cho, Mita, Tokyo. Agents for the Western Electric Co., U.S.A. Makers, exporters and importers of electric apparatuses and instruments. Founded July 1899; capital ¥10,000 subscribed by Japanese and foreign capitalists. Branch; Osaka, Dairen, Seoul. Mng.-Dir. K. Iwatare.

Niigata Tekkosho (Engineering Works), *K.K.*, No. , 3-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1910; cap. ¥20,000 p.u. Mfr. steam engines, pumps, oil well machineries, etc. Pres. T. Yamaguchi. Mng.-Dir. K. Sasamura.

Nippon Kikai (Machinery) Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, 7-chome, Higashi-

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Nakadori, Tsukijima, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est 1915; cap. ¥2,000 (800 p.u.) Pres. T. Yoshimura.

Nippon Music Instrument Co., —Vide Section Miscellanous.

Nippon Iron Works, *K.K.*, Muroran, Hokkaido. Est. Nov. 1907, cap. ¥15,000 p.u; reserves ¥21; loans ¥10,000. Chairman of Dirs. C. Takazaki.

Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan Car Manufacturing Co.), *K.K.* Atsuta, Nagoya. **Est. Oct., 1906; cap. ¥840 p.u.; manufacture railway carriages, wagons, locos, and also contract various buildings and structures. Pres. Z. Morimoto; Mng.-Dir. K. Harada.**

Nippon Steel Pipe Co., *K.K*, Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken. Est. 1910; cap. ¥5,000 p.u.: div. 10%; annual output estimated at 15,000 tons of pipes and 20,000 tons of iron rod, etc. to be enlarged to 100,000 tons in the near future. Pres. M. Shiraishi; Dir. S. Ohashi.

Osaka Denkibundo (Electric Copper) Co., *K.K.*, Temmabashi, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1892; cap. ¥1,760 p.u.; res. ¥150; loans ¥318; div. 15%. Pres. S. Matsuoka; Mng-Dir. S. Suzuki.

Osaka Kosakujo, *K.K.*, dealers in and manufacturers of steam-engies, boilers and machinery, Nakano-cho, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. Oct. '18; cap. ¥600. Dirs. S. Tsuji, T. Shimada.

Seikosha, Yanagishima, Honjo, Tokyo. Watch and clock works established by K. Hattori, watch and clock dealer, (which vid. Sec. V.)

Shibaura Engineering Works, *K.K.*, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. July 1875; gradually enlarged since 1891, when the works came into possession of the Mitsui family; reorganized in 1904 as *K.K.* Pres. M. Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs. K. Kishi, S. Kobayashi.

Shimazu Works, *K.K.*, Kawaracho, Kyoto. Est. 1917, incorporating Mr. G. Shimazu's private machine works; cap. ¥2,000 (1,300 p.u.)

Tokyo Steel Material Works, *K.K.*, Oshima-machi near Tokyo. cap. ¥3,000. Est. 1916. Pres. Dr, K. Haraguchi; Mng.-Dir. T. Hayashiya.

Section XVI. Leather, Leather Goods, Belting, etc.

Chosen Leather Co., *K.K.*, Kyongkido, Korea. Est. 1911; cap. ¥600 p.u.; Pres. N. Kada; Mng.-Dir. Toyoda.

Hada Cotton Belt Mnf. Co., Sototemachi, **Honjo-ku, Tokyo. Manufacturers of and dealers in cotton belts; obtained a patent for "Hada belt machine" 1899; supply to Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Furukawa, Kuhara and others.**

Japan Leather Co., *K.K.*, Senju, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1907; cap. ¥6,250 p.u.; factory at Tokyo, Osaka, Hokkaido, Shanghai and Tientsin. Chairman, K. Okura; Mng.-Dir. T. Ito.

Meiji Leather Co., *K.K.*, Yaesucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1911; increasd cap. to ¥2,000 p.u.; is the sister company of the Sakura-gumi, K.K. Branch in Osaka. Pres. J. Urabe. Dirs. J. Sekido, G. Uchida, etc.

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Nitta Leather Beltings Co., *Gs. K.*, **Kuboyoshicho, Namba, Osaka.** Est. 1885; sole manufacturers of leather and cotton belts.

Sakura-Gumi, *K. K.*, Yaesucho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo Boot and. Shoe-makers, and **Sakura-gumi Industrial Co.** *K.K.*, No. 24 Higashi-Okubo, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo. Est. 1920; cap. ¥1,600; both closely connected with Meiji Leather Co., and presided by Mr. J. Urabe.

Section XVII. Stock Brokers and Exchanges

Fukushima Shokai, *Gs. K.*, Stock-brokers, Aomonocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1905 succeeding Mr. Fukushima's business; have wide connection in Europe and America. Departments,—Bonds, Financial and Trust. Capital, ¥1,000. Pres. N. Fukushima, Mng.-Dir. W. Kitajima.

Osaka Dojima Exchange, *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka. Est. 1876; cap. ¥3,500 p.u.; res. ¥437. Dir. 34% for 1916. Chairman. T. Takakura.

Osaka Kabushiki Torihikijio (Stock Exchange of Osaka), *K.K.*, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. '78; capital ¥7,000 p.u.; res. ¥593. Chairman of Dirs. K. Fujino; Mng.-Dir. K. Miyazaki.

Osaka Sampin Torihikijo (Osaka Exchange of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Fabrics), *K.K.*, Kita-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Feb. 1894; capital ¥650 p.u. doubled in '18; reserves ¥931, div. 13.2%. Directors: Chairman, R. Imanishi; Dirs. S. Iwata, O. Watanabe, H. Akioka.

Tokyo Beikoku Shohin Torihikijo (Rice and Produce Exchange of Tokyo), *K.K.*, Kakigaracho, Nihombashi, Tokyo, first formed in '76 with capital *yen* 100, increased to *yen* 400 in '93, to *yen* 1,500 in '08 when the Tokyo Produce Exchange was amalgamated; now *yen* 2,250 p.u.; reserve ¥208; div. 16%. Chairman, C. Sekine.

Tokyo Kabushiki Torihikijio (Stock Exchange of Tokyo), *K.K.*, Kabutocho, Tokyo. Est. in 1878; capital ¥8,000 p.u.; reserves ¥875; div. 18.7%. Chairman Baron S. Go.

Yamaichi & Co., *gm. K.*, No. 3, Kabuto-cho, Nihom., Tokyo, Stock brokers, trust and financial agents, etc. Pres. K. Sugino.

Yokohama Torihikijio (Yokohama Exchange of Raw Silk, Tea, Fabrics, Marine Products, Sugar, Grains and Stock Exchange), *K.K.*, Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama. Est. May '94; capital ¥1,800 p.u. Directors: Chairman O. Watanabe; Mng.-Dirs. S. Yamazaki, S. Kikushima.

Section XVIII. Printing and Publishing Houses

Hakubun-Kwan, publishing house, Honcho, Nihombashi, Tokyo, founded 1887 by the late Sahei Ohashi, father of the present proprietor, Shintaro Ohashi; issues 15 kinds of magazines, etc.

Kaisei-Kwan, Kobinata-Suidocho, Koishikawa, Tokyo. A leading publisher of text-books for schools; publishes Westernized Japanese song books. Prop T. Nishino.

Kyobun-Kwan (Methodist Publishing House), Ginza, Tokyo. Leading book-sellers and stationers in Tokyo, also undertake printing. Agents, Ginn & Co., Boston. E. J. Igrehart (Gen.-Mng.)

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Maruzen Kabushiki Kaisha, Publishers, book-sellers and stationers. Tori-Sanchome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1880, capital ¥1,300 p.u. in '20; connections, world wide. Dirs. N. Yamazaki, R. Matsushita, etc. Branches; Osaka, Kyoto, Sendai, and Fukuoka.

Nisshin Insatsu, Ltd., Tsurumaki-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo. Est. 1909. General printing; cap. ¥500. Mng.-Dir. S. Kokuye.

Shimbi Shoin, *K.K.*, publishers of fine art work, Sakana-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Reorganized in 1906 as *K.K.*, succeeding Mr. Tajima's private establishment. Awarded gold medals at home and foreign exhibitions. S. Tajima (Mng.-Dir.) See Chap. on Arts and Crafts.

Shuyosha Pub. Co., Ltd., Nishi Konya-cho, Ky., Tokyo. Est. 1899. General printing; cap. ¥1,000. Mng.-Dir. Y. Sugiyama.

Tokyo Printing Co., *K.K.*, Printer. Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Capital ¥237 p.u; reserves ¥144; div. 12%; contractors to several Government Departments. Awarded gold medals at home exhibitions. Mng.-Dir. Z. Hoshino.

Tokyo Tsukiji Kappan Seizojo, *K.K.*, Tsukiji, Tokyo; pioneer printing and type foundry, est. 1873; capital ¥300; awarded gold medals at foreign and home exhibitions for art printing and type-founding; contractors to Government. President S. Nomura.

Toyo Printing Co., *K.K.*, Atagocho, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. '05; cap. ¥650 p.u.; div. 4.5%. Pres. M. Tezuka.

Section XIX. Fishery and Marine Products

Daito Fisheries Co., *K.K.*, Kochi, Kochi-ken. Est. July 1907; capital ¥200 p.u.; div. 10%. Catches are chiefly whales. Pres. Z. Inouye.

Fusan Fisheries Co., *K.K.*, Fusan, Korea. Est. May, 1889, organized into present Co. in May, 1907. Capital ¥280 p.u.; div. 19% Chiefly engaged in fish market, also marine production and ice making. Pres. C. Ochi

Nippon Fisheries Co., *K.K.*, Homminatocho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1906; capital ¥875 p.u.; div. 7.53%; ctaches are chiefly whales and herrings. Pres. N. Murata.

Teikoku Fisheries Co., *K.K.*, Shimoyamatedori VI., Kobe. Est. Jan. '07; capital Y500 p.u.; div. 5%. Chiefly engaged in salmon, yellowtail and trout fishery and trawling. Chairman K. Kozone; Mng.-Dir. C. Sone.

Toyo Whaling Co., *K.K.*, Kawaguchi-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. May, '09; capital ¥3,000 p.u.; reserve ¥450; div. 12%. Pres. J. Oka.

Section XX. Shipping

(Details are shown in Chap. Mercantile Marine.)

Chosen Yusen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Seoul, Korea. Est. '12; cap. ¥1,500 p.u.; reserves ¥58; debts ¥93; div. 7%. Own 31 vessels and 10,325

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ons gross. Pres. K. Harada; Mng.-Dir. H. Yoshida.

Japan-China Steamship Co.=Nisshin S.S. Co.

Hayashi S.S. Co., *K.K.*, Shipping agent, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. July '18; cap. ¥3,000. Dirs. C. Matsumoto, etc.

Kobe Sambashi (Jetty) Co., *K.K.*, Kano-cho, Kobe. Est. 1875; cap. ¥10,000 (9,000 p.u.); chiefly engaged in transportation business.

Kokusai (International) S.S. Co., *K.K.*, Kaigan-dori, Kobe. Est. 1919 with the combination of several prominent shipowners; cap. ¥100,000 (87,500 p.u.); Tokyo Branch in the Kaijo-Building, Marunouchi, Koj. Dirs. K. Yamashita, S. Uchida, etc.

Nanyo Yusen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Former Nanyo Gumi, reorganized as such in 1914. Cap. ¥5,000 (4,562 p.u.) Pres. R. Harada; Mng.-Dir. R. Matsumoto.

Nippon Kaiun Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Eirakuchos, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥15,000 (3,700 p.u.). Mng.-Dir. S. Hayashi.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo, Pres. Y. Ito, Vice-Pres. Y. Nagatomi; Mng.-Dirs. K. Harada. H. Fujishima, S. Nakajima, etc.

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, (Japan-China S.S. Co.), *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Pres. C. Takeuchi; Dirs. B. Mori, K. Tosa, R. Shiraiwa.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Tomishimacho, N., Osaka. Cap. ¥100,000; res. ¥17,125; Div. 10%. Pres. K. Hori, Vice-Pres. J. Yamaoka; Dirs. R. Kafuku, K. Kimura, R. Fukao, S. Murata, H. Ota.

Tokyo Bay S.S. Co., *K.K.*, Reiganjima, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1899; cap. ¥2,000 (1,400 p.u.); Mng.-Dir. K. Sakurai.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Pres. S. Asano; Dirs. H. Okawa, K. Okura, M. Shiraishi, Y. Ito, R. Asano, etc.

Uchida S.S. Co., *K.K.*, Nagamachi, Kobe, Est. 1916; cap. ¥10,000 p.u. Pres. S. Uchida, Mng.-Dir. T. Kasahara.

Section XXI. Shipbuilding

(See Shipbuilding, Chap. Mercantile Marine)

Asano Ship-building Co., *K.K.*, Hashimoto-cho, Yamauchi-cho, Yokama, Founded April 1917 by Mr. Soichiro Asano, President; cap. ¥3,750 p.u.; can build 30,000 ton class steamers,

Hakodate Dockyards Co., *K.K.*, Hakodate, Hokkaido. Est. Nov., 1896; cap, ¥570 p.u.; reserves ¥88; debts ¥640; div. 8%. Pres. T. Kawata; Mng.-Dir. H. Kondo.

Ishikawajima Dockyards, *K.K.*, Ishikawajima, Tokyo. Shipbuilding and Engineering works; one of the oldest private establishments;

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reorganized in Jan. 1887 as *K. K.* with expanded business; capital ¥5,000 p.u. Pres. Watanabe; Mng. Uchida. Vid. cap. Industry.

Kawasaki Dockyards Co., *K. K.*, Kobe. The forerunner of the Tokyo Tsukiji Dockyards, founded in 1878 by Mr. Shozo Kawasaki; reorganized in '93 as *K. K.*; cap. ¥32,500 p. u.; reserves 53,634 loans ¥3,850; div. 10%. In 1917 started marine transportation business and its iron works newly built at suburbs of Kobe have begun to mfr. iron plate. Pres. Kojiro Matsukata, Dirs. G. Nomoto, etc.

Mitsubishi Dockyards, established by the Mitsubishi Firm; was reorganized in 1918 as an independent joint stock company with the nominal capital of ¥50,000; see the Mitsubishi Firm under Sec. General.

Osaka Iron Works, *K.K.*, Kawaguchi, Okaka. Est. March, 1914 as *K.K.* Pres. J. Yamaoka; Mng.-Dirs. R. Yamaguchi; K. Kimura.

Osaka Ship-building Co., *K.K.*, Sembi-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1916; cap. ¥2,500 p.u. Pres. N. Iwaki.

Uraga Dockyards Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Pres. T. Machida; Mng.-Dirs. H. Oki, T. Yamaguchi, etc.

Yokohama Dockyards Co., *K.K.*, Nagasumi-cho, Yokohama. Est. June, 1891; cap ¥10,000 p.u.; Chairman of Dirs. T. Suda; Mng.-Dirs. M. Miyanaga, etc.

Yoshiura Ship-building Co., *K.K.*, Yoshiura, Hiroshima-ken. Bought in 1917 by Mr. Tadasaburo Yamamato and was reorganized as such with cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; have its iron works backed by a separate cap. ¥500 in Kobe. Pres. T. Yamamoto, Mng.-Dir. U. Tomishima.

Section XXII. Hotels

Chosen Hotel, Keijo (Seoul), Korea. Opened in Oct. 1914; the ground on which its fire-proof building stands is said to have been formerly a part of the "Temple of Heaven"; cable add. "Choho," Keijo. Man. S. Inohara.

Fujiya Hotel, *K.K.*, Miyanoshita, Hakone. Formed '93 by the Yamaguchi family; is reputed as one of the best hotels in Japan, and is provided with hot spring bath.

Grand Hotel, Yokohama, commands an unbroken view of surrounding country. Mng.-Dir. H. E. Manwaring.

Imperial Hotel, *K.K.*, Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. in 1907; cap. ¥2,400; Directors, K. Okura (Pres.), A. Hayashi (Mng.).

Kanaya Hotel, Nikko. 15 munites walk from Nikko Station; situated near the secred bridge. Proprietor, Kanaya.

Mikasa Hotel, Karuizawa, Nagano-ken. Open May—Oct. in the famous summer resort, 4½ hrs. from Tokyo. Asama, the most active volcano in Japan, can be ascended from Karuizawa. The Hotel is situated on the slope of Mt. Mikasa, 3,278 ft. above sea-level. Man. S. Matsuda.

Miyako Hotel, Kyoto, Has 150 bed rooms and fine walks. Man M. Hamaguchi.

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Nara Hotel, Nara near Kyoto. Under direct management of Imp. Govt. Rly.; built on sunny, lofty hill in Deer Park in palace style.

Nikko Hotel, Nikko. Situated at the adjoining ground to the temples and shrines. Prop. H. Arai.

Oriental Hotel, Kobe. Purchased in 1917 by Toyo Kisen Kaisha and operated by the Co. in connection with their steamship service. Man. W. Clark.

Sanyo Hotel, Shimonoseki. Under direct management of Imp. Govt. Rlys.; on station premises close to jetty.

Tsukiji-Seiyoken Hotel, Tokyo. Est. 1869 and rebuilt in 1911. Man. Y. Seno.

Yamato Hotels, changchun (Terminus of South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-changchun Rlys.), Mukden, Port Arthur, Dairen, and Hoshigaura (the finest summer resort in North China) near Dairen. Run on European line under the direct management of the S. M. R. Co.

Section XXIII. Exporters and Importers

Chugai Boeki (Foreign and Domestic Trading) Co., *K.K.*, Yokohama, general exporters and importers. Est. 1917, cap. ¥2,000 (½ p.u.). Pres. M. Kita, Mng.-Dir. K. Sugiyama.

D. Nagase & Co., Dojima Hama-dori, Osaka, general exporters and importers; line of exports,—general Japanese produce, drugs, oils, chemicals, manufactured goods etc.; line of imports.—chemicals, dyes, drugs etc.; branches at Kobe, Kyoto and Tokyo, and London (65 Fenchurch St., E.C.) Pres. D. Nagase.

E. H. Hunter & Co., Hirano-cho, Kobe. Formed 1868, by E. H. Hunter; first engaged in rice export business but have begun many years since to import machineries and also engaged in antimony refining business; have special connection with Osaka Iron Works. Prop. Ryutaro Hunter.

Furukawa Trading Co., *L.K.*,—Vid. Sect. Mining.

Gosho Goshi Kaisha, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1905 as partnership firm with capital ¥1,000; manufacturers and exporters of underwear, etc., annual export amounting to ¥4,000, also manufacture and export yarns to China and India; branches at Kobe and Tsingtao. Acting partner. Y. Kitagawa.

Hamaguchi Trading Co., *K.K.*, 3-chome, Koami-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000 (¼ p.u.). Pres. Kichiemon Hamaguchi.

Horne Trading Co., *K.K.*, Takiyama-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '18; cap ¥600 p.u.; chiefly deal in machinery, tools and material goods. Dirs. F. W. Horne, Y. Soejima, etc. Auds. E. W. S. Oustin, H. Yamamoto.

Kakiage Trading Co., Importers and exporters, Kiryu, Joshu. Est. ¥1918; cap. 500 p.u.; mfrs. and dealers in silk and cotton goods in general. Pres. B. Kakinge.

Kawamata Kempu Seiren Kabushiki Kaisha, Masagocho, Yokohama. Leading silk exporters, est. '99 with capital ¥100 p.u. Brand: Kawamata Habutaye, Deer brand. Mng.-Dir. K. Komatsu.

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Kinoshita Trading Co., *K.K.*, Sayakita-cho, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. Sept. '18; cap. ¥500 p.u.: general importers and exporters. Pres. R. Kinoshita

Kodera & Co., Newchwang, Manchuria. Oil factory and shipping agents. Branches: London, Dairen, Kobe, Tokyo, Vladivostock, Mukden, Harbin, etc. Prop. Sokichi Kodera, Nakayamatedori, Kobe.

Kuhara Trading Co., *K.K.*, Kobe. Founded by Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara, a leading merchant of Osaka; cap. ¥10,000. Pres. F. Kuhara.

Meidi-Ya, *K.K.*, Importers and dealers in groceries, provisions and agents of Kirin Beer, Nunobiki Tansan Mineral Water, Buchanan's Whisky, J. Brown's Scotch Whisky, etc. Head Office, Honcho, Yokohama. Est. 1885 by late Mr. H. Isono; reorganized as partnership unlimited company 1903; changed into limited liability company May '11. Warranted purveyors to the Imperial Household and the Imperial Navy. Capital ¥500, Branches: Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Seoul. Directors: C. Isono (Pres.), M. Miyaji (Mng.-Dir.), K. Sano (Dir.)

Masuda & Co., *Gm. K.*, Honcho, Yokohama. Importers and exporters; est. Feb. '12; Cap. ¥500. Principal exports,—Timber, sulphur, superbosphates, spelter metals and minerals, Portland cement, fish-oil, sugar, flour, etc.; principal imports,– sugar, grains, sulphate of ammonia, iron, steel, hides and skins, etc. Branches: Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Sydney, Shanghai, Dairen, Hankow, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tainan, Takao, Nawa, Shimonoseki, Otaru, Nagoya, Newchuang, and London. Have four mills, of flour, sugar refinery, etc., also possess Matsuo sulphur mine. Dirs. Fusajiro Nakamura and Masutaro Masuda.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, *K.K.*, General importers and exporters, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Established in the latter part of 10th century as a dry goods store and in 1876 the Mitsui Bussan were organized to undertake general trading but more particularly foreign trade. Reorganized in Oct. '09 as Joint Stock Co. with other enterprises, all practically owned by the 11 branches of the Mitsui family; capital ¥20,000 p.u. Director: Pres. G. Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs. S. Watanabe, K. Fukui and S. Odagaki, M. Fujise. Branches: London, New York, &c.

Naigai Kogyo Kaisha, *K.K.*, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥4,000. Imp'ters and exp'ters of machinery, motor-cars, building material. Pres. S. Wakao; Man.-Dir. T. Fujiwara; I. Mori, etc.

Nippon Seicha Kaisha, (Japan Tea Firing Co.), *K.K.*, general merchants and tea exporters, Miyagawa-cho, Yokohama. Founded Feb. 1894 with the object of exporting Japanese tea to other countries chiefly ter producted in Shizuoka; capital ¥100 p.u. Director: K. Otani (Pres.), Konosuke Otani (Vice-Pres.), K. Kameda (Act. Mng.)

Nippon Tea Export Co., *K.K.*, Aioicho, Kobe. Est. Feb. 1898; capital ¥250 p.u.. chiefly deal in tea produced at Kyoto and vicinity. Branches: Shizuoka, Fushimi, Chicago and New York. Directors: K, Ito (Pres.), H. Kamada (Mng.-Dir.), T. Yabuta (Mng.)

Ogura & Co., 16 Kitanakadori, Yokohama (export dep't). Dealer in Manila hemp, China hemp, jute, fertilizers, straw and chip braid, Formosa hats, flax canvas, Manila rope, grain and seeds, etc. Head Office at Tokyo; branches at Osaka, Kobe, Manila, Hankow.

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Okura-gumi, See under Section General.

Suzuka Firm, Importer, exporter and mfr. of fertilizers, reorganized as K.K. in '20; ¥50,000 fully paid up; 1-chome, Saga-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo; connection world-wide. Pres. J. Suzuka.

Tokyo Boeki (Foreign Trade) Co., *K.K.*, Ginza, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918 and engaged in the South Sea trade and reclamation work. Dirs. Y. Imanishi, S. Kawakami, etc.

Uchida Trading Co. *K.K.*, Naka-cho, Kobe. Est 1917; cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; general exporters and importers. Pres. T. Yagi; Dirs. S Uchida; T. Murakami, etc.

Yano & Joko Co., *gm. K.*, General exporters and importers, 76, Yamashita-cho, Y'hama. Speciality, waste silk; connection world-wide.

Yonei & Co., General importers and exporters, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. in 1887; reorganized as K.K. in 1921; contractors to Government; agents for many foreign Cos.; Branches Osaka, Kobe, Seoul, &c. Prop. N. Yonei.

Yu-asa Firm, Takakura Higashi-iru, Gojo, Kyoto. Importers and exporters; dealers in metal wares, etc. Prop. Shichizaimon Yu-asa.

Z. Horikoshi & Co., Tori-hatago-cho, Nih., Tokyo. General exporters and importers; est. 1893; mfrs. of and dealers in silks, silk and straw goods, pearl buttons, rugs, etc. Connection, world-wide. Pres. K. Horikoshi.

SECTION XXIV. GENERAL

Asano & Co., *K.K.*, Eirakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Aug. '18; cap. ¥35,000 p.u.; deal in immovable properties, negotiable instruments, mining rights, etc.; engaged in general importing and exporting, transportation and warehousing. Chairman of Dirs. S. Asano.

Chuka (China) Enterprise Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1919; cap. ¥10,000; engaged in investment in and management of varions enterprises in China; has a branch at Shanghai. Pres. S. Fujita.

Japan-America Trust Co., Nakabashi-Izumicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, Est. Oct. '18; cap. ¥50,000 subscribed by American and Japanese capitalists; engaged in investment in foreign countries, introduction of foreign capital, general broking and trust business; has a branch in Osaka. Pres. M. Sugawara, Mng.-Dir. K. Imanishi.

Mitsubishi Firm, Ltd.; *K.K.*, Carries on Shipbuilding, Banking, Mining, Iron Works, Trading, Warehousing and Insurance business each as independent company. Trading Co. as organized in 1918 is backed with capital ¥15,000, p.u., res. ¥2,900. Pres. Baron K. Iwasaki; Mng.-Dir. S. Sakamoto.

Mitsui & Co., *Gm.* K.. Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1893 with cap. ¥60,000 in 1920. Controlling centre of all the undertakings run by the Mitsui. Pres. Baron Hachiroemon Mitsui.

Nippon Shoji Kaisha (Japan Trading Co., Ltd.), *K.K.*, Kabutocho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1916, cap. ¥500 (½ p.u.); general exporters and importers; licensed sellers of gunpowder, dynamite, etc. Mng.-Dir. M. Ida.

Okuragumi, *K.K.*, General exporters and importers, Ginza, Tokyo. The firm organized as a partnership with Baron Kihachiro

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Okura, well known merchant in the country, president, in 1873. Re organized as a joint stock Co. in Dec. '11; capital *yen* 4,000 p.u.; increased to 10,000 later.

In 1918 the mining and engineering dep'ts. were each formed into as independent company, the former with capital of ¥20,000 (Baron and Mr. Okuras, President and Vice-Pres. and J. Kadono (Mng.-Dir.) and the latter with capital of ¥2,000 and with T. Tokumi as managing director.

Shōshō Yoko, *K.K.*, 3-chome, Ginza, Tokyo. Founded and presided by Mr. Tadasaburo Yamamoto, a parvenu shipowner; reorganized in 1917 as *K.K.*, with cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; deal in carrying trade.

Suzuki & Co., unltd., Sakaecho, Kobe. Est. 1887, capital ¥500. General merchants and manufacturers; Industrial Dep't.—camphor, fish-oil, electrolytic cathode, copper, spelter, etc. Import Dep't,—sugar, grains, machineries, chemicals, etc. Export Dep't,—sugar, grains, metals, provisions, etc. Branches and Agencies at London, New York, Melbourne, Vladivostock, Shanghai, etc. Manager, B. Nishikawa; Rep. of the Co., Mrs. Suzuki.

Takamine Industrial, Co., *K.K.*, Eirakucho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. Aug. '18; cap. ¥1,175 p.u.; manufacturers, importers and exporters in general; also engaged in broking and agent business; has a branch office in Broad St., New York. Pres. Dr. J. Takamine.

Takata Shokai, *Gm. K.*, Eirakucho, Marunouchi, Tokyo. General importers and exporters. Est. 1880, succeeding Mr. Bair's business, a German merchant; reorganized 1908, cap. *yen* 5,000. Contractors to Government and their connections are world wide. Branches: London, New York, Osaka and Shanghai. Dirs. Shinzo Takata, (Pres.), Nobujiro Takata and Kamakichi Takata.

Yasuda Trading Co., Gofukucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; carries on various enterprises in which the Yasuda family is solely interested, these being Nail works in Tokyo and Edamitsu (Kyushu), Iron-works at Osaka, godown and transport business, etc. Pres. Zennosuke Yasuda.

Section XXV. Miscellaneous

Akita Timber Co., *K.K.*, Noshiro, Akita. Est. March, '07, amalgamating with the Noshiro Hanzai, Akita Seizai and Noshiro Zaimoku Cos.; capital ¥2,000 p.u. Directors: N. Isaka (Pres.), D. Takemura, S. Kikuchi (Mng.-Dirs.)

Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo & Osaka, *K.K.*, Est. 1892 and reorganized as such in Aug. 1919 with cap. ¥1,500 p.u.; Mr. R. Murayama, former proprietor elected President.

Borneo Rubber Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1918 bought from a Dutch Co. in Sumatra 3,750 acres of land, 550 acres already planted with India-rubber trees.

Feng-tsai Timber Co., *K.K.*, Changchun, South Manchuria. Est.

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1918 as a joint enterprise of Baron K. Okura, millionaire merchant of Japan and Mr. Chu-Tsuchi, China's ex-Minister of Finance; manufacture and deal in timber; supply fund for timber manufacturers and take charge of afforestation, etc.

Fukuda & Co., Nishiiru, Muromachi, Kyoto. Est. about 400 years ago; gold foil store exporting its goods to Europe, America and China: awarded highest honours at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Prop. Jusuke Fukuda.

Japan-China Bean Oil Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Yariya-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Originally owned by Mr. Kyujiro Matsushita; reorganized as such in 1918 with cap. ¥1,800 p.u.

Japan Russia Industrial Co., *K.K.*, 6/29 Kobikicho, Kyo., Tokyo. Est. '17; nominal cap. ¥10,000. Engaged in foreign trade in general, transportation, etc. Pres. O. Ichiki, Mng.-Dir. M. Kono.

Johor Rubber., *K.K.*, Marunouchi. Tokyo. Est. 1918. Cap. ¥690 p.u.; owns 1,015 acres of land planted with rubber trees. Mng.-Dirs. T. Okabe, T. Tsujikawa.

Karafuto (Saghalien) Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Otomari, Saghalien Est. 1914; cap. ¥5,000 (2,000 p.u.); res. ¥2,000. Pres. H. Okawa.

Malay Rubber Plantation Co., *K.K.*, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo. Est. '12 with cap. ¥125 p.u.; is undertaking rubber planting at Malay Island, leasing land 2,890 acres. Directors: Chairman Y. Isobe; Mng.-Dirs. S. Matsumiya, etc.

Manchuria Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Mikawa-cho, Dairen. Est. 1917; cap. ¥1,250 p.u.; provide tenement-houses at Anshan-tien, South-Manchuria for clerks and workmen belonging to the newly founded iron foundry there. Pres. Z. Yasuda.

Mitsubishi Warehousing Co., *K.K.*, No 7 Komatsu-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. The Tokyo Warehousing Co., est. 1916, assumed the present name in March '18 with extended business and increased capital to ¥10,000 (½ p.u.), have branches at Kobe and Osaka. Pres. T. Takeichi.

Nagoya Timber Co., *K.K.*, Aichi-gun, Aichi prefecture. Est. 1907; cap. ¥800, p.u.; div. 7%. Pres. K. Hasegawa; Mng.-Dir. T. Suzuks: Dirs. K. Takeuchi., etc.

Nippon Briquette Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, No 4 Tomishima-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1897; cap. ¥1,100 (825 p.u.) Pres. K. Ono.

Nippon Cork Co., *K.K.*, Yanagiwaramachi, Honjoku, Tokyo. Est. 1914; home demand is almost monopolized by the Co.; also largely exports to Shanghai, etc.

Nippon Denkyu Co., (electric bulb), *K.K*, Sugamomachi, Tokyo. Est. 1915, cap. ¥258 p.u. Chairman S. Ohashi; Mng.-Dirs. T. Hatano, T. Yoshimura; Dirs. K. Makoshi, K. Shin, K. Amo.

Nippon Crucible Co., *K.K.*, Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1883; cap. ¥437 p.u.; div. 30%; in 1907 the Co. amalgamated with Imperial Crucible Co., and Osaka Crucible Co: latest yearly sales reached 3,500,000 pieces; largely export to China, India and South Seas. Dirs M. Saegusa, S. Iwasaki; Mng. K. Taguchi.

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Nippon Electric Battery Co., *K.K.*, Imadegawa-Shimmachi, Kami-Kyo, Kyoto. Est. 1917; cap. ¥3,500 (900 p.u.). Mng.-Dir. G. Shimazu.

Nippon Musical Instrument Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Shizuoka. Est. 1898; cap. ¥1,200 (900 p.u.). Instruments produced, as well as music, etc., are put to sale at the Kyoiki-shn, No. 14, Takekawa-cho, Kyobashi. Pres. Chiyomaru Amano.

Nippon Public Bonds Co., *K.K.*, dealers in public bonds in general, No. 6 1-chome. Ginza, Tokyo. Est. 1915; cap. ¥2,000 (1,850 p,u.). Dirs., M. Yoshioka, etc.

Nippon Rubber Co., *K.K.*, Tamahimecho, Asakusa. Tokyo. Est. 1900; cap. ¥165, p.u.; div. 10%. Chairman S. Nakamura: Dirs. E. Otsuka, N. Okuma, S. Yoshida.

Nissho Trust Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Hatcho-bori, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '18: cap. ¥2,000. Pres. S. Tanaka.

Nitto Hosho Shintaku (Trust) Co., *K.K.*, No. 17, Aomono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥2,000. Pres. B. Dazai.

Nishikawa & Co., Shijodori, Kyoto city. A leading bamboo wares establishment with a branch store in Tokyo. Bamboo screens for parlor first designed by the store, are much vogue in America. Prop. Genjiro Nishikawa.

Oriental Exploitation Co., *K.K.*, Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. July, 1909 in Korea under Government protection to guarantee profit of 6%; make investment in railway, mining, farming. engineering enterprise. etc.; cap. ¥20,000 p.u.; seek the new sphere of activity in Manchuria, Mongolia, etc. Dirs. N. Matsudaira, T. Kawakami, U. Takase.

Osaka Electric Apparatus Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Nishinari-gori, Osaka. Est. 1915. Dirs, Kadoma, S. Imanishi.

Osaka Electric Bulb Co., *K.K.*, Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Est. 1907; cap. ¥650 p.u.; div. 10%; especial div. 6%. Pres. S. Watanabe; Dirs. K. Otsuka, K. Kimura.

Otaru Timber Co., *K.K.*, Otaru, Hokkaido; leading timber suppliers in Japan. Own three steamships and undertake shipping; contractors to the Imperial Gov't Rlys. and South Manchuria Rly. Co.; capital ¥1,410 p.u. Directors, K. Okura (Pres.), T. Doi (Mng.); Branches, Tokyo, Kobe and Dairen.

Oversea Exploiting (Kaigai-kogyo) Co., *K.K.*, No, 13. Sojuro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '18; cap. ¥2,150 p.u.; formed by amalgamation of the 4 emmigration Cos., Tokyo, South American, Nitto, and Brazil. Pres. J. Koyama; Mng.-Dir. J. Shinobu.

Taiwan Tea Mfg. and Colonization Co., *K.K.*, Taihoku. Est. 1918; cap. ¥3,000; manufacturers of and dealers in woolong tea. Pres. K. Makoshi.

Takeuchi & Co., *Gs. K.*, Bakurocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. about 50 years ago: organized as *Gs. K.*, 1911, cap. ¥300; one of the oldest makers of safes in Japan; capable to turn out 600 cases per month.

Toikoku Cold Storage Co., *K.K.*, No. 12 Akashicho, Kyobashi Tokyo. Est. 1912; cap. ¥1,000 (600 p.u.). Mng.-Dir. T. Takahashi.

To-a Kogyo (Industrial) Cos., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. 1899;

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cap. in '18 ¥7,200 p.u.; The Co. supply funds for undertakings in China. Directors: Pres. K. Arai; Dirs. J. Kudono, K. Shiraiwa.

To-a Tobacco Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Nabecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, Est. '06; cap. ¥1,700 p.u.; annual div. 12%; is carrying on the business in Chosen and Manchuria. Products for 2nd half-year 1914, in Chosen 643,201,400 pieces of cigarette and 4,499,000 *momme* of cut tobacco, in Manchuria 226,550,000 pieces of cigarette and 1,980,000 *momme* of cut tabacco. Pres. K. Sasa; Mng.-Dir. T. Fujita; Dirs. R. Ezoye, M. Iwaya, etc.

Tokunaga Shoten, Yokoyamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Manufacturers of and dealers in hair brushes; have a factory at Koishikawa, Shibuya and Tamagawa; annual output is estimated at ¥100. Prop. Y. Tokunaga.

Tokyo Cordage Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Kyobashiku, Tokyo. Est. 1887; cap. ¥1,874 p.u.; Pres. K. Yamada; Mng.-Dirs. S. Asano, K. Okura, S. Fukuyama.

Tokyo Building Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Gofuku-cho, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. 1896; cap. ¥5,000. Building contractors; loaners on and brokers for real estates; branches at Yokohama, Seoul, Tientsin, etc. Pres. Y. Yasuda, Vice-Pres. I. Yabuta; Mng.-Dirs. H. Eitaki, etc.

Tokyo Hat Co., *K.K.*, Hikawashita, Koishikawa, Tokyo. Est. 1906; cap. ¥1,000 (625 p.u.). Pres. Kyohei Makoshi.

Tokyo Electric Co., *K.K.*, Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken. Est. Apl 1886; cap. ¥2,600 p.u.; manufacture electric lamps, etc. Pres. I. Fujioka.

Tokyo Rubber Co., *K.K.*, Azumamachi, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1901; cap. ¥225 p.u., Mng.-Dir. N. Nagatomi; Dirs. H. Okawa, M. Onishi, K. Kimura, E. Tanaka.

Tokyo Taxi-Cab Co., *K.K.*, 2-chome, Sukiya-cho, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. '18; cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; intend for the present to run 180 taxies, 100 goods-waggons and 100 auto-cars on hire in Tokyo. Pres. M. Okamoto. Dirs. K. Watanabe, S. Wakao, R. Horiuchi, etc.

Yamamoto Tosuke & Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Andoji-Dori, Minami-ku, Osaka. Est. 1918; cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; dealers in material metals and hard wares. Pres. T. Yamamoto.

Yokohama Nursery Co, *K.K.*, Nakamura-cho, Yokohama. Est. '06; exporters of nursery stocks, seed and plants; capital ¥500. Branches: London, New York, etc. Directors, U. Suzuki (Mng.-Dir.), S. Iida (Mng.)

Yokohama Rubber Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Ura-Takashima-cho, Y'hama. Est. in 1917 as a joint enterprise of Y'hama Wire Mfg. Co. and Goodrich Rubber Co., Ohio, each subscribing half of the total capital ¥2,500; sole agents for the American Co. in the Far East. Pres. Baron K. Nakajima, Dirs. K. Kawai, etc.

Yuasa Storage Battery Co. *K.K.*, Kyoto. The storage battery factory run by Mr. S. Yuasa (Pres.), enlarged and reorganized as such in 1918; cap. ¥5,000 (nominal).

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APPENDIX C.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

Abe, *Fusajiro*, Dir. Omi Bank, Oriental Spinning Co., Karafuto Industrial Co., etc. b. 1868 at Hikone, Shiga-ken; adopted by the family; studied at Keio, 83-93; took part in the establishment of the Omi Bank; flax and umbrella dealer in Osaka; Mag.-Dir. of the Calico Mfg. Co, later amalgamated with Osaka Spin. Co. Add. Notogawa-mura, Kanzaki-gun, Shiga-ken.

Abe, *Hikotaro*, Dir. of the O.S.K., Naigai Cotton Trading Co., etc.; b. 1879 in Osaka, has long been engaged in the rice and cereal trade and also in rice broking. Add. No. 7/2 Dojima-Hamadori, Kitaku, Osaka.

Abe, *Isoh*, Prof. at Waseda Univ., b. '65 in Fukuoka-ken; studied in the Doshisha, Kyoto, then a pastor and afterward studied at Hartford College and at Glasgow; Principal of the Doshisha Middle School; for some years connected with several schools before he was appointed in 1904 at Waseda Univ. where he has charge of Athletic Association. Authority on social politics and local administration. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Abe, *Ko*, ex.-Gov. of Tokyo Prefecture, '19-21, Mem. House of Peers and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, b. '48 in Morioka, and entered civil service early in Meiji era either at the head office or in the provinces; M.P. for his native place in '92; Director of Shrines and Temples Bureau '96-99, Governor of Chiba '99-01, Governor of Niigata '01-03, nomimated Member of the House of Peers '03; was again Governor of Niigata '05; Gov. of Tokyo, '08-'12 and '19. Resigned '21, being implicated in Municipal scandal. Add Oicho, near Tokyo.

Abe, *Kotosuke*, Pres. of the Masudaya, leading export and import acuse in Yokohama; was b. '80 in Yokohama; the first son of the late Kobei Abe; succeeded his fathers' business on his death in '19. Add. Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.

Abe, *Taizo*, ex-Pres., now Dir. of Meiji Life and Fire Ins. Cos.; b. in '39 at Toyohashi, Aichi-ken; entered Keiogijuku in '68; was its teacher for some years, then at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo; visited U.S.A. in '77; started the Meiji Life Insurance Company in '81, then founded ten years later the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., pioneer concerns in Japan. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Abiko, *Kyutaro*, Pres. of the Nichibei (Japan-America) News; b. 1864 in Niigata-ken; early studied at California University; Dir. Nichibei Bank and Nichibei Industrial Society, etc.; founder of Yamato Colony. He married younger sister of Miss Umeko Tsuda. Add. Nichibei Office, San Francisco.

Adachi, *Buntaro*, Dr. Medicine, Prof. Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1865 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the Medical Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94;

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Assist. Prof. at his alma-mater and Prof. 3rd Higher School till '98; proceeded to Germany to study anatomy, '99–04. Present post since his return home. Add. Yoshida-machi, Kamikyo, Kyoto.

Adachi, *Kenzo*, **M.P.**, b. '61 in Kumamoto; went to Corea and established several newspapers to promote the Japanese interest in the peninsula; made great efforts in regard to the organization of Kokkento (political party); Parliamentary Senior Secretary of Foreign Department in the Okuma Cabinet. Is reputed as a master election manipulator. Made a tour through Europe and America, '19. Add. Tsukudo-Hachiman. Ushigome, Tokyo.

Adachi, *Mine-ichiro*, **D.C.L. (Japan), Min.** to Belgium; b. '69 in Yamagata-ken, graduated law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92; attaché in '92, sent to Rome in '93, removed to Paris in '97, relieved of the post in '03 and attached to the head office, was in suite Peace Envoy to Portsmouth in '05, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun with annuity in '06 for service in connection with the War. He was senior Councillor at head office before the transfer to Councillor of Paris Embassy '08, then the Minister to Mexico '13–16, to Belgium in '17. Add. Brussel, Belgium.

Adachi, *Tsunayuki*, **Mem.** of House of Peers, ex-Inspector-General of Metropolitan Police Board, b. in Satsuma, '59; filled post of chief Police Commissioner at several provinces; was appointed Director of Police Bureau, Home Office in '01; Inspector-General in '03, which post resigned in Oct. '05, in consequence of the memorable anti-peace agitation Sept. 5th, '06. Add. Nishi-kata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Akaboshi, *Tenta*, **Gov. of Nagasaki-ken**; b. '68 in Kumamoto; grad. Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; on duty at District Taxation Office '97–8; Councillor of Justice Dep't '00, Secretary of Dep't of Agriculture and Commere '30; Judge, Adm. Lit. Court '07; Gov. of Kumamoto, '13–14, of Yamaguchi, '14–16. Nagano-ken 16–'21. Add. Nagasaki.

Akashi, *Yoichiro*, **Dir.** of General Edu. Bur., Dep't. of Education and Dir. of Bur. for compiling the Restoration History; b. in Tokyo '76, grad. Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, studied in France and Germany, '02–04. Personal Secretary to the Minister in addition to the Councillor '05 promoted to present post '16. Add. Harukicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Akatsuka, *Shosuke*, **Consul-General** at Mukden since '12; b. in Kagoshima '72; grad. the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; passed diplomatic service examination '98, Eléve-Consul at Fusan, Sec. at Berlin. Washington, Consul at Manila; Sec., Foreign Dep't '09. Add. Japanese Consulate-General, Mukden, Manchuria.

Akimoto, *Harutomo*, **Viscount** (suc. '17) b. '81 in Tokyo; adopted son of the late Akimoto *Okitomo*, formerly Daimyo; grad. from the peers' school; further studied in America, Germany and England and was a Gov't Commissioner of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, '10; personal Secretary to the Minister of Communications '11. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Akita, *Kiyoshi*, **M.P.**, barrister; b. '81 in Tokushima; studied law in some private Univ. and appointed judge; ex-Prop. of the *Niroku* (daily paper). Add. Fujimaye, Hongo, Tokyo.

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Akitsuki, *Satsuo*, **ex-Ambassador at Nienna; b. '58 in Miyazaki-ken; graduated from former Law Col. Justice Dep't in '84; studied at official expense in Belgium and Germany from '85 to '91; Councillor in '92; transferred to Dep't councillor; Consul at Fusan in '96; Legation Sec. at Seoul in the same year, and transferred to Paris in '99, to Petrogrnd in '02: Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway in '04; Minister at Brussels in May '07; Amb. at Vienna '09-14; now Dir. of the** *Yomiuri*. **Placed on the Peace Envoy staff in 1919. Add. Benten, Ushigome, Tokyo.**

Akiyama, *Genzo*, **barrister in Tokyo; b. '69 in Shizuoka-ken; graduated from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., .97; appointed a clerk at Justice Dep't; next Judge at various local courts; Chief of the Nagasaki District Court '87 and next of Yokohama District Court '92; Judge of the Supreme Court '98 which he soon resigned to open law office in Tokyo and Yokohama. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.**

Akiyama, *Masanosuke*, **D.L.L, (Japan), Dir. of Civil Administration Bureau, Tsingtao; b. '66 in Hiroshima-ken; graduated from Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '86, to be connected afterward with civil affairs section of War and Navy; removed to Councillor of Chosen Gov't-Gen. in '13-17; app. to present post, in '17. Add. Tsingtao, China.**

Akiyama, *Teisuke*, **ex-M.P., b. at Kurashiki, Okayama-ken.; in '78. and grad. Law Imp. Univ., Tokyo '90, earning his expenses by hard working; was appointed about '92 junior Auditor of the Board of Audit; started the** *Sekai* (now *Nirolcu*). **Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.**

Akiyama, *Tokichi*, **Paymaster Gen. at Kure Naval Station; was b. in 1863 in Chiba, and after finishing the Account Course at the Tokyo Higher Com. School in '86, was appointed 2nd Assist. Paymaster the same year, and has been in the service ever since. Add. Kure.**

Akiyama, *Yoshifuru*, **Gen., Dir. Mil. Edu. Board since '20; b. '55 in Ehime-ken; Sub-Lieut., '79; Major-Gen., '99; Lieut-Gen., '09; fought in Japan-China War, Boxers Trouble and Russo-Japanese War; Superintendent of Cavalry, Military Education Bd., then Commander 13th Div., '13; Com. of Guards Division '15; Com. of Chosen Garrison, '16; full Gen. in Nov. '16; Mem. War Council '17. Add. Tokyo.**

Akutsu, *Saburo*, **D. Med., prop. of Akutsu Surgical Hospital; b. '73 and graduated Medical Col. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '98 and further studied in Germany; became chief of Surgical Dept. of the Juntendo Hospital. Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.**

Amano, *Tameyuki*. **D. C. L. (Japan), economit, was connected with Waseda University from its birth till 1917; Dir, Waseda Business School; b. in Saga-ken, '59 and grad. Tokyo University, 82; M. P. at 1st and 2nd sessions. Wrote "Principles of Economics" and others; once editor and proprietor of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal. Add. Iidamachi, Tokyo.**

Ando, *Kensuke*, **Mayor of Kyoto; b. '54 in Kochi-ken; entered the diplomatic service; studied law in a Russian Univ., and was appointed Judge in '85; in '96 appointed Gov. of Niigata, next transferred to Chiba and Nagasaki; once elected M. P. for Aichi-ken; Mayor of Yokohama and then present post '18. Add. Kyoto.**

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Ando, *Taro*, Pres. of Temperance Society; b. '56 in Kyoto; joined Enomoto's pro-Tokugawa movement at Hakodate; was given office at the Foreign Office when released from imprisonment and was in the suite of the late Prince Iwakura's memorable envoy early in Meiji year. Consul at Hongkong, '74-85, then at Shanghai '86, and Consul-General at Honolulu '86-89, where he was converted; returning home a fervent Christian and total abstainer, subsequently held post of Director of Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, and of Commerce and Ind., at Agri. and Com. Dep't. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ando, *Teibi*, Baron (cr. '05), Gen,, ex-Gov.-Gen. of Formosa; b. at Iida, Nagano-ken, in '53; was educated at the now defunct Osaka Military School and was appointed Sub-Lieut. '73; Maj. '83; Colonel '94; Maj.-Gen. '98; Lieut-Gen. '05; Gen. in '14. In the Russo-Japanese war he at first commanded the 19th Brigade of Infantry and was soon made to lead the 10th Division. He assaulted the enemy's position at Wan-paoshan in the memorable battle at Mukden; Commander of Korean Garrison 1913-15; Gov.-Gen. of Formosa, '15-'17. Add. Kagacho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Ando, *Yasutaro*, ex-Chief of Electric Lighting Bureau, Tokyo City Office; was b. in 1868 in Yamanashi-ken. He was Dir. of the municipalized Tokyo Street Railway which he left in '14, and is now Auditor of the Kinugawa Hydro-electric Co. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Anesaki, *Masaharu*, D. Litt. (Japan). Prof. in Coll. of Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '73 in Kyoto; after grad. Philosophy at the Univ. in '96, studied in Germany and England for a few years; Exchange Prof. at Harvard '13-15. Add. Hakusan Goten, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Anraku, *Kanemichi*, ex-Chief Police Commissioner of Tokyo, & Mem. House of Peers; b. '50 in Kagoshima; was connected with the Police service from about 1875, next held Governorship of Yamaguchi, Fukushima, Gifu, etc.; resigned the Commissioner-ship in '08 when the Seiyu-kai Ministery fell, and entered commercial circle. Pres. of Chiyoda Gas Co. till '11, and reappointed to the Chief Police Commissioner '11–13; retired the post at the fall of Saionji Cabinet but appointed for 3rd time in 13-14. Add. Nishiekubo, Tokyo.

Aoki, *Gohei*, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Muslin Mfg. Co., b. 1871, Tokyo; first son of Aoki Gohei, famous draper; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '90; on his father's death in 1905, succeeded his business; Was for a time Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Calico Mfg, Co. '06; present post '10. Add. No. 2 Kamiroku-bancho, Koj. Tokyo.

Aoki, *Kikuo*, Mng-Dir. of the General Dept. of the Mitsubishi Firm Since '15; b. in '67 in Nara-ken; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law '92 and entering Mitsubishi, has since been connected with it. Add. Mitsubishi Firm, Koj. Tokyo.

Aoki, *Nobuzumi*, Lieut.-Gen., Military adviser to China and ex-Com. of Port Arthur; b in '59 in Miyazaki-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry in '79; studied in Belgium 1890-93; Col. '02; Maj.-Gen. '07; has repeatedly been attached to the Japanese Legation at Peking. Add. Peking.

Aoki, *Tetsuji*, D. C. L lawyer and patent attorney; b. in '75 in Defu-ken; grad. from the Keio-gijuku '97; passed the examination for the Bench in '98 and was a probationary Judge at Kobe for a few months. Gispatched by the alma mater to Germany to study Commercial Law

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at Berlin and Gettingen '99-02; Prof. at the Keio, but left it in '08 to open law office. Add, Shirokane, Imazato, Tokyo.

Aoki, *Tetsutaro*, Dir. of the Industrial Bank of Japan; b. '67 in Okayama; had long been connected with Yokohama Specie Bank and was its London Agent many years till about 1904; Gov. Commercial Agent at Hongkong '10-12. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Aoyama, *Rokuro*, Dir. of the Teikoku Electric Light, Fujikura Cable, Tsuchiura Electric, Japan national products etc., Manager of Tokyo Branch of L.J. Healing & Co. Ltd. (London); b. '75 in Mie-ken; graduated at Post and Electric School (Dep't Communications) '02 and entered Gov't service; then resigning the post he entered Messrs. Healing as Mng. Add. Takanawa-Minamicho, Shiba, Tokyo,

Arai, *Kentaro*, Mem. of House of Peers. (nom. by Emperor in 1917), b. '63 in Niigata and after grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90 he became connected with the Treasury in which he rose to the position of Vice-Minister in '06; removed to Dir. of Finance Dep't. of Korean Gov't-Gen. in '07, and retired it in '17, to be nominated member of House of Peers. Add. Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Arai, *Taiji*, Mem. House of Peers, directors of various commercial establishments in Formosa; b. '51 in Sendai; studied under Nakae Chomin, the Rousseau of Japan; assisted late Mr. Tomita in the establishiment of the Bank of Japan; then president of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., etc., elected representative of the highest tax payer for Miyagi '99. Add. Yedogawa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Arakawa, *Gitaro*, Mem. House of Peers; b. '62 in Tokyo; graduated Col. of Law, Imp, Univ. Tokyo in 84, to enter civil service in the Home Office; was Councillor at the head office and next Secretary at Toyama, Gumma, Kanagawa; Governor of Tottori '97, Miye '99, Kagawa 1900 and Nagasaki '03-10; Mayor of Yokohama '10-13. Add. Nakanegishi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Arakawa, *Goro*, Chief Edit. of Hiroshima *Chugoku*, M. P. and ex-Par. Jr. Secy. of Communication Dep't; b. '65 in Hiroshima; grad. Kokugakuin and Nippon Univ.; became Edit. of present daily; established a girls' school in Hiroshima. Returned to the House since '04; Par. Secy. in '15. Add. "Chugoku Shimbun," Hiroshima.

Arakawa, *Miyoji*, ex-Minister to Madrid ('09-13); b. '57 in Kagoshima grad. Engineering Col., Tokyo, in '80; clerk at Japanese Legation, London, in '86; attaché in '87 Eléve Consul at Tientsin in '90 and at Ninsen '94; attached to the 2nd Army during the Japan-China War; Consul at Tientsin in '90, at Suchow in '96, and at London in '96, where he was promoted to Consul-General; decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money for his service in connection with the war. Add. Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

Araki, *Torasaburo*, Dr. Medicine (Strasburg), Pres. Imp. Kyoto Univ. since 1915, b. 1866 in Gumma-ken; grad. from Special Course, Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; studied physiology in the Strasburg Univ., Germany, '89-91; on returning home, '95, app. Prof. the 3rd Higher School, transferred to the Imp. Kyoto Univ. '97 and then Dean of its Med. Coll. Add. Kyoto.

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Ariga, *Nagabumi*, Manager of the Mitsui Firm; b. '65 in Osaka-fu and younger brother to Dr. Nagao Ariga; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '86; was in Government service for a long while, ultimately rising to be a Bureau Director in Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce about '02. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ariga, *Sadakichi*, Mem. of Dairen Municipal Assembly and of Dairen Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of the Manchurian Bank, etc; b. in Tokyo, 1869 and started as a public works contractor. Add. Ise-cho, Dairen.

Arikawa, *Yoichi*, Maj.-Gen., Dir. of the Army Aviation School since its establishment in 1918; b. in Yamaguchi-ken, 1873; grad. from the Military Academy '95 and app. Sub-Lieut. (Eng.); was once instructor at the Military College, Com. of the Aviation Battalion, etc. Add. Tokorozawa, Saitama-ken.

Arima, *Ryokitsu*, Vice-Adm., Com-in-Chief of the Third Squadron since '18 and hero of the Port Arthur blockading operation in Russo-Japanese war; b. at Wakayama '62; midshipman '88, successively held posts of Captain of cr. *Kasagi*, chief staff of Takeshiki Naval Port, Captain of cr. *Iwate*, Dir. Naval Artillery School, etc.; promoted to Rear-Adm. '09; Com. of 1st Squadron 12; appointed Vice-Admiral '13; President of the Naval Academy '14.-'16; chief of the Naval Education Board, '16-'18 and took part in the Great War. Add. Naval Department, Tokyo.

Arima, *Sumibumi*, Vis., Sub. Lieut. of Cavalry (ret), Lord steward to Prince Higashi-Fushimi; b. '68 of a former daimyo's family of Maruoka, Echizen; graduated from College of Agriculture, Imp Tokyo Univ. '97; Chamberlain to the Crown Prince '00-10. Add. Ukyo-machi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Arima, *Yorikazu*, Count, formerly Daimyo of the Kurume clan, 5th son and heir to his predecessor; b. '64, served in the Imperial Court for years as Chamberlain. Add. Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Arimatsu, *Hideyoshi*, ex-Dir. of Legislature, Mem. House of Peers, b. at Okayama, '63; grad. '88 from the German Language School, Tokyo and was in the Justice Dep't till '90; Councillor of the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce, then of Home Office and of the Legislative Bureau '94 to '98; attended Inter'nal San'ry Conference held at Madrid and similar confence for exconvicts at Antwerp in '98; transferred to the Police Bureau same year; again Councillor of the Legislative Bureau in '02; Dir. of Police Bureau in '03; Governor of Miyeken '04, transferred to the Police Bureau in '08; Dir of Imp. Forestry Bureau, '11-14; Chief Sec. to the Privy Council '14-16. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ario, *Keiju*, Mng. of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, b. '49, in Gifu-ken; was once an official of the Treasury, then entered banking circle and was appointed to present post on its foundation. Add. Kami-Fujimaye, Hongo, Tokyo.

Arisaka, *Shozo*, D. Eng., and Director of Naval Arsenal, Tokyo, Prof. at the Imperial University of Tokyo; b. in '67 in Tokyo; graduated his special course at the University in '90; sent by the Navy to France where he studied at Hotchkiss and was steadily promoted, meanwhile devising a new plug for quickfirers; has been sent twice to England on official business. Add Tamagawa, Ebara-gun, Tokyo-fu.

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Ariyoshi, *Akira*, **Min. to Switzerland since '20, b. '76 in Kyoto; graduated from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '98; passed the examination for the diplomatic services '98; appointed Consul at Fusan, Newchuang, and Secretary to Japanese Embassy at Paris, then Con.-Gen. at Shanghai, '09-19; called back home '19. Add. Bern.**

Ariyoshi, *Chuichi*, Gov. of Hyogo, b. '7 in Tango; grad. Law, at Imp. Tokyo University in '96; Sec. Home Office till '08; Governor of Chiba-ken '08-12; transferred to Dir. of Gen. Affairs, Korean Res.-Gen. in '10; Gov. of Miyazaki '11-15 and then Kanagawa '15-18. Add. Kobe.

Asabuki, *Tsunekichi*, Mag.-Dir. Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store. Ltd.; b. '77 in Tokyo, son of the Late Eiji Asabuki; studied at Keio-Gijuku and in England; entered Bank of Japan; then Mitsui Bussan and transferred to New York Branch; later established the Chiyoda-gumi. Add. Akashicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Asada, *Hikoichi*, (*nom de plume Koson*), editor of the Taiyo, a leading magazine in Japan published by the Hakubunkan; was b. in 1875 in Yamaguchi-ken; was educated at the Kwansai Gakuin in Kobe, and has devoted to journalism since he left in '97, first as editor of one or another local paper, and lastly of the present magazine. In the Russo-Japan war he represented the *Hochi* as its special correspondent at the front. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Asada, *Nobuoki*, **Baron (cr. '07), Gen. (ret. '16), 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), b. at Kawagoye (near Tokyo), '48; grad. Mil. Academy at Osaka, '73 and commissioned ensign; fought in the Civil War of '77 as Capt. (local rank), Maj. '84, Lieut.-Col. '87, Col. '94, Major-Gen. '97 and Chief Staff of Eastern Mil. Section; Com. of a Brigade of various Divisions; took active part as Brig. Com. at Fenshuiling, and succeeded Gen. Hasegawa after Liaoyang as Com. of the Guards Division in '04-5 war; promoted to full Gen. '12; Superintendent of Education Board '12-13; then member of Military Council, Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.**

Asada, *Soshichi*, **Auditor of the Yokohama Dockyard Co., b. '84 at Y'hama; grandson of the late Matashichi Asada, a millionaire merchant of Y'hama; connected with the Mitsubishi since '11; on his grandfather's death succeeded him as Auditor of the Y'hama Dock, and of the Nippon Carbon Mnf. co., and as Dir. of the Y'hama Rly, and Nippon Paint Co. etc.; inaugurated with two others the Sanyu Steamship co. and the Sanyu Mining Co. Feb. '17, later combined as Sanyu-gumi Joint-stock Co. Add. Yokohama Dockyard Co,, Yokohama.**

Asada, *Tokunori*, **Mem. House of Peers, b. '48 in Kyoto; First Class Councillor to Japanese Legation at Washington, U.S.A. '74; Councillor of the Department for Foreign Affairs, '79; Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, '86; Governor of Nagano-ken and next of Kanagawa-ken, '99; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, '00; then that of Communications, which he resigned, '02. Add. Shimo Rokubancho, Tokyo.**

Asahina, *Chisen*, **journalist, b. '62 in Mito; left '83 the Imperial Tokyo University, law, unfinished on account of ill health; shortly afterward joined the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*, when Viscount Ito (Miyoji) was proprietor, and was its editor for many years. Went twice to Europe; left the *Nichi Nichi* about 1905 when the proprietor changed, and is at present a journalistic free lance. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.**

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Asakawa, *Toshinobu*, Lieut.-Gen., Superintendent of the Horse Bureau; b. '60 in Yamanashi; grad. from Mil. College '86; Capt. '98; Col. '04; Maj.-Gen. '09; Lieut.-Gen. '14, was awarded 3rd Class Golden Kite in connection with the Russo-Japanese war. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

Asano, *Nagakoto*, Marquis, Lord-in-Waiting of the Jako Hall; b. 42; and is of the former Daimyo of Hiroshima with 426,000 *koku* which was founded by Nagamasa (1546–1610 A.D.) one of the great generals of Hideyoshi; was accredited to Rome, 1882–'84. Add. Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Asano, *Osuké*, Dr. E., ex-chief electrician of Department of Communications, b. in '59 in Okayama; grad. electricity at the Gov. Eng. College in '81, since then he has chiefly been connected with that Department, meanwhile despatched to Europe and America two or three times. Is now a Prof. at Waseda. Add. Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Asano, *Ryozo*, Mng.-Dir. of the Toyo Steamship Co., b. 1889 in Tokyo; son of Asano Soichiro, a millionaire merchant of Japan; grad. from Harvard '12; was trained in practical business in the Co's Branch at San Francisco; returned home to become director of the Co. and then in '17 its Mng.-Dir. Add. No. 40 Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Asano, *Soichiro*, Pres. Tokyo S/s Co., Asano Dockyards, and Dir. of many other concerns; was b. '48 in Toyama-ken. He arrived in Tokyo '71 with empty purse; proceeded to Yokohama supporting himself by hawking cheap viands; bought from the Yokohama Gas Works coaltar and other refuses then left unutilized, and laid the foundation of the present fortune. In '75 he bought the Gov. Cement Works at Fukagawa and began to produce "Asano Cement" now widely known; started tank oil business, '93 and promoted with others the Toyo S.S. Co., '95. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Atomi, *Talcino*, b. in '40 at Osaka, one of the distinguished lady painters and educators; founder and proprietor of the Atomi Girls' School. Visited U.S.A. on the occasion of St. Louis Fair. Add. Yanagicho, Koi., Tokyo.

Awazu, *Seiryo*, D. C. L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Waseda Univ., etc., insurance expert; was b. at Kyoto in '71; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94, and has since been engaged in insurance business at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as organizer of a number of life insurance cos, besides undertaking teaching. Attended the World's Insurance Congress held at New York '03. Add. Misakicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Ayai, *Tadahiko*, Aud. of Murai Sav. Bank, Shibaura Iron Works, and Chief of Acct. Sec. of Tokyo Electric Co., b. '71 in Oita-ken; grad. Post and Telegram School in Tokyo; served Communication Dept. for years; went to U.S.A. to accomplish his study in '90; after returning home he joined the Murai Bros. & Co. Add. Takada, near Tokyo.

Baba, *Genji*, Judge of Court of Cassation; b. '60; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, class '85; was appointed first a junior judge in Tokyo Court and Judge of Supreme Court, and ultimately rising to the present post in April, '13. Add. Mita Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

Banzai, *Rihachiro*. Maj.-Gen., Military Adviser to the Chinese Govt. b. 1873 in Tokyo; Sub.-Lieut. '92; Major, '03; Colonel, '12; Maj.-Gen. '18; has more than ten years' connection with the Chinese

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Government and is now one of the authorities of things Chinese. Add. Peking.

Chiwaki, *Morinosuke*, Principal of Tokyo Dental College, b, '70 at Abiko, Hitachi; grad. from Keio Univ. and entered *The Tokyo Shimpo*; learned dentistry under Kisai Takayama, famous dentist; established present coll. 1900. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Chinda, *Sutemi*, Count (Bar. '07, Vis. '11), Privy Councillor and Mem. of the Diplomatic Investigation Committee since '20; b. at Hirosaki, '56; grad, from an American University '81; appointed a clerk of Foreign Office, '85 and had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office; Consul at San Francisco and Chemulpo; Consul-General at Shanghai, '95. Minister Resident at Brazil, next at the Hague, '99-00; Minister Ple. Envop Ext. at Petrograd. 1900; recalled in '01 to take charge of the For. Office while the Minister Baron Komura was away to Portsmouth and Peking. Amb. to Berlin '08; Washington 1911; London '20; Peace Envoy Dec. '18. Was promoted to Count in '20 in recognition of his service in connection with the Peace Conference. Was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21., No. 32, Kami-Nibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Chujo, *Seiichiro*, Architect, Hon. Mem. of Society of Architects (London), and of Royal Society of Arts (London); b. '68 at Yonezawa; grad. Eng. Coll. (Architects) Imp. Tokyo Univ.; further studied at Cambridge (Eng.); on returning home entered Edu. Dept.; again studied in England '03-07; opened Kone-Chujo Office '08, besides his own. Add. Hayashi-cho, Komagome, Tokyo.

Dan, *Takuma*, D. Eng., Director of Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Mining Co., &c., b. '58 at Fukuoka; was sent for study to America early in Meiji year by the Lord of Fukuoka and completed the course of mining at the Boston Tech. Institute, U.S.A., and was for some years teacher of English at Gov. school; technical official at the Gov. Meteorological Observatory and next at the Miike Coalmine, with the purchase of which by the Mitsui he entered the service of the Firm. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Date, *Munenobu*, Marquis, b. '59, son of Munenori who took a distinguished part in upholding the cause of the Restoration; this scion had held fief of 100,000 *koku* at Uwajima. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

de Becker, J. E. LL.B.; D.C.L. International Lawyer who specializes in cases requiring knowledge of European, American and Japanese Laws. B. in London, England '63, came to Japan in '87, is the Legal Adviser to the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Board of Trade and standing Counsel of the leading foreign Banks in Japan. Local correspondent of the Society of Comparative Legislation, London. Has been practising law since '94, and is widely known as one of the foremost lawyers of this country under the name of "Kobayashi Beika." Has contributed several works to Japanese legal literature such as "Annotated Civil Code of Japan," "Commentary on the Commercial Code of Japan," "Elements of Japanese Jurisprudence," etc; is also the author of several books in a lighter vein dealing with various phases of Japanese social life, history and phenomena; is an ardent advocate of drastic reform in Criminal Procedure. Add. 75 Yamashitacho, Yokohama, and Yuigahama, Kamakura.

Den, *Kenjiro*, Baron (cr. '07), Mem. of House of Peers and ex-Minister of Communications '16-'17, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; held at several places

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post of local Chief Police Inspector; Vice-Min. of Communications, Jan.-Jun. '98; President of the Kansai R'ly Co., at the same time M.P. for Hyogo-ken; was again Vice-Min. of Communications '00-06; a prominent figure in House of Peers. Present post since '19, Add. Tsiboku.

Dewa, *Shigeto*, Adm., Baron ('07), Mem. Council of War, 2nd Gold Kite and Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun: b. '59 at Aizu; grad. Naval Academy in '82; was Capt. of cruiser *Takachiho* in the Japan-China war 1894-95; chief of committee to bring home *Tokiwa* from England '99; Rear-Adm. 1900, and commanded the Standing Squadron at the time of the Boxer's trouble; afterward transferred to Chief Construction Board at Yokohama, Dir. of Naval Affairs Bureau, etc.; despatched to U.S.A. to represent Japan at Panama Exposition '15. Add. Mita Tsunacho, Tokyo.

Dohi, *Keizo*, M.D., dermatologist, Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chairman of the Japanese Derm. Society; grad. at Med. Col. '91 and Univ. Hall; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany, and France, '94-98; appointed to the present situation on his returning home; was on suite of the late Prince Komatsu when His Highness attended the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward, '02. Corresponding member of the Viennese ('02), Berliner ('03), and Parisian Derm. Society ('11); recommended to the honorable member of the Italian Derm. Society '06; Editor of the Japanese Journal of Derm. and Urinology. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Dohi, *Shoji*, M.D., dermatologist, Prof. at the Kanazawa Medical School; was b. in 1875 in Gifu. After studying at Saiseigakusha, private medical school in Tokyo, now defunct, at elective course of the Imperial Tokyo University, he finished his study in Berlin. Add. Kanagawa.

Ebara, *Soroku*, educationist, a leader of the *Seiyu-kai*, Member of House of Peers since '12; b. in Numazu, '42; was first a military officer; and next for somewhile Secretary of the Prefecture of Shizuoka, 70. He is chiefly known in connection with subsequent non-official career; has sat several times in the House where he lately represented Tokyo. Is Director of Azabu Middle School, and devout Christian, being a founder and Chairman of Y. M. C. A. Tokyo. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ebina, *Danjo*, one of veteran pastors, and Pres. of the Doshisha, Kyoto since '20; b. '56 in Yanagawa; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto; then theology at the Doshisha; has subsequently led an active life in evangelistic and educational work, having established a number of churches and schools; pastor of the Hongo Church, Tokyo for a long time. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Egi, *Chu*, Barrister, b. '58, brother of Senshi Egi; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '84; he practises his profession, giving lectures on Criminal Law in the Chuō Univ. all the while; an official of the Judicial Office and of the Foreign Office; again resumed his former profession. Has written "Principles of Criminal Law," and is a noted satirist. Add. Yochomachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Egi, *Senshi*, Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, brother of above, b. '53, studied Law at Tokyo Gov. Univ. and was in service of Education Dept. '72-77, transferred to Home office as Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau '90-97; was next Governor of Ibaraki, Aichi, Hiro-

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shima and Kumamoto till '06 when he resigned on account of illness. Add. Yochomachi, Okubo, Tokyo.

Egi, *Yoku*, Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '16), b. '73 in Yamaguchi-ken, adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, and studied at Univ. Hall; Sec. Chief of Colonial Bureau (abolished later) '10-13; appointed Chief Secy. of 2nd Okuma Cabinet, 1914-16. Add. Mita Shikokumachi, Tokyo

Eguchi, *Teijō*, Mng. of Business Dep't Mitsubishi Firm; was b. '65 in Kochi; grad. from Tokyo Higher Com. School '78 and after having been a school teacher for some years, entered the Firm '91, first as member on the staff of Banking Dep't; sub-Mng. of Mining Dep't at Head Office in '97; to the present post '00. Add. Akagishita, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Eitaki, *Hisakichi*, ex-Con.-Gen, at Honolulu '12-14; b. '66 in Echigo; studied law and became Judge in '93 and transferred to the Foreign Office same year, as Sec. at Consulate at Fusan in '93; was Consul at Ninsen, Shanghai, Shashi, Sydney and Hankow between '94 and '05; Consul-General at Shanghai '05 to '09, then at Chientao till '12. Add. Tozuka, Tokyo.

Ema, *Shun-ichi*, Barrister, ex-M.P.; Mem. of the Tokyo Municipality; b. '61, in Totomi, and adopted by the Ema. Early came up to Tokyo to study politics; was admitted to the Bar in '93 and afterwards elected Pres. of the Tokyo Barrister's Association; was elected Vice-Pres. of. Tokyo Prefectural Assembly '89. Add. Kuromoncho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Endo, *Chūji*, Judge of the Court of Cassation; b '66 in Tokyo; graduated from the Law College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. '88; appointed Probationary Judge '90; after successively served as Judge of Osaka District Court, of Nara District Court and of Tokyo Appeal Court, promoted to present post in '05. Add. Zōshigaya, Tokyo.

Fujii, *Koichi*, Adm., mem. of Admirals' Council, b. '57 in Okayama-ken; Sub-Lieut. '83 and rapidly promoted till rising to present rank in '16; took part in Russo-Japanese war as com. of the *Azuma*; chief staff of the 2nd and 1st squadrons. Attaché to the Japanese Legation, Berlin; Com. Sasebo Adm'ty in '14; Com-in-Chief of the 1st Fleet '15; Com. of Yokosuka Adm'ty '15-16; present post Dec. '16. Add. Naval Office.

Fujimura, *Yoshiro*, Baron, Bar. of Middle Tem., Sec. Chief of the Mitsui Bussan; b. in Kumamoto in '70; proceeded to England after finishing secondary education in Japan, and grad. Law at Cambridge, returning home '03, when he entered the Mitsui, and was its London agent till '10, then removed to the head office. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Fujinami, *Kototada*, Viscount (cr. '84), b. at Kyoto '53; Chamberlain to late Emperor from childhood, and from '80 Superintendent of the Imperial Mews, Deputy Pres. of Horse Adm. Bureau which he has resigned. Add. Jigura, Tokyo.

Fujioka, *Ichisuke*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Pres. Iwakuni Elec. Tram. and Tokyo Elec. Cos., b, in Choshu, '56; grad. from Tokyo Engineering College in '81; appointed its Professor from '84 to '86 when he retired to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. in '92 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co. which with two other street railway Co.'s was fused '06; he has been to Europe and America four or

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five times for study, on business etc. and was under Edison for somewhile. Add. Higashicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Fujisawa, *Ikunosuke,* Lawyer, ex-M.P. (Kenseikai), b. '59 in Sendai; studied law and became lawyer in '80 and distinguished himself in connexion with the Fukushima affairs in '83. Elected mem. of Municipal Assembly, Sendai, then of Miyagi Prefectural Assembly, of which he was once Chairman; M. P. for 7th time in '15; nominated Parliamentary Secy. of Communication Dep't July '15; then removed to Home Dep't. Add. Ichibancho, Sendai.

Fujisawa, *Rikitaro,* Dr. Sc. (Japan), Prof. of Mathematics at Tokyo University; b. in Niigata-ken, '61; pursued his special study in England and Germany, '83–87, He has written several works on Mathematics. Add. Sawacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Fujise, *Masajiro,* Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. '67 at Nagasaki city; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School '85 and entered the Co. to be promoted to present position, meanwhile in charge of branches at London, Singapore, Hongkong, etc. Add. Imazatocho, Shirokane, Tokyo.

Fujishima, *Hampei,* Mng.-Dir., Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. in Miye-ken, 1871; grad. from the Eng. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and entered the Co. '94; sent by the Co., to England to study ship-building '98–00. Made a tour through U.S. '04. Add. No. 31, 2-chome, Ichigaya-Tamachi, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Heitaro,* 2nd Baron, one of the millionaires in Osaka, b. in Osaka, '69; son of late Denzaburo Fujita who started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government, besides undertaking mining and engineering works. Educated at Cambridge Univ. Add. Amijima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Fujita, *Ken-ichi,* Mng.-Dir. of Tokyo Woolen Cloth Co., b. 1873 at Hirosaki; grad. from the now defunct Meiji Law Coll. in '98; a petty official for a time; Manager of Iwaya Shokai, then famous tobacconist in Tokyo; founded the Toyo Salt Industrial Co. which developed later into Dai-Nippon Salt Mfg. Co., Kwantung Leased Territory. He is connected with several other cos. Add. Hiratsuka, Shiba, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Koriki,* ex-Dir. of South Manchuria Rly. 1914–15, ex-Administration Dep't, Imp. R'ly Board '13–14; was b. '66 in Tottori; grad. Law at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '89; President of a local school the same year; transferred to the Dep't of Communications in '03; Dir. Shantung Rly., China., till '18. Has been twice despatched abroad on official business. Add. Akebono-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Shiro,* Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, '61; attaché to Japanese Legation in Vienna, '86, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communication and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '98; now President of the Taiwan Sugar Co. and of other concerns. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Yuzuru,* Mng.-Dir. of the Meiji Life Ins. Co., b. '65 at Ibaramachi, Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio '88; went over to America to further his studies at the Pacific Commercial School, San Francisco,

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'91, and on graduation served as a clerk at a certain American store; returned home '95, and entered the present co; Manager of its Nagoya Branch '98; present post Feb. '17. Add. No 1919 Sugamo, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, *Ginjiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Oji Paper Mill; was b. in '68 in Nagano-ken; graduated from Keiogijuku '91 and then took to journalism in the provinces. He next entered the Mitsui Bank and was transferred to the Mitsui Bussan and had charge of the Branches at Shanghai and Taihoku '15. Add. Shin-ami, Azabu, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, *Raita*, Chairman of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, President of the Nippon Sugar Refinery Co. etc.; b. in '65 in Kamatsu; grad. Keiogijuku in '90; then entered the present Co. after the notorious scandal culminating in the suicide of its former President. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, *Tsuneichi*, Mng-Dir. of the Electro-Chemical Industry Co., b. 1872 in Saga; grad. from the Eng. coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Electric Co., Sendai; was for years the Chief Eng., the Nippon Chisso Hiryo (Nitrogen Fertilizer) Co; leaving it '11, founded the present Co., and became its Mng.-Dir. '13. He is a pioneer in Japan as manufacturer of carbon, lime nitrogen, etc. Add. 6-chome, Aoyama minamicho, Tokyo.

Fukai, *Eigo*, Dir. of Nippon Gingo, b. 71 in Gumma-ken; on the staff of the *Kokumin Shimbun* 1898-05; Private Secretary to Gov. of the Bank '06-12; accompanied the Peace Envoys Dec. 1918 as an unofficial member. Add. Aoyama Minamicho Rokuchome, Tokyo.

Fukuda, *Masataro*, Lt.-Gen. and Vice-Chief of General Staff Office since '18; b. 1870. Nagasaki-ken; Sub-Lieut. 87; Captain '95; stayed in Berlin and Vienna as Military Attaché for years; took part in 04-05 war as a staff officer to Marshal Oyama; Colonel '07; Maj.-Gen. and brigade commander '11; Chief of Staff, Military Department, Kuantung Government; Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of the 5th Div. '16 and then the present post. Add. Generel Staff, Tokyo.

Fukuda, *Tokuzo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Tokyo High Com. School., b. '74 in Tokyo, being the 1st son of Tokubei Fukuda; graduated from the Tokyo High Commercial School, class '94; was dispatched by the Educational Dep't to Germany, France, and Italy to make further study on Economics; Prof. at his Alma Mater till '06; wrote works on Economics. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Fukuda, *Umanosuke*, D. Eng., Inspector-Gen. of Naval Construction, Sec. Chief of the Naval Technical Office; b. '56 in Aichi-ken; Lieut.-Constructor in 85 and promoted to the present rank some time ago; served meanwhile as Mem. of the Naval Board for Materials, and as Chief of the Construction Dept. of Maizuru Admiralty. Add. Nakano, nr. Tokyo.

Fukuhara, *Arinobu*, Pres. of the Teikoku Life Insurance Co., b. '48 in Awa, Chiba-ken; promoted with others in '72 the Shiseido drug store, one of the leading establishments in Tokyo in this line, and has since been Chairman of Board of Directors. Travelled through Europe and U. S. A. several years ago to inspect the insurance affairs there. Add Izumocho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, *Ryojiro*, Pres. Tohoku Imp. Univ. b. '69 in Ise; grad. Law. Imp. Uuiv. Tokyo '92. Held various junior posts at central Govern-

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ment and then transferred to local offices as Councillor or Chiet Police Commissioner: removed to the Education Dep't '98 as Councillor and Inspector; dispatched to Europe '99 to investigate affairs of educational administration, the Bureau Director in '04, the Vice-Minister '11–16; Mem. House of Peers (nom. in 16), present post in '17. Add. Sendai.

Fujiwara, *Toshio*, Prop., Fujiwara Trading Co., and Mag.-Dir., Naigai Kogyo (International Industrial) Co., b. 1867, in Okayama-ken; studied in U.S. Once in the service of the Mitsui Bank; founder of the above Cos. Add. No. 15 Akasaka-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Fukui, *Kikusaburo*, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan; was b. '66 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '83 and then entered the service of the Mitsui, to be attached to the branches at Shanghai, Singapore, Hongkong, Osaka, etc., and then the agent at New York for several years; was on the suite of the Peace-Envoy Dec. '18. Add. Mitsui & Co., Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, *Ichitaro*, Prof. at the Keio-gijuku; b. '63, eldest son of the late Y. Fukuzawa; educated at Yale Univ. after he finished the Keio. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, *Momosuke*, ex-M.P., brother-in-Law of the Fukuzawa brothers being the husband of their sister; b. in '64 at Kawagoye; studied at Keio; proceeded to U.S.A. and studied at a Commercial Col. there. Returning home '89, he first entered Tokyo Ice Works, Oji Paper Mill and others, and finally the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., of which he was Agent for Tokyo, besides sitting on the boards of directors of several other concerns. Add. Shibuya, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, *Stejiro*, born in Tokyo '63, second son of the late celebrated Fukuzawa; after grad. Keio Univ. studied eng. at Yale, U.S.A. '83; returned home in '90, and has since been managing the *Jiji* and the Osaka *Jiji*, the latter started '05. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Funakoshi, *Mitsunojo*. 2nd Baron, Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. '67 in Hiroshima; studied in Germany, '86–93, passed the diplomatic service examination in '94; élève Consul at Vladivostock the same year, at Fusan and then at San Francisco in '95, Legation Sec. at Washington in '97; transferred to London in '99, Secretary at head office '02, Sec. at Vienna in '03, Sec. at Berlin '06–09, to Cor. Sec. For. Office and then councillor Embassy at Berlin '12–14. Add. Motozoccho, Tokyo.

Furuichi, *Koi*, Baron (c. 1919), Dr. Eng. (Japan), Member of the House of Peers, Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo. Univ.; was b. at Himeji in '54: pursued his engineering study in France '75–80; filled the posts of the Directorship of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office; Vice-Minister of Communications, Director-General of the Government Railways, and then, Director of Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03–07. He is one of the best amateur "*no*" singers and actors. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Furukawa, *Sakajiro*, D. Eng., ex-Vice-Pres. of the Imp. Gov. R'lys '14–17; '58 in Yamaguchi; graduated from the former Engineering College in '80; next entered the Gov. R'ly Bureau as its Engineer; Chief of Central District in '09, Eng.-in-Chief in '13–15. Add. Shinryodo-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

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Furukawa, *Toranosuke,* Baron (cr. '15), President of the Furukawa Mining Co., son of the late celebrated Ichibei Furukawa and inherited his father's immense properties including more than twenty mines. He was b. in '82 and graduated Mining at Columbia, U.S.A., class '07; was granted 3rd class Order in 1911, for his munificient gifts to various schools. Add. Setomonocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Futa-ara, *Yoshinori,* 1st Count, b. 1886, of the Date family, formerly a daimyo, and was adopted by the family; studied law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Secretary to a local Govt. for a time; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited England '21. Lady Futa-ara is sister to Prince Kitashirakawa. Add. Imp. Household Dept.

Ga, *Reishi,* Member of the House of Peers since 1891 and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. at Nagasaki in '40; a pioneer scholar of Dutch; held several important posts in the Government service. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Go, *Daigoro,* See Kure, Daigoro.

Go, *Seinosuke,* 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers, President of Iriyama Colliery Co., Tokyo Stock Exchange and others; b. '63 in Tokyo, son of late Junzo Go; studied in Europe; after several years of Govt. services he entered business circle. Add. Kaminibancho, Tokyo.

Goto, *Shimpei,* Baron (cr. '06), Mayor of Tokyo since '21 and mem. of House of Peers, b. '56 in Iwate-ken; studied medicine in Japan and Germany; chief of Nagoya Hospital '76–8. His chivalry involved him in the notorious Soma scandal but was acquitted. App. Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War, and then Director of the Sanitary Bureau, Home office. Was singled out '97 by the late Vis. Kodama, newly appointed Governor-General of Formosa, as Dir. of the Civil Adm. Bureau. Pres. of S. Manchuria Railway '06; Minister of Communications in '08, combining the office of Deputy-Pres. of the Colonial Bureau. Retired in '11 but again held it with an additional of Pres. of I. G. R. in the 3rd Katsura Cabinet; formed the Doshikai with late Prince Katsura, but left it in '13. Sat in the Terauchi Cabinet formed in '16 Min. as of Home Affairs and next of For. Affairs. Elected to the present post. Add. Miyamuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Goto, *Takeo,* Founder and Dir. of the Teikoku Inquiry Agency, b. 1870 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at the former Tokyo English Law Sch. and Kwansai Law Coll.; started life as a journalist. Add. No. 11, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Gwassan, *Yagoro,* master sword-smith, Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household (app. 06); b. '46 in Omi and learned craft under Teikichi Gwassan in Osaka by whom he was ultimately adopted as son and heir; is the greatest master in producing swords of Soshu and Ichimonji style, besides creating a new mode of tempering. He has made swords for the late Emperor Meiji and the reigning Emperor. Add. Yariyacho, Osaka.

Haga, *Gonshiro,* Lieutenant (ret.), Chief of the Silk Section of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; was b. in 67 in Saitama-ken; he was graduated from the Agricultural College, Imperial Tokyo University in 1892. He took part both in the Japan-China and Russo Japanese war. Add Shirokane-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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Haga, *Yaichi*, Dr. Lit. (Japan). Pres. of the Kokugaku-in Daigaku since '18,; b. '61 in Fukui-ken; grad. Lit. Col. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92 to study at the University Hall afterward; appointed Professor at the 1st Higher School, and then at the Higher Normal School; Assis.-Prof. in his alma mater in '98 and full Prof. in the following year; then transferred to the Higher Normal School; sent to Germany to prosecute further study; was given a chair in the University when he returned home in '02. Add. Otowa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hama, *Koichi*, Departmental Chief of the Board of Audit; was b. in '48; entered official service first as a junior official in the Board of the Financial Dep't to be afterwards promoted to the present post. Add. Otsuka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, *Takayuki*, M. P.(Kenseikai), b. '70 in Tosa; grad. Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '95; Director of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau '07–12; Vice-Min. of Communications '12–13; Vice-Min. of Finance in 2nd Okuma Cabinet '14–15, then Parl. Jun. Secy. to Finance Dept. for a while in 15, and a leader of the party. Add. Komagome, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, *Taro*, B. A. (Cambridge), Chief of Business and General Affairs Section, Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; b. '72 in Wakayama-ken; grad. Keio Univ. '91 and Waseda, '94 and further at Cambridge; M. P. in '04 from Wakayama-ken. For a while he was connected with Toyokuni Bank. Add. Shimorokubancho, Tokyo.

Hamao, *Arata*, Baron (cr. '07), L. L. D. (Harvard). Lord Steward to the Crown Prince, Privy Councillor; ex-Pres. Imp. Univ. Tokyo; b. in Tajima, '49; Councillor of the Department of Education, '78; Vice-President of Tokyo University in '84; Director of the Special Education Bureau, '88; President of the Tokyo Imperial University, '93-97; Minister of Education from Nov. to Dec. of 1897. Reappointed Pres. of the Univ. '05–13 in consequence of the celebrated "Strike movement" of Professors. Add. Kanatomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hamaoka, *Koretsu*, Chairman of Kyoto Chamber of Commerce, ex-M.P.; b. '53 in Kyoto; elected mem. Kyoto Prefectural Assembly '80; then its Vice-Pres. After having filled several important posts in business circle, he was mised to present post in '11. Add. Shimochoja-machi, Kamikyo, Kyoto.

Hanai, *Takuzo*, D. C. L. (Japan), Barrister, M.P.; b. '68 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. with honour from an English Law School in Tokyo when he was only eighteen years old; finished the University Course at the Hogaku-in with honour in '87; passed Barristers' Examination a year or two after and soon attracted public notice for his scholarship and eloquence, especially in criminal affairs. Has written several popular essays on Criminal Law; elected Vice-Pres. of House of Representatives in 36th session but resigned it in 37th session. Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Han'hara, *Musanao*, Vice-Min. of For. Affairs since, '19; b. '76 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. from Waseda '97; attaché at Seoul Legation '99: at Washington, '01; Secy. at the same, '02; then Sec. Chief at Foreign Office: Consul-Gen. at San Francisco '16–17; Dir. Political Affa'rs, '17–19. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Hanta, *Ryutaro*, See **Hanter,** *Ryutaro*.

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Hara, *Kunizo,* **Pres. of the Takasago Life Ins., Takasago Hydro-Electric Co., etc., b. '83 in Hyogo-ken; adopted son of the undermentioned; grad. from the Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and passed the Higher Civil Service Examination the next year; has succeeded his father's business and is presiding over or directing a number of cos. Add. No. 325 Kita-shinagawa-Juku, Tokyo.**

Hara, *Rokuro,* **a prominent business-man; b. '44 in Tajima and played some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration, having fought on the Imperial side in the civil war; studied in England and U.S. '71-77. Entered and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank and has been instrumental in pushing it to the present flourishing condition; filled the post of President of the Yokohama Specie Bank '83 to '90; is acknowledged as a power in business circles, and is a director for a number of companies. Add. Goten-yama, near Tokyo.**

Hara, *Takashi,* **M.P.; b. '54 at Morioka; entered the now defunct Law College, Justice Dep't, but left it before grad.; took to journalism and was on the staff of the** *Hochi*; **followed late Marquis Inouye as newspaper correspondent when he was despatched to Korea '82 as special Envoy, and afterward an official in the Foreign Office; Consul in Tientsin; Secretary and chargé d'affaires in Paris, 86; the Marquis' Personal Secretary when he was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; next acted in same capacity when late Count Mutsu filled the chair '90-92; followed his chief to the Foreign Office to be made Director of the Commercial Bureau, and promoted to the Vice-Minister in '95 and transferred to Minister to Korea, '96-7, then chief editor of the** *Osaka Mainichi.* **He was one of the right-hand men of late Prince Ito when he raised the banner of the Seiyu-kai, '00, and filled as the late Hoshi's successor the chair of the Minister of Communications Dec., '00 to May, '01. Again chief editor of the** *Osaka Shimpo,* **but was appointed in Jan. '06 to the Ministerial post, which he resigned with the fall of the Seiyu-kai Cabinet '08. Visited Europe and America '08-09, and re-entered the Cabinet as Min. of Home Affairs '13-14; in '18 formed his cabinet after the fall of the Terauchi Ministry. Add. 4, Shiba Park, Tokyo**

Hara, *Tomitaro,* **Pres. of 2nd Bank, head of the Hara Firm, Yokohama; b. in Gifu-ken '70; studied at Waseda Univ.; was adopted into the present millionaire family as husband of its daughter; is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and a leading businessman in Yokohama. His fine collection of art objects is widely reputed. Add. Bentendori, Yokohama.**

Hara, *Yoshimichi.* **lawyer, D.C.L. (Japan); b. '67 in Nagano-ken; grad. at Tokyo University in '89; Councillor, Dep't Agri & Com. in '09; Chief of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka '01-03; has since been practising law. Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.**

Harada, *Jiro,* **Mng.-Dir. of Konoike Bank, Osaka, Vice-Pres. of Osaka Warehouse Co.; b. '50 at Matsuzaka; early entered Finance Dept.; left it and became Pres. of 74th Bank. In '93 he was again given a post in the Konoike Bank and has done much service in it. Add. 89/2 Ichibeicho, Azabu, Tokyo.**

Harada, *Tasuku,* **ex-Pres. of Doshisha in Kyoto, '07–'19; b. '63 in Kumamoto; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto, and later**

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at the Doshisha; entered Yale and grad. from Divinity School, class '91; the following year he travelled through Europe; was Pastor in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe; Editor of *Rikugo Zasshi*, and "The Christian World." Pres. of the Christian Endeavor Union of Japan '93-06 and was present in the world convention in London, '00. Visited India, '06, by the invitation of the National Union of Y.M.C.A.; attended World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh and lectured at Harvard, Yale and other Universities in America '09. Received LL.D. from University of Edinburgh and D.D. from Amherst College. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Harada, *Yoshitaro*, Dir. of the Mitsubishi Trading Co., b. 1869 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered Mitsui firm. Once Manager of the branches at Osaka and Shanghai. Add. No. 22, Ichigaya-Yamabushicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Haraguchi, *Kaname*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Mng.-Dir. of Fuji Paper Mill; b. '51 in Nagasaki-ken; was one of the pioneer students sent abroad for study by the Government, having studied Engineering at Yale, '75-79; served long in the Gov. R'ly service; Dir. of the Hakata Bay R'ly Co., '02; held the post of the Adviser to the Viceroy of Hukwang Provinces, China, '06-10. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Haruki, *Ichiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Coll. of Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. in '70 at Tokyo; graduated from the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '94, and further studied Roman Law in Germany, 19 0-04, and appointed Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. on his return in '05; transferred to Tokyo later. Add. Nishisugacho, Nezu, Hongo, Tokyo.

Haruta, *Gennojo*,Councillor of the N.Y.K.; son of a bannerman of the Tokugawa Shogun, and adopted by Mototaro Haruta; began his business career in Mitsubishi Co. as a clerk, to be promoted to the present post, having once had charge of the Tokyo, Kobe and Osaka Branches of the N.Y.K. Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, *Kinsuke*, ex-Chief of Central District of the Imp. Railway Board; b. '55, 2nd son of Tomenobu Hasegawa; was for years in the Formosan Gov't R'ly as its Chief Engineer, then Director, and appointed to Chief of Kobe District, Imp. Gov. R'ly in 09, then of the Central '15-'18. Add. Imperial Government Railway Board.

Hasegawa, *Shogo*, Dir., Kisha-Seizo (Car Mfg) Co., b. in Osaka, 1872; grad. Mechanics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96. Add. Rokumantai-cho, Tennoji, Osaka.

Hasegawa, *Shoichi*, Dir., Asahi Oil Co.; b. in Tokyo '68. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, *Tetsutaro*, Dir., the '58 Bank, Yokohama Elec. Wire Co., Pres. Nippon Artificial Fertil. Co., etc. b. 1884 in Tokyo; brother-in-law to Visc. Kuniomi Mayeda. Add. No. 118 6-chome, Aoyama-Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, *Yoshimichi*, Marshal, Count (Baron, '95; Visc, '07; Ct. '16). Governor-General of Chosen, 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honor); b. '50 in Suwo; Major, '72; Major-Gen. '86; Lieut.-Gen. '98; General in '04. He commanded a brigade

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in the Japan-China War and took a distinguished part in the battle of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. In the '04-5 war he commanded the Imp. Guards Division under Gen. Kuroki and led it to success and honour at the Yalu and the battle of Linoyang, and then appointed Com.-in-Chief of Korean Garrison and transferred to the Mem. of Supreme War Council in '09 and Chief of Gen. Staff '12-16; promoted Marshal, Jan. '15; present post Oct. 1916. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Hashimoto, *Jako*, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Life Ins. Co.; b. '80 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. '95 Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the present Co.; sent to Germany to study next year by the Co., raised to Dir. in '08. Add. Sumiyoshi, Hyogo-ken.

Hashimoto, *Katsutaro*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 9th Div.; b. in '62 in Gifu; grad, from the Military Coll. '86; Capt. '94; Col. '06; Maj.-Gen. '11. Lieut.-Gen. 15; Pres. of the Mil. Coll. before appointment to Com. of Gendarmerie in '15. Add. Kanazawa.

Hashimoto, *Keizaburo*, Mem. House of Peers; b. '65 in Niigata; grad. College of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Privy Council '92; Chief of Accountant's Bureau and then Vice-Min. of Finance '11-12; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com., '13-14; entered the Hoden Petroleum Co. as its Pres '15. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Hata, *Ryotaro*, Minister to Brazil since '20, b. '67 in Nagano, entered diplomatic service after graduating from Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Councillor of Embassy at Berlin '06, Secretary of Foreign Office '08 and Min. to Brazil '13. Add. Japanese Legation, Brazil.

Hata, *Sahachiro*, M.D., co-worker of Dr. Erlich, Frankfort-on-Meine, in the discovery of No. 606 or Sarvarsan; b. '72 in Iwami; graduated '95 with honour Medical Dept. of Okayama High School; became Dr. Kitazato's assistant at the Epidemic Investigation Laboratory '98-07; studied at Berlin and Frankfort '07-11. Add. Nakameguro, near Tokyo.

Hatano, *Shogoro*, Officer of Mitsui Firm, Aud. of Mitsui Bank, Mining Co,, etc.; b. '59 in Tokyo; grad. from the Keio Gijuku (the Keio Univ.) 1876; was on the staff of *Jiji* when it was started; entered the Foreign Office and was appointed Consul at Tientsin, next Sec. at the head office, and then he entered the Mitsui. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Hatano, *Yoshimao*, (Vis. '17; Bar. '07), ex-Min. Household '14-19; b. Hizen '50; entered the Department of Justice, '71; Councillor '87; Secretary 88; afterwards Pres. of the Kyoto Local Court and Judge of the Supreme Court, &c; Vice-Minister of Justice in '90; Minister of Justice in '03 and resigned it in '06; nom. Mem House of Peers; Lord Steward to the Crown Prince '11–14. Add. Ukyomachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Hattori, *Bunshiro*, Ph D. (Princeton), Prof. at Waseda University; b '78 in Shiga-ken; grad. from Waseda in '02, and further studied economics at Princeton and Berlin '02-08. Works: Local Finance (in English). Commercial Education in University, Principle of Banking, etc. He combines Chief Sec. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

Hattori, *Genzo*, Dir. of K. Hattori & Co. Ltd. and Hattori Trading Company, Ltd.; b. '88 in Tokyo; eldest son of Kintaro Hattori; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '09. Add. Ginza Shichome, Tokyo.

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Hattori, *Ichizo,* Mem. House of Peers and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, b. '52 in Choshu, and early took to learning English, first at Nagasaki, and then in America from which he returned as B.S, (Rutgars); appointed official of Edu. Dept. with which he was connected for 15 or 16 years as President of the University Prep. Course, Tokyo; manager of the University; Dean of the Law Course; Councillor and Secretary at the Head Office. Was a Japanese Commissioner in the New Orleans Exhibition, '83. Transferred to Iwate-ken as Gov., '91, of Hiroshima, Exhibition, '83. Prefectural Governor in various localities, 1891–1916.

Hattori. *Kintaro,* Pres. of K. Hattori & Co. Ltd., that run Seikosha Watch and Clock Works; Adviser to the Chosen Bank; Dir. of the First Mutual Life Ins. Co. and of the Chosen Industrial Co. Ltd.; Pres. of the Tokyo Horological Association; b. '60 in Tokyo; established in business '81 and incorporated '17; capital paid-up ¥10,000,000. Add. Ginza, Shichome, Tokyo.

Hattori, *Unokichi,* D. Litt., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '67 in Fukushima-ken; studied philos. in Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87-90; Chinese classics in China and method of teaching in Germany, '99-07; Prof. at alma mater on return; Prof. at Chinese Univ., Peking, till '09; Prof. at Harvard, U.S.A. '15. Add. 1825 Shimo Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, *Senkichiro,* Pres. S.M.R. since '21; b. at Kanazawa '63; grad. Law, Imp-Tokyo Univ., '87; further studied at Univ. Hall; served at Finance Dep't '90-00, holding post of Councillor, Secretary and Per. Sec. to the Minister; Sec. of the Currency Reform Com. '93; despatched to England in '96 to take charge of the Chinese indemnity; sent abroad in '98 to raise a loan; resigned the Gov. service '00 and entered took to business; Chairman Tokyo Bankers; Asso., Director of Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Bussan, etc. till '21. Add. S. M. R., Dairen and Tokyo.

Hayakawa, *Tetsuya,* ex-M.P., Patent attorney; b. Okayama, '63; grad. Sapporo Agri. Col., '84; studied law in U.S.A. and Germany; entered the diplomatic service, '85 and attached to the Imperial Legation at Seoul until '88; to Consulate at San Francisco, to the Legation at Berlin, '89-92; Private Secy. to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '92-97; appointed Minister Resident, '97-98; Secy, of the Cabinet, '98; then Dir. of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office in the Okuma Cabinet whose reform program he chiefly undertook. Succeeded in procuring foreign loan for the Hokkaido Colliery. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayami, *Seiji,* M.P. for Hiroshima city and ex-Vice-Pres. of House of Representatives, Chief Editor of the *Geibi,* Hiroshima, Chairman of Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce since its est. in '01; b. '68 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from Waseda Univ. and became teacher; after two years entered Hakubunkwan Publishing House, and then started the present daily. He is also an influencial business-man in the city; has much interest in marine transportation in the Inland Sea; elected M.P. for sixth time, and appointed Parliamentary Secy. of the Navy '15, then Vice-Pres. of the House Dec., '15. Add. Otemachi, Hiroshima.

Hayashi, *Aisaku,* Mng. of the Imperial Hotel; b. '73 in Gumma, studied in U.S.A. for some years and entered business after his return home; Mng. of the hotel since '07. Add. Shinosaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

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Hayashi, *Buhei,* **Dir. of Yamashita Firm, Mng.-Dir. of Yamashita Colliery Co.; b. at Gifu '71; went to Yokohama to seek employment at the age of 29 and became acquainted with Mr. K. Yamashita, now a war millionaire, and has since been his trusted confident. Add. No. 56 Shimotakanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.**

Hayashi, *Gonsuke,* **Baron (cr. '07), Ambassador to the Court of St. James, since '20 and ex-Gov. of Kwantung Leased Territory '19–20; b. at Aizu, '60; grad. Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered Foreign Office '85; Consul and Secretary of the Legation, '87–'09; Director of the Commercial Bureau '98, and Minister at Seoul '99, at Peking '06–'08, again in '16-'18.; Ambassador to Rome, '08–'16. Add. London.**

Hayashi, *Haruo,* **M. D., Prof. Medicine, the Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Dir. of the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory; b. 1874 in Aichi-ken and was adopted into the family; studied at the above Coll., its Assis.-Prof. 1900 and Prof. '09. Add. Yanaka, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.**

Hayashi, *Hirotaro,* **2nd Count (suc. 1908), Mem. House of Peers & Lecturer at the Literature Coll., the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. 1868; grad. Philosophy from the above; Prof. the Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. and Master of Ceremonies for a time. Add. No. 399 Hatagaya, Yoyohata near Tokyo.**

Hayashi, *Ken,* **Mng.-Dir. of the Toshin Warehouse Co.; b. 63 in Oita-ken; grad. law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Mitsui Bank and was the agent at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, etc. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.**

Hayashi, *Kiroku,* **M.P. (Seiyukai) and Prof. at Keiogijiku; b. 1872 at Karatsu; grad. Literature Course, Keiogijiku, and further Diplomacy at Paris 1901–04. "Modern European Diplomacy," etc. Entered For. Office as Senior Secretary '20. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.**

Hayashi, *Tsuruichi,* **Dr. Sc. and mathematician, Pres. of the Imp. Tohoku Univ. at Sendai since '19; mem. of the Tokyo Mathematico-Physical Society, the Tokyo Astronomical Society etc.; b. 1873 in Tokushima-ken; grad. from the Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Assist.-Prof. Imp. Kyoto Univ. '98; Prof. Tokyo Higher Normal School, '07; Prof. Imp. Tohoku Univ. since '11. He is connected with various scientific societies of Germany, France, Italy etc. Add. Sendai.**

Hayashi, *Yozo,* **Chief of Fukushima Branch of the Bank of Japan. b. in '68 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; Per. Sec. to Minister of Finance '96, entered the Bank '96. Add. Fukushima city.**

Hayashida, *Kametaro,* **M.P. and ex-Chief Secy. of the House of Representatives; b. '63 in Kumamoto; pursued study fighting against adversity; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '87; was Chief Secy. of the Lower House, '97–'15. Now in business circles. Add. Haneda, Tokyo.**

Hibi, *Osuke,* **b. at Kurume, '62; grad. from the Keio-gijiku, '83; a clerk in the Navy; entered the service of the Muslin Factory, Tokyo; entered the Mitsui Ginko several years ago, to be transferred to the Mitsui Dry Goods Dept. a few years after, and was the Man.-Dir. of the Dept. widely known under the title Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store till 1918. Made a trip through Europe and America, '06. Add. Kitashinakawa, near Tokyo.**

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Hibiya, *Shinjiro,* Head of Hibiya Firm, K.K.; b. '81 in Niigata-ken; studied at Keio university; made a tour through India, Europe and America to inspect cotton and spinning business '12–'14; assumed the present post Feb. '18. when the Firm was reorganized as such. Add. No. 5 Nakasu, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Hidaka, *Sōnojō,* Baron (cr. '07), full Admiral (ret.); b. '49 at Kagoshima, 4th son of a retainer of the fief and adopted by T. Hidaka of the same clan when 24; midshipman, '77, Commander of cru. *Hashidate* in the Japan-China War, for which decorated with 4th Order of the Golden Kite; subsequently Dir. Naval Academy and Com. of Takeshiki Naval Port; Vice-Adm. '00 and Com.-in-Chief of Combined Fleet '02. which post he exchanged with Adm. Togo on the eve of outbreak of the '04–5 War. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor). Add Shimbori, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hidehara,—See Shidehara.

Higashizono, *Motomitsu,* Visc., Gov. of Toyama Prefecture since '20, b. 1875 in Tokyo, of a noble family; grad. from Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. 1903; was in the service of the local Govt's. till he was promoted to the present post. His mother is elder sister of Prince Kuni: Add. Toyama.

Hijikata, *Kyucho.* Pres. of the Industrial Bank of Japan since 1918; b. '70; graduated from the Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, '93; then entered the Bank of Japan with which he was connected for years. Add Nishi-Daiku-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Hijikata, *Yasushi,* D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Dean and Prof. of the Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. '59; grad. Law at the Univ. in 82, and has since been connected with it as Prof., with a short break occasioned by his study in England from which he returned in '94; Dean in 1911–18. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Hioki, *Eki,* Mem. House Peers; Min. to Germany since '20; b. in Ise '63; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, attaché at New York in '89, Washington in '91, Petrograd in '92, Seoul in '94, Peking in '00, Washington in '03, Germany in '06, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '06 for his service in connection with the war; Minister to Chile '08–14; then to China '14–16. Add. Japanese Legation, Berlin.

Hirai, *Masamichi,* M.D., Surg.-Gen., Pres. of Red Cross Hospital; b. in. Wakasa in '63; grad. Medicine, Tokyo Univ, '89; attached to Osu Regiment '90; took part in Japan.China War as Surgeon-Capt. of 5th Div., studied in Germany '97–'00, Director of Tokyo Garrison Hos. Vice-Pres. of Red Cross Hos. '06; present post in '09. Add Red Cross Hos., Tokyo.

Hirai, *Seijirō,* D.E. (Japan), Rly. Eng.; b. '55 at Kanazawa; despatched by Gov. to study civil eng. at Troy, U.S.A., '75–'77; Eng. of Tonko Rly., Hok. Gov. on his return '80–'94; entered Gov. Rlys. ultimately rising to the Presidency. Adviser to Chinese Govt. since 1913. Is Mem. House of Peers. Add. Peking, China.

Hiranuma, *Kiichirō,* D.C.L. Pres. of the Supreme Court since '21; b. '65 in Tsuyama; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88; then appointed to the Bench, having filled chair of sectional chief '95 in the

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Tokyo Appeal Court, Procurator of the same court; Bureau Director '06–'11 and then Vice-Minister of Justice '11–'12; Procurator-Gen. till '21. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, *Yoshiro,* D.C.L. (Japan). ex-Prof. Waseda Univ., b. in '64 in Tsuyama, being brother of above. After grad. from Political Economy, Imp. Univ., '84, he entered journalism and then took up educational work at Sendai High School, Osaka Com. School, etc.; finally appointed Prof. at Waseda in '04. Add. Benkyo, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Hiraoka, *Ki,* pioneer of rolling-stock makers in Japan, Vice-Pres. Osaka Loco. Works; b. '55 in Tokyo; went to U.S.A. in '71, and entered a rolling stock shop, N. Y., returning home about '80; appointed overseer of the works at Shimmachi, till about '90, and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo which was fused with Osaka Loco. Works. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Hiraoka, *Teitaro,* Dir of a Co., b. '63 at Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Secretary of Home Office and also House of Representatives, Governor of Nara-ken '06–09, Gov. of Karafuto '09–14. Add. Higashi-katamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Hirata, *Tosuke,* Viscount (Baron '20, Vis. '11), ex-Minister of Interior; b. '49 in Yamagata-ken; studied at Germany while young; official of Imp. Tokyo Univ., 77; Sec. of Cabinet at Treasury '78; Sec. of Cabinet '84; Chief Sec. of Privy Council '88; Dir. of Legislation Bureau '89–91; Member of House of Peers '91–97; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, June '01–July '03; was given the chair of the Home Minister by late Premier Katsura '08–11. He is a trusted follower of Marshal Prince Yamagata, and is active propagandist of thrift and diligence and for preaching the importance of co-operation for promoting communal prosperity. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Hirayama, *Narinobu,* Pres. of Japan Red Cross since '20 and Mem. of the Privy Council b. 50 in Kagoshima; was once in the Dep't of Finance and of Home Affairs. Nominated member of House of Peers in '93; Steward to Prince Arisugawa, in '07. Add. Hara-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

Hirayama, *Shin,* Dr. S (Japan), Prof. at the College of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. in '67 in Tokyo; grad. Science Col. of the Univ., in '90; further studied at the University Hall and in England and Germany; was appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his returning home in '94. Add. Nagasaka-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hiroi, *Isamu,* Dr. Eng. (Japan), Prof. Engineering, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, 1900–1920; b. '62 in Kochi; grad. Sapporo Agr. College, class '81; proceeded to America Dec. '83, and was employed at the Mississippi River WorkOffice and some other eng. offices, 84–87; ordered by the Hokkaido Government to study civil eng. at Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, '87–89. Prof. at the alma mater '89 and Eng. to the Hokkaido Government, and had charge of harbour works of Hakodate and Otaru. Add. Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Hiromi, *Jisaburo,* marine product dealer; b. in Kaga, '54; promoted the Japan Marine Insurance Co. and appointed its President, and one of the largest ship-owners in Japan; once "highest tax" member of the House of Peers for Osaka. Add. Enokojima, Higashicho, Nishiku, Osaka

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Hirosawa, *Kinjiro,* **Count, Pres. of the Hoei Copper Mine Co. since '18; b. '71 at Yamaguchi; proceeded to England for study '86; a Member of House of Peers on returning home; Private Secretary to the Premier of the time. He is a son of the celebrated *Sangi* Heizo Hirosawa who took active part in the work of Restoration, and was assassinated and for which he was rewarded with the patent of Count in '84. Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.**

Hirose, *Chiaki,* **Dir. of the Tokyo Rice Exchange, b. '79 in Nagano-ken; was adopted by Mitsumasa Hirose, Ehime-ken; grad. from the Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; entered the Sumitomo Firm; Dir. of the Kobe Rice Exchange '09, and then Chairman of Dirs. '13; the present post '14. Add. No 125 Onden, Sendagaya, Tokyo.**

Hirotsu, *Ryuro,* **one of the leading novelists (Thomas Hardy of Japan), b. in Kurume '60; first studied Medicine: then clerk of the Osaka Chamber of Com. and next a clerk in Dept. of Agr. and Com. About '87 his first story sent to a Tokyo daily won wide fame, and he resigned Gov. service to devote himself to literature. Has since produced about twenty novels and novelettes, his strength lying in depicting tragic side of woman's character. Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.**

Hodzu—. See Hozu—.

Hojo, *Tokiyuki,* **Pres. of the Peers' School since '17; b. 1859 in Kaga; grad. from the Science Col. (Mathematics), Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '85; next sent to Hall, Germany, for further studies; Prof. of the 4th High School '88; the 1st High School '91; Yamaguchi High School '95; Principal of the same '96; Principal of the 4th High School '98; Principal of the Hiroshima Higher Normal School '02-13; President of the North-eastern University, Sendai, '13-17. Add. Takatamura, Tokyo.**

Hojo, *Ujiyasu,* **Viscount, Court Councillor, b. '45, 7th son of Masahira Hotta, then daimyo of Sakura; adopted by the family of Hojo, then daimyo of Sayama. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Tokyo.**

Honda, *Kosuke,* **Dr. Agr. (Japan), President of the Model Industry Laboratory in Chosen, was b. '64 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the Agri. Col. in '89; sent to Germany for study '01-04; Prof. Agr. Col. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96. Add. Suigen, Korea.**

Honda, *Seii,* **Baron (cr. 1900), ex-Mem. of the House of Peers; b. in '64 in Kaga, is one of the leading families of hereditary councillors to the House of Mayeda; stuided English and Mathematics under an Englishman early in Meiji, and devoted himself to banking and industrial affairs in the locality, having been President of the Local Hypothec Bank in Kaga for many years. Took interest in politics and was a member of the Organizing Committee when the late Prince Ito formed the Seiyukai. Add. Teramachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.**

Honda, *Seiroku,* **Dr. Dendrology, Prof. at the Agr. Col. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '66 in Saitama-ken; grad. Dendrology, Agr. College. '88; further studied in Germany; Prof. since '00. Add. Agr Col. Komaba, Tokyo.**

Hongo, *Fusajiro,* **Gen., (ret.) b. '60 in Tamba; grad. Mil. Cadet School and Sub-Lieut. of Infantry '89; Maj.-Gen. '05; attached to the Berlin Legation during Japan-Russia War and commissioned with exchange of prisoners; Dir. Personnel of War Office in '09; transferred to Div. Chief of Mily**

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Education Board '10, and Vice-Min. of War, '13-14; Commander of 17th and 1st Div.; Commander of Tsintao Garrison '17; full Gen. '18. Add. 1-chome, Aoyama, Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Hori, *Keijiro*, Pres. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. '67 in Kanazawa and grad. '93 from Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered the same year Russian Oil Co. then present Co. in '95 and was promoted the foll. year Chief of Chemulpo branch, etc.; Dir. in '08; Vice-Pres. '11; Pres. '15. Add. 39/4 Edobori Kitadori, Nishiku, Osaka.

Hori, *Tohru*, Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, till 1918, was b. '60 in Kaga; edu. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '80; entered the Mitsubishi S.S. Co. in '81. Add. Shimo Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Horiguchi, *Kumaichi*, Minister to Brazil since '18; b. 1865 in Niigata-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; Judicial Probationer; passed the Diplomatic Service Exam. and Elevé-Con. '94; Legation Secretary in Brazil '99-'06, Sweden '08-09, Mexico, '09-13, and Madrid, '13-19. Add. Rio de Janeiro.

Horikoshi, *Zenjuro*, President of Horikoshi Firm; b. in '63 at Ashikaga; crossed over to America when he was young to help Mr. Mason in carrying on business in Japanese silk goods; returned home and organized the Horikoshi Shokwai which has now branches at New York, London, Paris, Lyon, etc. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Horiuchi, *Meizaburo*, Director of Japan Artif. Fertilizer Co. and Taiwan Fertilizer Co., etc.; b. '71 at Matsumoto City; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School '95; official of the Dept. of Agr. & Com.; a director of a commercial school; then in Mitsui Bussan, '99-15; Japan Artif. Ferti. Co. since '15. Add. Asahide, Takatamura, Tokyo.

Hoshi, *Hajime*, Pres. of Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co.; b. '74 in Fukushima; studied at Tokyo Commercial School and Columbia Univ. N.Y.; after grad. published monthly *Japan and America* in N.Y.; dispatched by Govt. to Europe to inspect industry. Returned '07 and started present Co.; once elected M.P. Add. Gotenyama, Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Hoshino, *Seki*, Member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Printing Co. and other concerns; b. '54 in Tokyo, started printing business in '74; went to America in '87 to investigate printing business, and was a leading promoter of the Oji Paper Mill; Mem. of House of Rep. in '12. Add. Hamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Hosokawa, *Junjiro*, Baron (cr. '00), D. Litt. (Japan), Privy Councillor since '93; b. '34 in Kochi-ken; Vice-Pres. of the House of Peers. '91-93; once held posts of President of the Peers' Girls School, and Chief of the Secretarial Bureau of the Imp. Household; wrote a number of literary works. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Hozumi, *Chincho*, Baron (cr. '15), privy Councillor, since 1916, Emeritus Prof. of Imp. University of Tokyo; b. in Uwajima in '57; studied Law at the Gov. Univ., Tokyo; sent to England and Germany to study his speciality '79-81; appointed Prof. at the alma mater, and a Dean shortly afterwards: member of the House of Peers. '00; resigned the two posts to devote himself to his speciality; was sent to Italy to attend the International Conference held in '02. Add. Minamicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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Hunter, *Reutaro,* B. Sc. (Glasgow), Prop. of Hunter Firm, Dir. of Osaka Iron Works, etc., b. in '71 at Kobe, of a Scotch father and Japanese mother; studied at Glasgow Univ., and afterward assisted his father in various undertakings. Add. Ajikawa, Osaka.

Ibuka, *Kajinosuke,* M.A. (Princeton), D.D. (Rutgars), President of the Meiji Gakuin, Chairman, National Committee, Y.M.C.A. Union of Japan; b. in Aizu; took part in the civil war of the Restoration; studied at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama and was converted then at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, U.S.A.; has represented Japan in the Worlds' Y. M. C. A. and other religious conferences held abroad. Mrs. Ibuka is B.A., (Mount Holyyork, Mass.) Add. Meiji Gakuin, Shiba, Tokyo.

Ichijo, *Saneteru,* Prince, Mem. House of Peers, of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *goseklce* (five privileged houses entitled to furnish candidates to the posts of "Chief" and "Right Minister"); originally a scion of the Kujo family. The present head was b. 1860, is a Captain of the Navy and was attaché to an Embassy 1902–06. App. the Chief Warder of the Meiji Shrine est. in '20 in commemoration of the late Emperor Meiji. Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Tokyo.

Ichiki, *Kitokuro,* D.C.L. (Japan), Privy Councillor, nom. '17; b. '96 a Shizuoka; studied the science of constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany '90–93; Chief Councillor of the Home Office; Prof. at the Tokyo University '94; nominated mem. of House of Peers 1900; held the Vice-Ministerial post '08–11; Chief of Bureau of Legislation '12-13 in 3rd Katsura Ministry; Minister of Education and next Minister for Interior in 2nd Okuma Ministry. Add. Hayashicho, Koi., Tokyo.

Ichiku, *Masakata,* Director of Police Bureau, Imp. Household, '05; b. '59 in Kagoshima; chancellor at Rome in '82, attaché in '86, transferred to the Hague in '90, Per. Sec. to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '92, Secretary at Berlin in '95, at Rome in '97, at Madrid in '05. Add. Kitamachi, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Ichiku, *Otohiko,* ex-Vice-Minister of Finance, b. '72 in Kagoshima; graduated from the Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '96; appointed Revenue officer of Kumamoto Revenue Adm. Bureau; secretary to Land Adjust. Bureau of Okinawa-ken; Secretary to the Formosan Government, Secretary to the Finance Dept., then Chief of Accountant Bureau of Dep't of Finance; Vice-Minister of Finance '16-'18. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Ichinohe, *Hyoe,* Gen., Pres. of Military Education Board; of Panlungshan fame in the 1st general assault delivered on Port Arthur in '04; b. '55 in Hiroshima; Sub-Lieut. '77; Capt. '83; Major '88; Lieut.-Col. '91; took part in the Japan-China War at the head of a Reg. and was rewarded with 4th order of Golden Kite; Col. '97; Chief Staff of 6th Div. '98; Maj.-Gen. '02: Com. of 4th Army Div. in '07 and of the 1st Div. in Dec. '12. Holder ef 2nd Class Golden Kite, and of Rising Sun (war honour). Promoted to the present rank and post in '16. Add. Kamishibuya, Tokyo.

Igarashi, *Shusuke,* D. Eng., ex-Electrician of the Department of Communications, in charge of telephone service '94-14; b. '58 in Yonezawa, grad. from the former Imp. Engineering Col in '82; assist.-electrician at the then Public Works Dep't; teacher in the former Tokyo Post and Telegraph School '89; visited America to inspect electric business in

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'89-90; electrician at the Communication Dep't resumed duty at the above school soon after; was also examiner of the Patent Bureau as additional post. Add. Roppongi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iguchi, *Saigo*, Gen., member of Military Council; b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; entered Mil. Academy '75 and Mil. Staff Col. '84; despatched to Germany to study tactics, '87-90; Instructor at Mil. Staff Coll. and Major in '91; Staff Officer of 2nd Army in the Japan-China War; Lieut.-Col. '95; Sec. Chief at War Office '01; Maj.-Gen. '02; took part in the Japan-Russia War as a staff officer, and awarded 2nd class Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen. '09 and transferred to Pres. of Mil. Staff Coll.; Com. of 15th Army Division in '12; Com. Chosen Garrison in '15; full Gen. '16 and to present post. Add. Tokyo.

Iida, *Giichi*, ex-Mng. Dir. Mitsui Bussan; b. '51 in Yamaguchi, and early entered the service of the establishment, in which he rose to a high position; was involved in the Naval scandal in '14. Add. Shin-ryudo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iida, *Seiichi*, Dir. of Kabuto Beer Co., Onoda Cement Co., etc.; b. '72 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. '06 Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Communication Dep't and soon after despatched to Germany to inspect postal business; afterwards retired from official service to enter business; once returned M.P. Add. Nishinomiya, Hyogoken.

Iida, *Shinshichi*, dry goods merchant, head of the Iida Firm, one of the largest dry goods stores in Japan; b. '59 in Kyoto; decorated for his service in the cause of public utility; branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Tientsin, Lyons, London, etc. His eldest son **Shintaro**, a graduate of Waseda, b. '84 and is Man. of the Firm. Add. Karasumaru, Kyoto.

Iida, *Tatsumi*, Aud. of the N.Y.K. and Dir. Japan Brick Company; b. '42 in Aomori-ken: Junior Secretary of the Department of Finance in '79 which he resigned to be made Dir. of the Bank of Japan for some while; then entered the Imperial Household where he had charge of the Treasury but resigned in '93. Add. Edogawa, Koj., Tokyo.

Iijima, *Isao*, Ph. D. (Leipzig), and Dr. Science (Japan), Prof. Coll. Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1861 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84 and was sent to Germany where he studied Zoology, '82-84; returning home, Lecturer, and subsequently Prof. of his alma-mater, combining Prof. of Peers' School since '87. Add. No. 902, Sendagaya, Toyotamagun, Tokyo fu.

Ijima, *Kametaro*, 1st Secy. and charge d'affairs of Legation at Chili since '14; b. '65 in Tokyo; graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '94; clerk at the Foreign Office in '93; appointed éleve consul at Fusan in '94; transferred to Ninsen in '95, in Vancouver the same year; attaché in Holland in '96, transferred to London, to St. Petersburg '97, Consul at Townsville '99, at Odessa in '01, transferred to Rome in '04, to Odessa in '06 then to Calcutta; Con.-Gen. at New York in '13. Add. Japanese Legation, Chili.

Iimori, *Teizo*, a German scholar who was first educated at the Tokyo Foreign Language School and next at Freiburg '84-86, where he got Ph. D. Has taught German at the Imperial Tokyo Univ., Women's Higher Normal School, Tokyo, etc. He was born in 1850 at Saga. Add. Yumicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Iizuka, *Hirutaro*, Pres., Drapers' Guild, Kiryu, Dir., Ryomo Sei-

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shoku Co., b. 1865 in Gumma-ken; grad. from the Chuo Univ., and took to business. Add. Kiryu, Gumma-ken.

Ijuin, *Hikokichi*, Baron (cr. '20), Chief of the Information Bureau, Foreign Office, ex-Ambassador to Rome '16–20; b. '61 in Kagoshima; grad. Law, Imperial Univ. in '90; attaché in '90, élève consul at Chefoo in '90, sec. at London in '94, in Vienna in '95, consul at Fusan in '96, at Tient in '01, Consul-General in '02; councillor of Embassy at London '08. Decorated in connection with Boxer trouble and then with the Russo-Japanese War. Minister Ple. and Envoy Extr. at Peking '08–13; a Peace-envoy Dec. '18. and created peer on returning home. Add. No. 52 Shimo-Rokubancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Ikebe, *Munesaburo*, Chief Court Physician since '19; b. 1858 in Oita-ken and adopted by the family; grad. from the Medical Coll., Imp., Tokyo Univ. '87; Vice-Dir. and then, Dir. of the Prefectural hospital for years, finally to be appointed at Court. Add. 24/5 Aioi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ikebukuro, *Hidetaro*, Dir. of the Imp. Mint; b. '72 in Kagoshima; grad. Low, Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., '97; entered the service of Finance Dept., and promoted Sec., Tobacco Manopoly Bureau and then to present post in '13. Add. Mint, Osaka.

Ikeda, *Hiroshi*, Deputy Mayor of Tokyo since '21, b. 1881 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1905; passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. '06; served in the local Govt's. till '11 when he was transferred to the Home Office combining a post in the Govt. Rly; sent abroad in '03; the present post when Baron Goto was elected Mayor of Tokyo in '21. Add. No. 171 Harajuku near Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kensai*, M.D., Baron (cr. '95), Surg.-Col., Court Councillor; b. '41 in Niigata-ken; pursued his medical study in Germany '70–76; appointed Surgeon-Colonel in '76; physician-in-ordinary and councillor at the Court in '02. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Keihachi*, Dir. of the Printing Bureau, b. 1874 in Tokyo; grad. from the Law Coll., the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '01; passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. '02; Commissioner of the Monopoly Bureau and then its Councillor and Section chief; once dispatched to America on official business. Add. Printing Bureau Koj., Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kenzo*, banker, b. '56 in Tajima; Pres. of the "Dai Hyaku Ginko" (One Hundredth Bank) since '83, Chairman of the Tokyo Clearing House, Vice-Pres. of the Japan Traders' Association; reputed a being one of the most wide-awake businessmen. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kikunae*, chemist, D. Sc., Prof. at the College of Science in the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. '64 in Kagoshima; grad. the Science College of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '86; Prof. at the Higher Normal School, but afterward that of his alma mater; sent to Germany '89; was made again Prof. at the same Univ. on returning home. Has lately secured patent for a dietary powder for increasing taste of food and drink, called "Aji-no-moto." Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Masanobu*, Prop. of Ikeda Firm, Goldsmith and Jeweller, Nagoya, b. 1875 in Aichi-ken and adopted by the family. Add. No. 80 Teppo-cho, Nakaku, Nagoya.

Ikeda, *Nakahiro*, Marquis, head of the house of the former daimyo of Tottori with the fief of 320,000 *koku* (founded by one of the sons of

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Terumasa), b. in 1877; is 5th son of late Prince Tokugawa Keiki, and adopted into the family. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kyuichi*, **Man. Dir. of the Nisshin Life Insur. Co., Prof. at the Waseda University;** b. '72 in Ehime-ken; studied law at the Waseda Univ. and the Meiji Univ.; and further at Berlin and Leipzig; Prof. at the Waseda Univ. combining with it the post at the Nisshin which was started in '05. Add. Nando-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Seihin*, **Mg. Dir. Mitsui Bank;** b. '68 at Yonezawa; studied at the Keio and the Harvard; was assist. Dir. of Mitsui Bank's Osaka Branch '98-00; toured through Europe and America to inspect banking business, '03. It was at his suggestion that the Bank, formerly Ltd. partnership concern, was converted into one of joint stock system in '09. Add. Shin-Ryudo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Torajiro*, **Mng.-Dir. of the Murai Mining Co. since '17, Dir. of Chuo Life Ins. Co., Toa Flour Mfg. Co., Teikoku News Agency, etc.;** b. '64 in Okayama-ken; studied Pol. Economy at Keio Univ. and went to America to inspect industry. On return he entered the Murai, then famous tobacco dealers in Kyoto, and when tobacco business became Gov. monopoly he was appointed official of the Bureau and consequently raised to a Dir. but soon left it, to enter the Hoden Oil Co., to leave it again in '17. Add. Kanasugi-Hamacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Ikegami, *Shiro*, **Mayor of Osaka;** b. '57 in Fukushima-ken. Came to Tokyo and entered Metropolitan Police Board '77, and this paved the avenue to his promotion; Chief Inspector of Osaka '00-13 and Mayor in Sept. 1913. Add. Enokojima, Osaka.

Ikuta, *Sadayuki*, **Dir. of National Debt Bureau, Bank of Japan;** b. at Tosa in '70; grad. Keio Univ. '90 and entered present bank; studied in America, the bank furnishing the expense. Add. Takajo-machi, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Imamura, *Shigezo*, **Pres. of the Imamura Bank, is the 2nd son of the late Seinosuke Imamura;** b. in Tokyo in '77, inherited father's estate in Sept. '02 and became the Director of the Bank started by his father. Add. Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Imanishi, *Rinzaburo*, **Chairman of Osaka Sampin Exchange, Vice-Ch. of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Hanshin Elec. Railway Co., etc;** M.P. for Ehime-ken; b. '53 in Ehime and studied at Mitsubishi Commercial School, to enter subsequently Mitsubishi Firm; then left it to start Osaka Union S.S. Co. (present O.S.K.); Mng.-Dir. of San-yo Railway Co. '92, etc. Add. Hoden-Nibancho, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Inagaki, *Ippei*, **Agr. D., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.;** b. '63 in Nagano-ken; and adopted into the family, grad. Agr. Coll., Imp Tokyo Univ. '85 and studied in the Hall; Prof. at Higher Normal School; further studied in Germany '00-3; Prof. at Morioka Agr. and Forest. Sch. '03, at alma mater '06. Has written many works on agricultural meteorology, physics, land improvement, nutrition of plants, and so forth. Add. Shimo-Meguro, near Tokyo.

Inokuty, *Ariya*, **M.E., D. Eng. (Japan), Mem. of Imperial Academy of Japan, Prof. of mechanical engineering and of applied mechanics at Col. Eng., Imp. Univ. Tokyo since '86;** b. in Kanazawa in '56, graduated

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in '82 from the former Eng. College, Tokyo; went on scientific tour in '94 to Europe; wrote (in English) many papers on mechanical science as an essay on the theory of centrifugal pump which has attracted wide attention in Europe and America; invented several mechanical devices of very high practical utility, such as universal coupling for line shafting, valveless pump, printing dynamometer, etc. Add. Nishi-Hara, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Inokuchi, *Kumekichi*, Dir. Inokuchi Trading Co., Onomichi Dockyard, etc., b. 1867 in Hiroshima; studied at the Tokyo Mercantile Marine School; '92; expert to the Communication Dept. for 14 years and then, to the Shipping Bureau; took part in management of the Tokyo Marine Ins. Co. He is the inventor of Inokuchi's Marine Engine Shaft Coupling. Add. 35/2 Minami-Dori, Shim-machi, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Inouye, *Jukichi*, ex-Secretary, Foreign Office, but more widely known as one of the best Japanese writers of English; b. '62 in Tokushima; proceeded to England in '73; finished Rugby '81 and then the course of metallurgy at Royal School of Mines, returning home '83; was Prof. of English at Tokyo High School till '73, Japanese editor on the staff of the *Japan Gazette*; Secretary of Legation at Brussels and Washington, remaining at the head office till he resigned in '18. Has compiled Jap.-Eng. and Eng.-Jap. dictionaries. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Inouye, *Junnosuke*, Governor of Japan Bank, since '19; b. in Oita, '69; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '95; entered the Bank of Japan the same year and was promoted to be Dir. Banking Bureau in '05; was the Bank's Agent in London '08-11, Vice-Pres. of Y.S.B. '11-13; President till '19. Mikawadai, Azabu, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Koji*, Chief Mng. of Furukawa Mining Co. and Chief of Ashio Mining Office; b. '63 in Tokyo. Studied at the Keio; entered the Furukawa in '88 and has been ever since in the service. Add. Minamicho, Takanawa, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Kakugoro*, M.P., Dir. of Japan Gas Co. etc.; b. in Hiroshima, '59; stayed in U.S.A. for some years; started a paper at Seoul and was appointed adviser to the Korean Government in '94. He gallantly cut his way when in that year the Japanese Legation was assaulted by a Korean mob. From '90 to '15 he had represented Hiroshima-ken in the House of Representatives, where his sarcastic eloquence attracted wide attention; Pres. of the Kyoto Electric Railway Co., Director of Japan Steel Foundry, etc. Add. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Katsunosuke*, 2nd Marquis (suc. '15), pres. of Peerage Bureau, b. in Choshu, '60; an adopted son and heir of the late Marquis Inouye (d. '15) who was his uncle; was in the service of the Nippon Ginko before he got appointment at Foreign Office in '85, to be sent to Berlin the following year as secretary of Legation there; was back to the Foreign Office as secretary and councillor, '92; and next Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Germany 1898-07; Envoy to Chile in '10; Ambassador to St. James' Court '13-16. Add. Uchidayama, Azabu, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Keijiro*, Director of the Electric Dep't of Tokyo Municipality; b. in Higo Province in '61; took part in the Saigo Affair (civil war of '77) and was once imprisoned for political offence; subsequently took to business under patronage of the late Mr. Hoshi. Add. Tokyo City Office.

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Inouye, *Kinosuke.* Geologist of Dep't of Agr. and Com.; was b. in Yamaguchi-ken in '73; grad. the Col. of Science, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '93 Add. Shikokucho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Kyoshiro,* 2nd Viscount, D. Eng., Member of House of Peers, Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Kumamoto, adopted son of late Viscount Ki; grad. Mining in '97 at Tokyo Imp. Univ., studied abroad '98-04; Prof. Osaka Higher Tech. School and Kyoto Imp. Univ.; then transferred to Tokyo. Add. Shimo Osaki, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Michiyasu,* M.D., oculist, Proprietor and Head of Inouye Hospital; b. '67 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Medical Col. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90; Prof. at the 3rd Higher School in Kyoto '95; his own Hospital '04. Is also noted as an *uta* poet and attached to the National Verse Office of Court. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Tatsuji.* M.D., oculist, was b. 1881 in Tokyo, and studied his speciality at the Imperial Tokyo Univ., Leipzig and Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London. He has published a number of monographs on eye-diseases and maintains his own hospital. Add. Higashi-Kobai-cho, Surugadai, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Ryokei,* Fleet Admiral, Visc. (Baron in '87 and Visc. in '07); b, '45 in Satsuma; studied at Annapolis '77-81; and rendered distinguished services in Korean affairs in '74, civil war of '78 and in Sino-Japanese war of '94-5; promoted to Admiral in '08, Fleet Adm. in '11. Holds 2nd Class Golden Kite. Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Tatsukuro,* D.C.L. (Japan); b. '68 in Shidzuoka-ken; grad. from Law College of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, in '87. ahd studied Practical Economics in the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, in '87, and in the post-graduate Course of the University. Taught Economics for several years in his alma mater, and also in Peer's School as well as some other schools. Entered the Bank of Japan '97; Agent at New York '09-11. Add. Sekiguchi Suido-cho, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Tetsujiro,* D. Litt. (Japan); b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; pursued philosophical study in Germany and France, '84-90; Professor in College of Literature, Imperial Tokyo Univ. since '90, of which he was once Dean. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the 'Life of Buddha," the Oriental Philosophy, etc Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Toraji,* Dir., Naniwa Celluloid Industry Co., etc., b. 1877 in Hyogo-ken; started as a telegraphic operator of a local post office; removed to the O.S.K. '99. Man. of its Osaka Branch '06; later shipping agent. Add. 60 Ten-noji, Minamiku, Osaka.

Inouye, *Toyotaro,* oculist, Dir. of Tokyo Oculist Hospital; b. '61 in Matsuye, finished the local medical school in '85, also studied at Tokyo and then in Germany '91-95. Established his hospital at the present address. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Inukai, *Ki.* M.P., Leader of the Nationalist Party, and an M.P. of unbroken record; born at Okayama '55; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi Shimbun" till the opening of National Diet, '90 and has distinguished himself by his incisive eloquence and great power of political manœuvre. On the occasion of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet in '98, he occupied the chair of Ministry of Education for a short while.

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In the internal trouble of the Party in '09, he at the head of the non-coalition section, came out triumphant. He is rather frail in health. Add. Babashita, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Inuzuka, *Katsutaro*, Vice-Minister of Agr. & Com. and ex-Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall and M.P; b. in Tokyo in '68; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. '89, Per. Sec. to Home Minister '90, Sec. of Nagasaki-ken '91, of Communication Dept. '92, dispatched to Europe and America to inspect railway affairs '95, Dir. of R'ly Bureau '99, Gov. of Aomori '04, Dir. of Public Works Bureau (Home Office) a few months after, sent to Europe and America June '10, removed to Governor of Nagasaki '10 and to Osaka '11-12; Vice-Min. of Communications '13-14; Present Post '18. Add. Iida machi-Gochome, Tokyo.

Iomi, *Shin*, Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Hempen Fabric Co. since '18; b. '77 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Hogaku-in '98, and entering the Tokyo Fire Ins. Co. became Dir. of the Business Dept; has been connected with various cos. owned or operated by the Yasuda family, and is a younger brother of Zenzaburo Yasuda, the adopted son of Zenjiro Yasuda, and the present head of the family. Add. No. 11 Wakamiyacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Iriye, *Tamemori*, Viscount, Mem. of House of Peers, Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, b. '68 in Kyoto; appointed present post, '14. Was in the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '20. Add. Sankocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Isaka, *Ko*, Mng.-Dir. of the Yokohama Fire, Marine and Transportation Ins. Co., b. at Mito '69; studied English Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered the Toyo S.S. Co. '96; tranferred to its San Francisco Branch '98; returned home as Manager of its Y'hama Branch '02; Dir. of the Head Office '09; left it to assume the present post '15; is connected with several other cos. His older brothers *Chokkan Isaka* and *Taira Maijima* are each Pres. of the Akita Timber Co., and Dir. of the Ibaraki Electric Co. Add No. 12 O-gacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Ishiguro, *Isoji*, D. Eng. (Japan), Mem. House of Peers and Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall; b. '55 at Kanazawa; studied engineering in England, '79–83; was appointed Naval Engineer in '86 to supervise the construction of a dockyard; also took part in laying the waterworks of Tokyo; had charge of the Shipbuilding Section of the Navy. Add. Daimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Ishiguro, *Tadanori*, Visc. (cr. Baron '95), Surgeon-Gen. (ret.); Mem. of the Privy Council since '20, b. '45 in Echigo; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War of Kagoshima in '77; promoted to Surgeon-Col. next year and to Surgeon-Gen. in '90; retired in '96. Since that time has devoted himself to Red Cross work, of which he is a chief promoter and represented it in the international conference held in Germany in 1890. Nom. member House of Peers in '02; decorated with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun in connection with Russo-Japanese War. Resigned in '20. Pres. of the Japan Red Cross. Add. Ageba-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ishii, *Kengo*, Dir. of the 1st Bank, b. 1874, Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '95, and entering the Bank, was successively promoted to the present post. Add. No. 5 Takajomachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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Ishii, *Kikujiro,* **Visc. (cr. '16; Baron '12), Ambassador to Paris since '20,** Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '16); b. '66 at Chiba; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; attaché to the French Legation '91: 3rd Sec. of the Legation '93; Consul at Ninsen '96; 2nd and then, fir t Sec. the Chinese Legation during the Boxer trouble; Sec. at the Head office and Chief of Telegraph Section 1900; Director of Commerce Bureau in '04; was despatched to San Francisco and Vancouver in '07 in connection with the anti-Japanese riot there. Vice-Min. For. Affairs, '08; Amb. to Paris; Min. of Foreign Affairs, '15-16, Special Envoy to U.S.A. in '17, Ambassador to U.S.A. '18–'19.

Ishikawa. *Chiyomatsu,* D. Sci., zoologist, Prof. at the Agr. Col, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo since '90; b. '60 in Shidzuoka; graduated from the Science Col. of the University '82; further studied in Germany; made a tour through Europe in '09 on official mission, was appointed Member of Imperial Academy in April, '11. Add. Obancho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, *Shokin,* Chief Abbot of the Shinsho-ji Temple, headquarters of a Shingon sub-sect, Narita; b. '69 in Chiba-ken; entered the service of the temple where his uncommon ability won the confidence of the late chief abbot who nominated him as successor; graduated from a Buddhist college in Tokyo; further studied in India and Europe for several years; installed in the present seat in '93. Several educational and charitable institutions have been founded by him at Narita. Add. Narita, Chiba-ken.

Ishimaru, *Shigeyoshi,* D. Eng., Vice-Pres. of Imp. Rly. Board; b. '64 in Oita-ken; graduated from the Eng. College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. '90; appointed Assist.-Engineer to the Home Dept. the same year; transferred as Engineer of Akita-ken '91; subsequently Rly. Eng. to the Dept. of Com'tions; was despatched to Europe and America on an official mission '07-08; Engineer-in-chief of the Railway Board till '16, when he retired from it to be reinstated to the present post in '18. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Ishiwara, *Kenzo,* ex-Vice Min. of Imp. Household; b. '64 in Okayama; grad. '89 law at Imp. Univ. of Tokyo and entered Justice Office; app. judge in '91 which he left the following year to be councillor to local gov'ts. and Home Office; governors of Yamana hi, China, Kochi, Hokkaido, &c. lastly of Kanagawa, from which he was transferred to the post in '15–'21. Add. Shimo Osaki, near Tokyo.

Ishiwata, *Bin-ichi,* D.C.L. (Japan), Mem. House of Peers, b. '59 at Tokyo; studied law in Germany, '86-90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Councillor of Dept. of Justice; Public Pro. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ; Dir. of Civil and Criminal Bureau; promoted to Vice-Min. of Justice in Sept., '03; then to Chief Sec. Cabinet in San., '06-April, '08. Add. Echizembori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Ishizuka, *Eizo,* Pres. Oriental Development Co. Since '16; b. '65 at Aizu; appointed Legal Adviser in '95 to the Korean Govt. for a time; then held the post of Chief Councillor for the Government-General of Formosa; transferred to post of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria, '05. appointed Chief Councillor of Chosen Gov. in Sept., '07; Dir. of Com. Agr. & Eng. Dept. Korea, in '12. Add. Kikuicho, Ushi., Tokyo.

Isobe, *Shiro,* D.C.L., Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. 1914), ex-chairman of the Tokyo Barristers' Association; b. '51 in Toyama-ken,

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studied law in France, '75-77, Judge in '79, Public Procurator of the Court of Cassation '86, Judge of the same Court '90, and was returned from his native place to the House of Representatives, resigned the official post about that time and has since been practising law. He is noted as amateur singer of "gidayu." Add. Kamezawacho, Honjo, Tokyo.

Isobe, *Yaichiro*, Principal and Prop. of the Kokumin Ei-Gakkai (the National English Language Association) in Tokyo; b. '61 in Oita-ken; studied English at Keio Gijuku for several years; organized the above English School in conjunction with a certain foreigner in '88, which was finally brought under his sole control. Add. Samlancho, Tokyo.

Isobe, *Yasuji*, Mng.-Dir. of Tokyo Gas Works, b. 1868 at Ibaraki-ken; grad. from Keio in 1891; started life in railway service; was elected M.P. from his native place in '08; organized the Chiyoda Gas Co.; took the present post with the Chiyoda's absorption by the other. Add. No. 35 Kuramacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Isomura, *Togotaro*, Dir. of Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.; b. '68 in Oita-ken; grad. from Keio Gijuku in '90; an official in the Dep't of Communications; journalist for a short while before he entered the Bank of Japan in '94; a clerk in the Mitsui Bussan, its sectional chief and later promoted to the London Agent. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Isono, *Chozo*, Vice-Pres. of the Meidiya, wholesale dealers in provisions, liquors, etc., b. 1874 in Tottori-ken; grad. from the Higher Commercial School and entering the Co., elected to the present post. Add. No. 57 Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Isono, *Ryokichi*, Pres. Nippon Shami Mfg. Co., Osaka Ceramic Co. Dir. Fushiki Paper Mill., Osaka S.S. Trust Co., etc., b. 1869 in Osaka and is connected with many commercial concerns. Add. No. 27 Tsunashima-cho, Kitaku, Osaka.

Itakura, *Matsutaro* Public Proc. of the Supreme Court: b. in '68 at Yamanashi-ken; graduated Law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '88; judge of the Kofu Local Court in '90, of Chiba Loc. Court in '94, of Tokyo Appeal Court in '97; next transferred to Hakodate Appeal Court; and to the Supreme Court in '03. Add. Osaki, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

Itami, *Jiro*, Dir., Kiso Electric Rly. Co., Special Mem. Kobe Chamber of Commerce, b. 1893 in Tokyo, younger brother to the late Baron Haruo Itami, early entered the N.Y.K. being lately promoted to be Man. of its Kobe Branch. Add. No. 33 8-chome, Shimo-Yamatedori, Kobe.

Ito, *Chojiro*, ex-Member of the House of Peers; was b. in Hyogo-ken in '73; one of the wealthy merchants and great land owners in the same prefecture which he represented in the House; director of various banks and Cos. in Kwansai districts. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ito, *Chuta*, D. Eng., architect and Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '05; b. '64 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Architecture at the said University '92; despatched to China, India and Turkey in '02-05 to study his special subject. Add. Nishikatamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ito, *Daiichi*, ex-Vice Pres. of S. Manchuria Rly.; b. '58 in Nagano-ken and adopted by the present family; studied Pol. and Eco. in Tokyo, returned M.P. four times since the 1st session; has also occupied several high posts in Govt. Rlys. etc., as, Dir. of Rly. Bur., Promoter and Dir. of Enoshima Rly., Committee on Broad Gauge System. Is a noted collector of Ukiyoye prints. Add. Gobancho, Tokyo.

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Ito, *Eizaburo,* **Prof. of Applied Chemistry at Col. Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., since '02; b. in Tokyo in '96; graduated from said University with honours '01; secured patent for some dyes he invented. Add. Col. Eng., Tokyo Univ.**

Ito, *Hayazo,* **M.D., Prof, Imp. Univ., Tokyo. b. '65 in Tottori; graduated Medicine, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '00, had charge of his adopted father's hospital at Tottori, then of the Sapporo Hospital '90–99, meanwhile studying in Germany for two years; is also Pres. of the University Hospital, Kyoto. Add. Imp. Univ. Kyoto.**

Ito, *Hirokuni,* (former name *Yukichi*). **2nd Prince, Deputy Master of Ceremonies; b. '70, 4th son of Gorosaburo Inouye, of the former Choshu clan, and was adopted as son and heir by the late Price Ito. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.**

Ito, *Jirozaemon,* **banker and millionaire in Nagoya where his house is one of the oldest; was b. in '48, and though once elected by the fellow highest-tax payers of Aichi-ken as member of the House of Peers he declined; besides running the Ito Bank the house keeps a large drapery store styled Matsuzaka-ya at Nagoya, Tokyo and other places. His son and heir** *Morimatsu* **b. in '78 joined the business-men's party that visited U.S.A. in 1909. Add. Chayamachi, Nishiku, Nagoya.**

Ito, *Jujiro,* **Ph. D. (Pennsylvania), ex-Prof. of Waseda Univ.; b. '78 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Waseda, class '03; graduate student Univ. of Chicago '05-06; same '06-08. (Harrison scholar, U. Penn., '06–07; Harrison, jur. fellow, same U., '07–08). Has written "Carriage by Sea," and "Study of Commerce," '11; etc., now in Yamashita S.S. Co. Add. Yamashita S.S. Co., Kobe.**

Ito, *Kinsuke,* **editor of the** *Nippon,* **born '65 in Yamaguchi; grad. Keio Univ. and for several years was on the staff of the** *Jiji*; **served at the Nippon Ginko from '98 to '06 and had charge of the Secretariat Section; visited Europe and America '05 on official business, but left Bank soon after his return, and with some of his friends he purchased the** *Nippon* **'06. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.**

Ito, *Miyoji,* **Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07), Privy Councillor; b. '57 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder; was the late Prince Ito's Private Secretary '90-95; then Chief Secy. of the Cabinet also under the Prince. He was chiefly instrumental in bringing the Prince and the Liberals into an understanding, for which he was rewarded with admisson into the ministerial circle as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '98. But he had to leave in less than four months owing to the rupture between the Ministry and its political supporters. Was appointed Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefoo to exchange the signed Treaty of Peace and was created a Peer for this service. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.**

Ito, *Takuma,* **Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Leather Co., Dir. of the Nippon Shoe Mfg. Co., Tokyo Woolen Cloth Co., etc., b. in Ehime-ken 1869; grad. from the Law College of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and further studied in England; was connected with the Okura-gumi '99 06. He is a younger brother of Kumema Okura who was adopted by Baron Okura. Add. 2/43 Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.**

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Ito, *Sukehiro,* Viscount; his house was a feudal Lord of Hyuga, and he, 12th of the line, is eldest son of Yuki, 11th chief of the family; born in '80 and succeeded to the family title in '04; grad. from Law Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and studied in Europe and America; once mem. House of Peers. Add. Hitotsugi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Ito, *Tatsuzo,* Secretary and Business Dir. of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co., b. in Yamaguchi-ken in 1879; grad. Eng. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; early entering the present Co., was sent to England by it, staying there for a few years.

Ito, *Tokutaro,* D. Sc. (Japan), F. L. S. (London), noted botanist, son of the late Keisuke Ito, a Lineaus of Japan; was b. '68 in Nagoya; studied at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and in England; has discovered several new species in Japan. Add. Haramachi, Tokyo.

Ito, *Yonejiro,* Pres. of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha since '20, b. 1861 in Uwajima; grad. from the Osaka Semmon Gakko, and going over to America in '82 studied at the Michigan Univ. returned home '94 and entered the N.Y. K. '96; Agent at Shanghai and London; Mng.-Dir. of the Co. '16–20. Add. 2-chome, Arai-juku, Ebaragun, Tokyo.

Ito, *Yuchu,* Dir. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha; was b. in Miye-ken '70, eldest son of Yuken Ito; grad. from Law Course, Imp. Univ. Tokyo; was Inspector or Judge of a Marine Court from '97 to '07: attended the World's Congress of Maritime Affairs held at Brussels in '05; left the Government service in 1910 to enter the above Company. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Ito, *Yukei,* Auditor of the Board of Audit, and was b. in 1850 in Nagano-ken, 3rd son of Nobutoshi Nakajima, but he was adopted by the present family. Add. Kaga-cho, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Iwade, *Sobei,* Mng. Dir. of the 20th Bank, Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of the 1st Mutual Life Ins. Co.; was b. '48 in Chiba-ken. Started a retail business of manure, oil and rice by which he made a fortune. Add. Higashidaiku-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Iwahara, *Kenzo,* ex-Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan; was born at Daishoji, Kaga, in '63; finished the Mitsubishi Nautical School '83; private secretary to Mr. R.W. Irwin, adviser of the Union Transportation Co., then on a similar service to Mr. Masuda, of the Bussan; had charge of the Co's London Office '86-90; Manager of the Osaka and Kobe branches '90-95, Manager of the newly established branch office at New York '96 to undertake export of Japanese raw silk, and he had extended business field of the Co. in America before he returned home in '06. Was involved in the Naval Scandal '14. Add. Miyamura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iwai, *Jutaro,* Pres. Tokyo Shogyo Bank; b. in '71 at Kyoto; edu. at the Keio and Yale; was once Dir. of Industrial Bank of Japan. Add. Aoyama Kitacho, Tokyo,

Iwakawa, *Tomotaro,* biologist, Prof. at the Tokyo Female's Higher Normal School; b. '54 in Hirosaki; graduated from the former Tokyo Daigaku; appointed successively Prof. of the Higher Normal School, and Prof. of the Tokyo Female's Higher Normal School. Add. Sarugakucho, Kanda, Tokyo.

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Iwakura, *Tomoaki,* 4th Prince, is a minor, the house having been founded by the late Prince Tomomi Iwakura who was one of the principal builders of the work of the Restoration and was created Prince. The father of the present head was b. '78 and graduated from the Peers' School in '91, married in '95 Lady Sakurako, daughter of the Marquis Saigo and was once in the Dept. of Imp. Housheld. He was declared bankrupt in '13. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Iwakura, *Tomotsuna,* Chief Ritualist of the Imperial Household; was b. in '42, an adopted son of the late Prince Tomomi Iwakura, one of the veteran statesmen of the Restoration. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Iwamura, *En,* Chief Expert of the Nippon Paint Co.; was b. '74 in Tokyo; graduated from Engineering College of the Tokyo Imperial Univ., '96; entered the Dai Nippon Brewery Co. which sent him to study beer brewing in Germany, Denmark and England; removed to the present post, and has been again abroad. Add. Shinagawa, Ebara, Tokyo.

Iwasa, *Shin,* Baron, physician, and Director of the Kokusei-do Hospital; b. in Tokyo in '65, eldest son of J. Iwasa studied Medicine in Tokyo and Berlin; established the above hospital. Add. Kakigara-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, *Hisaya,* Baron, (cr. '00) Pres. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. '66; eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of his time; entered the Keio-gijuku, then the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A., of which he is LL.B., class '83; was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi. Billiards and hand-net fishing are his favorite pastime. He has travelled Europe and America a number of times. Add. Yushima Kiridoshi, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, *Koyata,* President of Banking Dept. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. '79; 2nd Baron and succeeded in '09 to the title on the decease of his father Yanosuke, 1st Baron and brother of the "Sea King;" was educated at Tokyo Imp. University and Cambridge. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, *Tatsundo,* Rear-Adm. (ret.); director of the Uraga Dockyard Co.; b. '59 in Fukushima-ken; Second-Lieut. in '82; Rear-Adm. in '08; in succession commanded the *Akitsu, Takasago, Iliei* (defunct); was Chief of the 1st section of Materials in the Navy. Add. Kasumicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iwatare, *Kunihiko,* electrician and Pres. of the Nippon Electric Co., (joint undertaing between Japanese and foreign capitalists in which the Western Electric Co., U.S.A. are prominent); b. '54 in Fukuoka; grad. from the former Gov. Engineering Coll. '82, and entered the present Co. on its formation about '93. Add. Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iwaya, *Suyeo,* author, novelist, and an Andersen of Japan; b. '70 in Tokyo, 3rd son of the late Iwaya Ichiroku, a noted Chinese scholar and caligraphist. Studied in Germany '98-03, filling at the same time chair of Japanese in the Oriental Language School, Berlin. Has written and translated quite a large number of stories for juvenile readers, and is connected with the Hakubunkwan, publishers, and also the Imperial Theatre. Nom de plume "Suzanami." Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Izawa, *Shimpei,* dentist; b. at Shizuoka in '60; studied dentistry in U.S.A. and established a hospital in Kyobashi; has been appointed

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dentist attached to the Bureau of Court Physician. Add. Toriizakacho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Izawa, *Ryoritsu*, Managing Director of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.; was b. in 1867 at Sapporo in Hokkaido; graduated from the Higher Commercial School, class 1890. He then entered the Sumitomo Bank in which he rose as Vice-Manager; removed to the present post in 1908. Add. Tango-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Izawa, *Takio*, b. '69, in Nagano-ken; graduated from Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Metropolitan Police Inspector '09; Governor of Wakayama '07. of Ehime '08-12, of Niigata, '12-14; Metropolitan Chief Police Commissioner; 14-15. Add. Otsuka, Tokyo.

Jimbo, *Kotora*, geologist, D. Sc., Prof. at the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. the above Col. in '89; Prof. at the 1st Higher School, etc., further studied in Germany; Prof. at the Tokyo University since '98, and has frequently been commissioned with geological survey in Korea, Saghalien, etc. Add. Higashikatamachi, Komagome, Tokyo.

Joko, *Nobuhiro*, Executive Partner of the Yano and Joko Gomei Kaisha, b. in Ehime-ken '77; engaged in the South Sea trade for several years; started the present Co. with Mr. Yano, partner. Add. No. 3 Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Kabayama, *Aisuke*, Pres. of Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Elec. Co., Dir. of Homi Life Ins., Hakodate Dockyard, Copper Mfg. Cos. and Nippon Steel Foundry; b. '65; is son of Count Kabayama; studied economics in England. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Kabayama, *Sukenori*, Full Admiral (ret), Count (cr. Vis. '84 and Count '95), holder of the 2nd Golden Kite, Privy Councillor; b. '37 in Satsuma; entered the Army while young and on the occasion of th Civil War of '77 was on the Staff of Major-General Tani (then Commander of Kumamoto Army Division) as Lieut.-Col.; transferred to the Navy '84; promoted Vice-Admiral '85; appointed Minister of Navy and Chief of Naval Staff at the time of the Japan-China War, and on board the transport *Saikyō-maru* was present in the battle of the Yellow Sea of Sept. 16th, '94. He was the first Governor-General of Formosa; then appointed Minister of Home Affairs Sept. '95-Dec. '97; Minister of Education Nov. '98 – Sept. 1900; Privy Councillor in '04, Chairman of the Education Investigation Committee in '13. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Ikunoshin*, Dir. of the Chiyoda Mutual Life Assurance Co., and of the Kyōdō Fire Ins. Co., etc.; was b. '56, in Miye-ken; was long connected with the Keio being one of its pioneer graduates; took to business about '01, severing connection with the institution Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Jukuro*, Vice-Pres. of Okura Firm, Ltd.; b. '68 in Ise; is brother of I. Kadono; grad. Civil Eng., Imp. Univ., Tokyo; has since been connected with the Firm and was its London Agent '00-07, later Mng.-Dir. Add Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Rempachiro*, Chief of Yokohama branch of the Mitsui Bank; was b. in Miye-ken, in '68; entered the service of the bank in its early

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days. Add. Kanasugi-hamacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kafuku, *Rikitaro,* Dir., the O.S.K., b. 1872 in Osaka; grad. from the Tokyo Commercial School and entered the N.Y.K. in '95; joined the present Co. '02, gradually rising to the post. Toured in Europe and America on business. Add. Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken.

Kagami, *Kenkichi.* Manager of the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. was b. in Tokyo in '68; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School early eighties. Add. Otsuka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kagami, *Koichiro,* Partner of Oriental Emigration Partnership, Ltd. Aud. of Brazil Colonization Co., Inawashiro Hydro-Electric Co., etc.; b. '60 in Tokyo; studied at Tokyo Higher Commercial School and early entered service of the N.Y.K. Add. Fujimicho, Koji. Tokyo.

Kageyama, *Senzaburo,* Communication Inspector, b. in 1876, grad. at Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '04 and entered the Communication Dept. gradually to rise to the present post '18. Add. No. 57 Shirokane-Sankocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kaijima, *Kishiro,* Pres. of the Kaijima Mining Co., son of the late Tasuke Kaijima, a self-made man who had risen from a miner; b. '77 in Fukuoka-ken; owns Inoura, Otsuji, Iwaya and other collieries. Add. Nogata, Fukuoka-ken.

Kaino, *Kozo,* M.P. and ex-Director of South Man. Rly., was b. in '57; took active part in local politics before he was returned to the House where as a member of the *Seiyukai* he enjoyed great influence. Add. Tsunacho, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kajiwara, *Chuji,* Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank since '19; b. '67 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law '97; entered the Bank of Japan and was connected with it till he was promoted to the post of Vice-President March '18. He was London Agent of the Bank '12-17. Add. No. 89 Shimo-Osaki, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kakehi, *Katsuhiko* D.C.L., Prof. Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '72 in Nagano-ken; grad. Law Col. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied at Berlin Univ., Germany, '98-03; on returning home appointed Prof. at alma mater '03. Add. Kiyamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kakehi, *Mototada,* Auditor of the Japan Beer Brewery Co.; b. in '43 at Takasu; was for many years judge or procurator at the Appeal Court and the Court of Cassation; retired from the bench in '98 and has entered business. Add. Araki-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Kakiage, *Bunzaemon,* Prop. Kakiage Firm, silk dealer, Dir., Nippon Silk Throwing Co., Kiryu, b. 1893 in Gunma-ken; grad. from Waseda Univ.; succeeded in his father's business in '14. Add. Kiryu, Gunma-ken.

Kakizaki, *Kinjo,* Lawyer, Special Mem. of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, b. '73 in Numazu; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; Judge of District Court, Tokyo, then Osaka, '91; Chairman of Osaka Lawyers' Association '09-11. Add. Tosabori, Nishiku, Osaka.

Kaku, *Sagitaro,* Chief of Monopoly Bureau, Formosa; b. '74 in Okinawa; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; entered Dep't of Agr. and Comm. and was transferred to Formosa where he has risen to present office. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

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Kamada, *Eikichi,* **Mem. House of Peers, and of the Highest Edu. Council;** Pres. of Keio Univ. and Chairman of Dirs. of the Kojunsha; b. '58 in Kii, from which he was returned once to the House of Representatives. March '95; studied at the Keio '74-76; Principal of Kagoshima Zoshikan High School '81-83; taught for the third time at the Keiogijuku, to be given a post at the Home Office '86, which however he soon resigned, and was appointed Director of Oita Middle School, but returning once more to his alma mater '89, by which he was sent abroad to inspect educational affairs in Europe and America, to be appointed its head on returning home; represented Japanese Govt. in the International Labor Conference, Washington, '19. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kambe, *Masao,* **D.C.L. Prof. of the Coll. of Economics,** Imp. Kyoto Univ., **b. 1877 in Aichi-ken; grad.** from Politics in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1900; sent abroad for study twice in 1904-'08 and '10-15; Prof. at Waseda and others till '02, then being next app. Asst-Prof. of the present Coll., its Prof. '07; lectured at Kiel Univ. Germany '14; wrote several works on taxes, finance, economics, some in German. Add. Okazaki-cho, Kyoto.

Kamei, *Shinetsune,* Count, Chamberlain to the Crown Prince and Master of Ceremonies, b. 1884 of a *Daimyo* family; studied literature at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Imp. Household; was on the suite of the Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Maruyama-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kamiya, *Denbei,* well-known wine-brewer, President of Pharmaceutical Co., Dir. of Kyushu Colliery and S.S. Co., Fuji Tanning Co., etc.; b '55 in Ibaragi; started a provision store and made fortune by selling a cheap sweet wine; possesses a large vineyard near Mito. Add. Hanakawado, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Kamiyama, *Mitsunoshin,* ex-Vice-Min. of Agr. and Commerce; b. '70 in Yamaguchi; graduated Law at Imperial Tokyo University, class '95 was Secretary and Judge at the Administrative Litigation Court; Director of Forestry Bureau, Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce, before his transfer to the Gov. of Kumamoto '12-13; held the post April '14.-'18. Add. Enokizaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kanai, *En,* **D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '65; in Shizuoka-ken, graduated from Col. of Literature of the Tokyo Imp. University in '85; the next year he went to England and Germany to study law and economics; Professor at his alma mater '90; dispatched to Europe '11.** Add Tennoji-machi, Yanaka, Tokyo.

Kanda, *Naibu,* **2nd Baron, Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Higher Commercial** School and Mem. of House of Peers; b. '57 in Tokyo; adopted son of the late Baron Kohei Kanda, a pioneer Dutch scholar. Proceeded in '71 to U.S.A. for study and returned home about '84 after having grad. Amherst Col., Mass., was appointed Prof. at the Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1st High School, and then at the Higher Com. School, Tokyo. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Kaneko, *Kentaro,* **Viscount (Baron '95, Viscount '07), Privy Councillor,** hon. LL.D. (Harvard); President of the America's Friends Society; b. '53 at Fukuoka; grad. Harvard University, U.S.A., class '78; private

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Secretary to the late Prince Ito when he was Premier '85-86, and President of the Privy Council '88-90; Chief Secretary of the House of Peers '9; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '94-96, and finally Minister of Agriculture and Commerce June '93 and Minister of Justice Oct. 1900-May '01. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War he was sent to U.S.A. to represent Japan non-officially, and returned home soon after the restoration of peace. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kaneko, *Naokichi*, partner of the Suzuki Firm (importers and exporters of sugar, camphor, etc. in Kobe), member of Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. '63 and is a prominent figure in business circles in Kwansai. Add. Kumoidori V., Kobe.

Kaneko, *Taketaro*, Pres. Ryomo Seishoku (Weaving) Co., etc., b. 1874 in Kiryu, Gumma-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Technological School, '93; Organizer and Principal of the prefectural Textile School, Kiryu, leaving it a few years after; took part in the establishment of the Kiryu Twisted Silk Co., later developed into the Nippon Twisted Silk Co. and next of the above Co. in 1906. Add. Kiryu, Gumma-ken.

Kanematsu, *Fusajiro*, Head of Kanematsu Firm and Dir. of various Cos., is known as pioneer in Japan-Australia trade, having established his branch office at Sydney in 1888. Was b. in Owari in '44 and entered an export from while young; next he became clerk of the Mitsui Bank and then removed to Osaka to serve as Dir. of Rice Exchange and Osaka Shosen Kaisha. He established himself at Kobe in 1885 and started export and import business. Add. Kobe.

Kanno, *Katsunosuke*, Vice-Minister of Finance since '18, b. in '67 in Gifu-ken; grad. law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '96; clerk in the Finance Dep't in that year and passed the higher civil service examination the following year; secretary of the Dep't of Agr. and Com., to be transferred soon after to a similar post in Treasury; attached to the Embassy in London in '07 and next transferred to Printing Bureau, and then Dir. of the Finance Bureau. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kano, *Jigoro*, ex-President of Tokyo Higher Normal School; b. in Higo, '60; Director and Professor of the Peers' School '83; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98; President of Tokyo Higher Normal School '01–'19. He is a renowned master of the art of *Jujitsu* and most of the noted young *Jujitsu* experts have studied at the *Jujitsu* Institute founded by him. Add. Kodokan, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kano, *Kyokichi*, D. Litt. (Japan), b. '66 in Tokyo, grad. Col. Sc. '84 and next Col. Lit. '89; Prof. of 4th High School, etc., Pres. 1st High School, transferred to the Dean of Col. Literature, Imp. Univ., Kyoto, '07 which he resigned. Add. Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Kan-o, *Mitsuomi*, Baron (cr. '16), Full Gen., (ret. '16), b. '55 in Nagano-ken; entered Non-Com. Officers' School in '74; Sub-Lieut. '79; Lieut.-Col. '95; attaché to Legation at Peking both before and after the China-Japan War, during the war on the staff of late Marshal Prince Oyama; Col. in '97, Maj.-Gen. in '02; in the Russo-Japanese War he led a Division in besieging Port Arthur and in the battle of Mukden;

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Lieut.-Gen. in '08; Com. of 9th Division till '12, then of 18th Div. Commanded the Expedition against Tsingtao in 1914; Com of Tokyo Garrison '15-16. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Kano, *Tokusaburo,* Dir. of Gov't Monopoly Bureau, b. '75 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '95; Revenue officer, 1900; Dir. of Revenue Admi'tion Office, Aomori, Matsuyama; Dir. of Customs Office, Nagasaki, Yokohama; present post in '16. Add. Takehayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kano, *Tomonosuke,* Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Branch of the Sumitomo Bank, b. '72 in Ibaraki-ken; was for a while Secretary of the House of Representatives and Councillor to the Dep't of Agr. and Com.; entered the Sumitomo Bank '00. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Tokyo.

K nokogi, *Kogoro,* ex-Gov. of Gifu-ken; b. '67 in Tokyo; became Prob. Judge '88, then Chief of Communication Bureau, Formosa, Chief of Industry Bureau of Agr. and Comm. Dep't and Gov. of Kagawa-ken '10, of Wakayama '14, and of Gifu '16. Mem. House of Peers, '21.

Kanzaki, *aoso,* Prop. and edit. of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Magazine, now suspended publication, was b. '61 in Saitama and studied for a while at the Imp. Tokyo University. Was a Commissioner of the St. Louis World's Fair and the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition at Shepherd Bush. Add. Oi, near Tokyo.

Kasawara, *Ken-ichi,* Dir. of the Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store, b. 1868 in Gumma-ken; studied dyeing at the Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch.; Prof. at the Kyoto Dyeing and Weaving Sch. and then, Dir. of the Gumma Dyeing and Weaving Sch., left it to enter Mitsukoshi. Add. No. 9 Haraikatamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kashima, *Fusajiro,* Mayor of Kobe, b. in '68 in Hiroshima-ken and adopted into the family of Machi Kashima in '97; was formerly Deputy Mayor of Kobe. Add. Motomachi, Kobe.

Kasugai, *Joemon,* dry goods merchant, Pres. of Nagoya Bank and of Nagoya Sav. Bank, Dir. of Gifu Silk Weaving Co., Imperial Twisted Thread W. Co., etc.; b. '44 in Nagoya; Mem. of Nagoya Municipal Assembly '88; Mem. of a Nagoya Chamber of Commerce '91-96. Add. Tamayacho, Nagoya.

Kataoka, *Naoharu,* ex-M.P., ex-Pres. of Nippon Life Ins. Co.; b. '59 in Kochi-ken; grad. at the Toya Gakko; entered civil service as a district administrative official; afterwards entered Nippon Life Ins. Co. He was a delegate to the 5th International Actuaries Conference in '06 and elected its Vice-Pres.; resigned the Presidency of the Co. 1918. Has taken to labor problem, and is now a leader of the Kensei-kai. Add. Kawaracho, Kamikyoku, Kyoto.

Kataoka, *Naoteru,* Mem. House of Peers since '20, Pres. of Osaka Gas Co., Hankai Elec. Rly.; b. '59 in Kochi-ken; grad. from Naval Paymasters' School '78; began his career as naval paymaster in '78; then transferred to civil service in '92: appointed Private Sec. to Home Minister and then Edu. Minister; entered the Bank of Japan and appointed Dir. of its Osaka Branch in '96, etc. Add. Tanimachi, Higashiku, Osaka.

Katayama, *Kin-ichiro,* Pres., Kyushu Seisakusho Co., Dir. and Chief Eng. of the Takai Steel Works; b. in 1868 in Tokyo, brother of

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the following; studied elect. chemistry at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was in the Furukawa Mining; toured abroad. Add. Yone-cho, Kokura.

Katayama, *Kuniyoshi*, D.M., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ; b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84–88, and has been Prof. at the Col. of Med. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. since that time. He is at present vice-chairman of the Dojin-kai, medical association for befriending China and Korea. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Katayama, *Masao*, Dr. Science, Prof. at the Tohoku University since '11; b. in Okayama-ken; grad. from the Col. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1900 and further studied in the Univ. Hall; appointed Prof. of the Tokyo Higher Technical School; despatched to America and Germany, 1905. Add. Sendai.

Katayama, *Yoshikatsu*, Dir. South Manchuria, Rly. and Chief of its Mining Dept.; grad. Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. '04; Secretary to the Dept. of Agr. and Com. '05; sent abroad '14; promoted to Councillor and chief of the War Ins. Bureau; removed to the S.M.R.C. in '19. Add. Dairen.

Kato, *Masayoshi*, Member of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. in '54; was for some while a clerk at Local Office; entered '85 the newly formed (by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu) Nippon Yusen Kaisha with the late Mr. Morioka, its first President; was elected its Director '89, and Managing Director '93, then the Vice-President which he resigned in Nov., '15. Was Pres. of the Nisshin S.S. Co. organized by Japanese capitalists, and travelled abroad '06-07. Now Pres. of Fuso Marine Ins. Co. Add. Motozonocho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kato, *Teikichi*, Baron (cr. '16), Vice-Admiral, Com. of Kure Adm'ty; b. '61 in Tokyo-fu; naval 2nd Sub-Lieut. in '86; Captain '02 and Rear-Adm. '07; was at one time Chief of Yokosuka Naval Arsenal; Com. of 2nd Squadron '13; Com.-in-Chief of 2nd Fleet that blockaded Tsingtao in the war of 1914 for which he was awarded 2nd class Golden Kite; Chief of Naval Education Board in Feb. '15; present post Dec. '16. Add. Admiralty, Kure.

Kato, *Taka-akira*, Visc. (cr. '16: Baron '11), Mem. House of Peers, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs; b. '59 at Nagoya; grad. Law the Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '81. After a year or two in the Mitsubishi, he entered the Foreign Office '86 and appointed Personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Count Okuma) '88; on the resignation of his chief, he was transferred to the Finance Office to be promoted in time to the Director of the Banking Bureau, that of the Taxation Bureau, etc. Soon he returned to the Foreign Office and from '94 to '99 he represented Japan in England; Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1900–01; sat twice in the Lower House, once for Kochi-ken elected Aug. '02 unsolicited and next in March '03 from Yokohama. Entered the Saionji Cabinet as For. Minister but to resign, being opposed to the Rly. Nationalization. Ambassador at London and then For. Min. Dec. '12-Feb. '13. Was decorated with G.C.M.G. by the late King Edward. He leads the Kenseikai formed by late Prince Katsura; again entered Okuma Cabinet in '14–15; nominated mem. House of Peers in '15. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

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Kato, *Terumaro,* 2nd Baron, D.M., Court Physician, being the eldest son of Baron H. Kato; b. '63; studied medicine at Tokyo Imp. Univ., and further at Berlin and Vienna, his specialty being children's diseases. Add. Shimonibancho, Tokyo.

Kato, *Tomosaburo,* Baron (cr. '20) Adm., Minister of the Navy; b. '59 in Hiroshima; midshipman '83; Captain '99; Prof. at the Navy Academy; Construction-Supervisor in the Navy Dep't; Chief Staff of a Standing Squadron '02; Chief of Staff of the Kamimura Squadron in the 1904–5 war; Vice-Minister in '06; Vice-Adm. in '08; Com'der of Kure Admiralty '09–14; Com-in-Chief of 1st Fleet on the declaration of war against Germany in '14. Created a peer in recognition of his service during the War. Add. Navy Office.

Kato, *Tsunetaro,* Mem. of House of Peers, ex-Minister at Brussels; b. '59 at Matsuyama; was attache at Paris, '86; Secretary, For. Office '91 and was again transferred as Secretary to the Legation at Paris, '92-97. Recalled home to be appointed Chief of Personal Affairs; promoted to be Minister Resident 3 years later, and to full Minister-Plenipotentiary accredited to Belgium '02. Resigned the post in '07 and became editor of the *Osaka Shimpo.* Add. Osaka Shimpo Office, Osaka.

Katsura, *Jiro,* Dir. of various Cos.; b. '56 in Yamaguchi, brother of the late Prince Katsura; studied wine brewing in Germany and France and started brewing business at Sapporo and in Yamanashi, but it has failed; has subsequently turned into a business-man. Add. Sakuragawa, Nishikubo, Tokyo.

Kawada, *Ryokichi,* 2nd Baron, b. '59, eldest son of the late Baron Kawada, Gov. of the Nippon Ginko and founder of the house; he succeeded to the title on the death of his father in '96. The present Baron having a great interest in mechanical science chose shipbuilding as his profession. Add. Shin-Ogawacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kawada, *Takashi,* Pres. of Keio Electric R'ly Co., &c. b. '70, eldest son of Takeshi Kawada (learned scholar of Chinese classics); and studied at Michigan in '96. Add. Wakamiya-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kawaguchi, *Torao,* Dir. and Prof. of Kumamoto Higher Technical School; b. '71 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. Civil. Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '95; sent to U.S.A. and France for study '05; Civil Engineer of the Kumamoto-ken '96; Prof. of the 5th High School '00. Add. Kumamoto Higher Tech. School.

Kawai, *Misao,* Gen., Com. of the Kwantung Garrison, '20; b. 64, Sub-Li u . of Infantry '86; grad. from the Staff College '97; Maj.-Gen. 1900; Dir. Personnel Bureau, War Office, in '12; Lieut.-Gen. '15 and Dir. of Mil. Staff College '15–17; Div. Com. '17–'20; full-Gen. '21. Add. Port Arthur.

Kawai, *Shintaro,* Dr. Dendrology. Prof. at Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. '65 in Aichi-ken; grad. Agr. Col. in '92; Assit.-Prof. at the College '94; was honored with the doctorate in '99; sent to Germany and Austria to prosecute his study for about three years, returning home '03 and made full Prof. at the same College. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Kawakami, *Toshihiko,* Min. to Poland since '20, ex-Dir., of the South Manchur a Rly. 1914–20; b. '61 in Tokyo; gra'te l Tokyo Foreign

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Language School in '84; clerk at Fusan, Vladivostok, San Francisco and Petrograd in '86-92; Interpreter at last place in '96; Commercial Agent at Vladivostok in '00, Legation Sec. in '04; attached to Commanding Headquarters in Liaotung in '04; Commercial Agent in Vladivostok in '06; Consul-Gen. at Harbin '07-14, was injured by stray shot when late Prince Ito was assassinated in '09. Add. South Manchuria Rly., Dairen.

Kawamura, *Jozaburo,* ex-Vice-Minister of Justice, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall and mem. House of Peers; b. '59 in Shigaken; grad. the then existing Law Institute of Justice Dep't '84; sent abroad for further study '86-90; appointed Councillor of Justice; Judge at some District Courts and at Tokyo App. Court, a Public Pro. at Supreme Court. Dir. of the Civ. and Cri. Bureau, appointed Vice-Min. of Justice in Jan. '06 and held the post till '11. Add. Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Kageaki,* Visc. (cr. '07), Marshal, holder of 1st class Golden Kite; b. '59 in Satsuma; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War; and afterward appointed com. of First Division; he led the Himeji Division in Russo-Japanese War, and then commanded an Army which formed the extreme right in the Battle of Mukden. Appointed Mem. Supreme Military Council Dec. '05; nominated Marshal in Jan. 1915. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Kingoro,* ex-Vice-Min. of Imp. Household; b. in '63 in Okayama-ken; grad. with honors from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '87; secretary at local and central offices and Privy Council till about '08, Chief Sec. in '08 and Vice-Min. in '10-15. Add. Aoyama, Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Zen-eki,* Chief Proc. of Tokyo Court of Appeal; b. '58 in Ishikawa; grad. law at the now defunct Gov. Law School '84; appointed Proc. '86; Judge '90; Dir. of the Fukui Local Court; Sectional Chief of the Osaka Court of Appeal; Judge of the Court of Cassation; Dir. of the Osaka Local Court; sent to Europe '99; Dir. of Hakodate Court of Appeal '06; Proc. of the Court of Cassation; present post '07. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Kawanishi, *Seibei,* Pres. of Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Japan Woolen Cloth, Hyogo Elec. Tramway, San-yo Leather Cos., Dir. of Un-yu, Kobe Elec. Light, Nippon Shogyo Bank, etc.; b. '65 in Osaka, Add. Kawasaki, Kobe.

Kawasaki, *Hachiro-emon,* Pres. of Kawasaki Bank, and other concerns; b. '66 in Tokyo; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied in America. Assumed his father's name Hachiro-emon in '13. Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, *Hajime,* President of the Nippon Fire Ins. Co. since '13. and of the Nikka Life Ins. Co., and Dir. of the Kawasaki Sav. Bank; b '84 in Tokyo; entered the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '03, and next the Penn. Univ. for Economics, class '09. Add. Daimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, *Hiromi,* Baron (suc. '06), Prop. of Kawasaki Works, Kobe, b. '63 in Kagoshima; studied at 1st High School and entered Foreign Office '81; attached to Legations at London, Peking; attended the Coro-

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nation of the Czar '96; retired from Gov. service and entered Bank of Japan '97; Bank of Formosa '99; etc. Add. Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kawashima, *Chunosuke,* Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank; b. '55 in Tokyo; studied French and naval architecture at the Gov. Dockyard, Yokosuka; was engaged as interp. and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm, Yokohama; appointed agent at Lyons by the Yokohama Specie Bank '79-93; removed to the Head Office '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo '02–06; then recalled to the Head Office. Add. Fukuyama-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kawashima, *Reijiro,* Vice-Adm. (ret.) Intendant to Prince Higashifushimi since '17; b. '64 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. 2nd class '88; Captain in '01 and Rear-Adm. in '07. Com. of 3rd Squadron, '11; sent to China as Com. of our detachment during the Chinese revolution '11 and then to the post of Hydrographic Dept. in '12; decorated with 3rd class of Golden Kite for his service in Russo-Japanese War. Com. of Port Arthur Naval Station; Mem. of Admirals' Council, '15-'17. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kawazu, *Susumu,* D.C.L. (Japan) Prof. of Economics at the College of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. in Tokyo, eldest son of Sukeyuki Kawazu who was a distinguished Gov. official in his days. After graduating from Imp. Tokyo Univ., he studied in Germany '01–14. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Kayetsu, *Takeko,* lady educationist, Superintendent of Nippon Girls' Commercial School; b. '69 in Kumamoto-ken; studied at a private girls' school and has ever since been engaged in education, formerly in her native clan; established present school '03 in Tokyo. Add. Dote Sambancho, Koji., Tokyo.

Kazan-in, *Chikaiye,* Marquis, of a former courtier family which was founded in the 12th century. The present head b. in '78, 7th son of Vis. Horikawa and adopted into the family. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

Keto, *Katsumoto,* D.C.L., lawyer in Osaka, b. '74 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98; appointed Ass. Prof. of Kyoto Univ. 1900; Dean '14; left it in spring of '16 to practise law in Osaka. Add. Mikage, near Kyoto.

Kiga, *Kanju,* D.C.L. (Japan), Ph. D. (Leipzig), M.P., prof. of Economics at Keio Univ., was b. '73 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the Lit. Course in Keio Univ., '95; further studied in Germany, '98-'02; Prof. at his alma mater since '95, and has written a number of works on economics. Add. Shimoshibuya, near Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Choemon,* M.P., Pres., Miyako Elec. Co., and Sligu Motor Car Co., Dir., Sanriku Steamship Co., etc., b. 1873 in Iwate-ken, and early took to local politics and also to business. Add. Miyako City, Iwate-ken.

Kikuchi, *Jujin,* Dir. of the Higher School, Tokyo, since '19; b. 1865 in Iwate-ken; grad. from the Literary Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; Prof. of the Military Academy '96 and present school '98. Add. No. 735 Sendagaya, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo-fu.

Kikuchi, *Kantaro,* Dir. Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Marine & Fire Ins. Cos., b. 1874, in Ibaraki-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '96; early entered the Mitsubishi firm and was for some

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time Manager of its London Branch. Add. Mitsubishi Shipbuilding, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Shintaro,* Lt.-Gen., Vice-Chief of Gen. Staff since '21; b. 1866 in Tokyo; studied tastics at the Mil. Academy, '91; Maj.-Gen. in 1917, being app. in the meantime staff offi er, brigade and Division commander, and educational inspector, etc. stayed in Germany and Russia studying horse administration. Add. Gen. Staff Office, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Takenori,* ex-M.P., b. in Aomori '67; edu. at Keio Gijuku, was journalist connected with the *Jiji* '90–95; General Affairs Chief of the Kyushu R'ly '95–02; M. P. for Moji '03, then for Aomori, and for Hiroaki City. Add. Minami Odawara-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Yoshiro,* Consul-Gen. in Vladiostock, b. 1877 in Osaka; grad. from the Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed the Diplomatic Examination, '03; Elévé-Consul the same year and next promoted to the present post. Add. Japanese Consulate-Gen., Vladiostock.

Kikumoto, *Naojiro.* Dir. Mitsui Bank, b. in Miye-ken, 1870; grad. from the Keio and entered the Bank, '98 gradually rising to the present post. Add. No. 113/6 Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Kikutei, *Kocho,* Marquis, head of the former house of a courtier; b. '89 in Hokkaido and studied at Peer's School. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Kimbara, *Meizen,* a millionaire and public benefactor; b. in Enshu '32; has undertaken several works of public utility, for which he has repeatedly been rewarded by the Government. Early in '08 he retired to his native village and became its headman; owns a bank, stationery and toilet oil shops. Add. Wada, Hamana-gun, Shizuoka-ken.

Kimotsuki, *Kenko,* Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm.(ret.), Mem. of House of Peers, Mng. Imp. Lifeboat Society; b. '53 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. '72; held posts of Hydrographical Section, Pres. of Naval College, etc.; was Mayor of Osaka '12–13. Created Baron for the service in Russo-Japanese War. Add. Shimo Nibancho, Tokyo.

Kimura, *Kusuyata,* Chairman of Dirs. Mitsubishi Mining Co. and of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co., was b. in '65 in Kochi, and after graduating from the Higher Commercial School in '82 he entered the Mitsubishi where he was steadily promoted till he was appointed Chief of its Kobe Branch in 1900 and then to Chief of General Affairs and in 1915 its Director. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kimura, *Sakaye,* D. Sc. (Japan), M.R.A.S. (Eng.), Dir. of the Gov. Geodetic Observatory at Mizusawa, since '00; b. '68 in Kanagawa; grad. Astronomy, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '92; attended the World's Geodetic Conference '98, also next conference held in '06, when he read an essay pointing out error in the formula relating to the axis, and his discovery has been acknowledged as Kimura term by the world's astronomers; received first prize by the Imperial Academy, Japan, in '11. Add. Mizusawa, Iwate-ken.

Kimura, *Seishiro,* Vice.-Gov. of the Bank of Japan since '19; b. '61 in Okayama Prefecture. After graduating from Keio in '82 he entered journalism as editor of the "Chugai Shogyo," next he entered the present bank in '03, where he began to distinguish himself and was appointed its Director soon afterwards. Add. Minami Sakuma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

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Kimura, *Shunkichi*, ex-Naval Eng. and wireless expert, b. '66; grad. course of physics at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '89; instructor at Tokyo and Sendai High Schools '93-96, studied at Harvard and Yale specially in the line of quaternions and its physical applications; founder with Prof. J. Molenbruck in Holland, of the International Association for promoting the study of quaternions and allied subjects. Prof. at the Naval Academy '00-13 and member of the Wireless Telegraph Committee; dispatched to America and Europe '01 to investigate the wireless telegraph service. He elaborated a new process of wireless telegraphy and completed it early '06, his system having been used exclusively during the Russo-Japanese War by the Imperial Navy. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Kimura, *Yuji*, Dir. of Chosen Bank, b. 1873 in Miye-ken; grad. from the Law Coll. Imp Tokyo Univ. in '99, and was connected with the 1st Bank, in which he became Sub-manager of its Seoul Branch; was appointed to the present post when the Chosen (Korean) Bank was established in 1909. *Jujitsu*, chess and billiards are his hobby. Add. Seoul.

Kinkozan, *Sobei*, celebrated potter of Awada, Kyoto, and 7th of the line; b., 2nd son of Kinkozan VI. by whom the export of Awada ware was started. The business at one time suffered decline, but by indefatigable effort and untiring perseverance the present head has restored and further carried the business to great prosperity, his exhibits having won high-grade medals at various exhibitions both at home and abroad. Add. Awada, Kyoto.

Kinoshita, *Kenjiro*, M.P. for Oita-ken, b. '69 in Oita-ken; grad. Chuo Univ. '92; first elected M.P. in '03; Parliamentary-Secy. in Okuma Cabinet but has since gone over to a rival party. Add. Tansumachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kinoshita, *Yoshio*, Dir. of Imp. Govt. Rlys.; b. '74 in Tamba; grad. Civil Engineering Course in Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; entered Traffic Dept., Imp. Govt. Rlys.; studied practical and theoretical side of railway traffic in Europe and America '05-07. Add. Imp. Govt. Rly., Tokyo.

Kirishima, *Soichi*, Mng. of Real Estate Dept., Mitsubishi Firm, was b. '64 in Kochi, and grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90 and then entered the Firm. Toured abroad in '13. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa Tokyo.

Kishi, *Keijiro*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Dir. of the Shibaura Works; b. 1868 in Wakayama-ken; grad. from the Eng. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95, and entered the present Co. as an engineer, rapidly rising to the present post. Add. Kirigaya, Osaki, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kishi, *Seiichi*, D.C.L. (Japan), barrister, Dir. of the Osaka Gas Co., legal adviser to several Gov. and private institutions; b. '67 at Matsuye; grad. Law at Imp. University of Tokyo in '87 and began practice in Tokyo and soon grew to be one of the foremost lawyers. Add. Isarago, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kishigami, *Keiichi*, zoologist, D. Sc.; Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and expert to the Fishery Bureau Dept. of Agr. and Com.; b. '67 in Aichi-ken; grad. Science Col. of Imp. University of Tokyo in '94; appointed technical expert of the said Dep't '95; sent to Europe and America in '97. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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Kitagawa, *Reisuke*, Mng.-Dir. of Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Dir. of the Tamagawa Electric Rly. Co.; b. '61 in Fukui-ken; grad. from Keio Univ. in '81 and was once editor of the *Jiji*. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kitano, *Tsunetomi*, Japanese painter of human figures, especially of women; was b. in 1889 in Kanazawa; studied under Tsuji Kwako, a painter of Kyoto, and was awarded a 3rd prize in 1913 in the Government Annual Art Exhibition. He has subsequently associated himself with the Bijutu-in group of artists. Add. Kyoto.

Kitamura, *Shigemasa*, Prop. of the *Seiyoken* Hotel (at Ueno Park and Tsukiji); b. '72; grad. from the Meiji Gakuin in '93 and further studied at a private law school. The *Seiyoken* at Tsukiji, the first foreign restaurant in Tokyo, was established in '71 by his grandfather with the support of the late Prince Sanjo and some others. The Ueno *Seiyoken* was established in '73. Add. Uenomecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Kitazato, *Kesao*, Mng.-Dir. of the Teikoku Life Ins. Co., b. 1868 at Kumamoto; younger brother of the undermentioned; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law; entered the Co. in 1894 and has since been connected with it. He visited Europe and America in '01 to observe insurance business there. Add. Nakanocho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kitazato, *Shibasaburo*, M.D., President of Kitazato Pathological Laboratory and the Saisei-kai Hospital in Tokyo; b. '59 at Kumamoto; studied in Germany under Prof. Koch '85–91; discovered the germs of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc., and is regarded as one of the foremost bacteriologists of the world; had charge of the Gov. Blood-serum Laboratory; was granted the Red Eagle by the Kaiser in '09 in appreciation of his distinguished scientific achievement; retired from Gov't service to open his own in '14. Is also Dean of Coll. Med. of Keio. Add. Nakanocho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kiyosu, *Iyenori*, Court Councillor and Mem. of the House of Peers, Dir. of the Japan Red Cross Society; born '62 in Kyoto and is 12th son of the late Prince Kuniiye Fushimi. In '88, he was ordered to create the Kiyosu family and was appointed Lord Abbot of Bukkoji in Kyoto '73, but afterward he turned a layman; Mem. of the House of Peers '90; Governor of Yamanashi '97, that of Ibaraki '98, and afterwards of Niigata-ken. Add Shimo-Roku-bancho, Koji., Tokyo.

Kiyoura, *Keigo*, Visc., Privy Councillor; b. '50 at Kumamoto; was at one time a schoolmaster; then a humble clerk in the central Gov. where his promotion was quite rapid, chiefly in the Justice and Home Offices. In the former he rose to the highest post and twice held the Chair of Ministry '98-00 and '01-03; was transferred to that of Agr. and Com. in July '03 which he resigned '06. He is one of the trusted lieutenants of Marshal Prince Yamagata; created Baron in '02 in connection with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and Vice-President of Privy Council in 1917. Add. Iriami, Omori, near Tokyo.

Koba, *Sadanaga*, D. C. L. (Japan), Crown Member of the House of Peers; b. in '59; studied in Germany and Austria '82–85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., till '95; afterwards the Director of the Ordinary Education Bureau and Chief Councillor of Education; was made Vice-Minister of Education '03, which he resigned '05. Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

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Kobashi, *Ichita,* **Vice-Min. of Home Office since '18 and formerly** Dir. of Eng. Bureau; b. '70 in Kumamoto; grad. law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; Councillor of Yamaguchi-ken, then of Nagasaki-ken; entered Home Dep't as Secy., then became Councillor, sent abroad, promoted to present post '18. Add. Kami-Osaki, Ebaragun, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Beika.*—See under "de Becker."

Kobayashi, *Koai.* Dir. of Manchuria-Chosen Salt Mfg. Co.; b. in '45 in Tokyo, and served for a long while at the Treasury in which he rose to the position of a Bureau Director which he resigned '91. He has been on the Board of Directors of various companies. Add. Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Masundo.* Dir. the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. 1873 in Kyoto; studied at the Doshi-sha, entered the Co. '93, and has ever bee connected with it. Add. No. 382 Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Sakutaro,* Mng.-Dir. of the Shibaura Iron Works; b. 1869 in Nagasaki-ken, and early entering the Works he was twice sent abroad to inspect technical industries; himself succeeded in improving or inventing mechanical devices and appliances and was awarded the Blue Ribbon Medal. Add. No. 10 Osaki near Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Takejiro.* Dr. Juris., Dir. the Imp. Hotel and the Osaka Hotel, etc., b. in Miye-ken 1973; finished the Coll. course of the Peers' School and then studied at Halle and Rostock, Germany, returned home 1903; entered the Imp. Hotel '05, No. 1037 Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Tomijiro,* manufacturer of the "Lion" tooth powder and other toilets; b. '74 in Niigata-ken; assumed his father's name and succeeded to his business; is also a zealous Christian, working in the causes of Temperance Society. Add. Sotodemachi; Honjo, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Ushisabro,* D.C.L. (Japan), an economist and financier, Dir. of the Japan Steel Foundry, etc; Financial attaché to Japanese Legation, Peking '17; b. 1865 in Gumma; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau '96–07; Chief of the Financial Bureau, Formosa '07–10; has written a number of works on finance and economy; M.P. '12–15. Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

Koda, *Nariyuki,* **D. Litt. (Japan), one of master novelists, nom de** plume "Roban," a George Meredith of Japan; b. '67 of an artist family. Among his famous works are "Gojunoto," "Futsuka Monogatari," etc. His elder brother, Lieut. Gunji (ret.) undertook the colonization of northerly islands of Kuriles in '94, and was taken prisoner at Kamchatka during the Russo-Japanese war, but released in '05; his younger brother, Narimoto, is a grad. of the Lit. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. Two sisters Miss Nobu, and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) were b. at Tokyo, the elder in '70 and the younger '75; both showed a great talent for music from childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, '87–95; then both were app. Prof. of the Gov. Tokyo Music Academy, but have resigned since. "Roban" was Lecturer at Col. Lit., Imp. Kyoto Univ., '08–10. Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

Kodama, *Hideo,* 2nd Count, ex-Pres. of the Bureau of Decoration, Mem. House of Peers since '18; b. '76 in Tokyo; eldest son of late celebrated General Kodama, Chief of Gen. Staff in the Russo-Japanese War; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo University in 1900 and entered the service of Korean Govt.-Gen., in which he rose to Chief of Gen. Affairs '12;

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transferred to Home Govt. as Chief Secretary of Cabinet '16; present post '18. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kodama, *Kenji*, Dir. of the Y'hama Specie Bank and Manager of its Shanghai Branch, b. 1871 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, 93; on entering the Bank he was appointed at one branch or another; present post since 1914. Add. Y.S.B. Shanghai.

Kodera, *Kenkichi*, Kobe Millionare, ex.-M.P.; b. '77 in Kobe; edu. at Kobe Com. School, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and further in Germany, etc.; went through one-year volunteer service and was sent to the front in the 1904–05 war. Has founded and maintains at his expense a middle school at Sanda, Hyogo-ken. Add. Aoyama, Minamicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Koga, *Renzo*, D.C.L., Crown Member of the House of Peers and ex-Pres. of the Colonization Board; b. '58 in Saga; joined Eto's rebellion raised '74; was captured but acquitted with reprimand; entering the now defunct Law Col., Justice Dep't, graduated from it in '84. He was Public Procurator at various courts, ultimately sat on the bench of Supreme Court '98 and was transferred to Dir. Police Bureau of Home Office in '06, to resign it '08 with the fall of the Seiyukai Cabinet, and again to the same post in '11; resigned in 1921 in connection with the Opium Scandal. Add. Yamabushicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Koga, *Shun-ichi*, Pres. of the Dai-Nippon Colliery Co., Matsushima Colliery Co. and Oshima Colliery Co., Dir. of the Koga Bank, Kyushu S.S. Co., Kyushu Electric Light and Rly Co. etc.; b. in '82 in Saga-ken; adopted son of Mr. Zembei Koga, a millionaire of Kyushu; studied at the Tokyo Higher Commercial School but left it half-way on his father's death. Add. No. 60 Shimo-Nibancho, Koji., Tokyo.

Koganei, *Seiryo*, M.D. and Prof., Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., his speciality being diseases of the brains; born in '58 at Nagaoka; entered the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '70; studied at Berlin '81–85 and has been connected with the University ever since. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kaide, *Fusakichi*, Dr. Dentrology, Prof. the Imp. Hokkaido Univ., b. 1869 in Gifu-ken; after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. sent to Germany for furthering his studies in forestry 1900–'03. App: Prof. Morika Agricultural Coll. '03 to be removed to the present post '07. Several publications on his specialty. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Koike, *Kunizo*, pres. of the Koike Bank (est. '16), Karafuto Mech. Pulp Co., Member of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. in Yamanashi-ken in 1866. Began his career under the late Mr. Wakao, millionaire silk merchant of Yamanashi; next served as an assistant at stockbroker's shop; in '98 opened his own shop which was carried to great success. He was one of the Japanese business men, who, invited by the United States Chamber of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, undertook a tour in the States in 1909. Add. Office, 2, Kabutocho Tokyo; residence, Nakanocho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Kojima, *Hidekichi*, Mng.-Dir. the Nippon Artificial Fertilizer, Dr. the 58 Bank, Tokyo Taxi-Cab. etc., b. 1871 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch.; was in the 100 Bank and other business companies, in 1905 started a business on eis own account. Add. No. 1583 Takatamura-Ohara, Kitatoshima, Tokyo.

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Komatsu, *Kenjiro*, ex-Vice-Minister of Communications '11-12, and Crown Mem. of the House of Peers; b. '63 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, and had long been connected with the Department having been promoted to the above post in 1911, but resigned in Dec. '12. Was despatched abroad in '97 on official business; was severely wounded by a burglar in Sept. '11 in his official residence. Add. Tsukudo Hachiman, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Komatsu, *Midori*, Chief Editor, and prop. of the magazine "*Chugai Shinron*"; b. '65 in Tokyo; grad. from Michigan Univ., '90; translator and Secretary of the Foreign Office till '07; transferred to Korean Government where he was Dir. Foreign Affairs Bureau, '11-17. Add. Shiba park, Tokyo.

Komatsu, *Rinzo*, ex-Mng.-Dir., Tokyo Building Co., Dir., Tokyo Fire Ins. Co., b. in Yamaguchi-ken, 1863; grad. from the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (later Waseda Univ.); entered the Tokyo Fire Ins.; as Mng. of the Building Co. did much in laying down the Japanese Settlement, Tientsin. Add. No. 972 Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Komatsu, *Teruhisa*, Lieut. (Navy); 1st Marquis, the House being newly created in '10 to succeed the House of the late Prince Komatsu who died without an heir; was b. '88, fourth son of the late Prince Kita-Shirakawa; grad. at Naval Academy '09. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Komoto, *Jujiro*, D.M., Prof. at the Medical Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '59 in Tajima; studied in Germany and Austria '85–89; is one of the most distinguished ophthalmologists of the day. Add. Kudan-zaka, Tokyo

Komon, *Rintaro*, Mng.-Dir., Teikoku (Imperial) Marine, Fire Ins., b. '68 in Oita; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered the Co.; its Section Chief and then present post. Add. No. 20. Nijikki-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Komura, *Kin-ichi*, Marquis (2nd), Secretary of the Foreign Office; b. in '82, eldest son of the late Marquis Jutaro Komura, one of the greatest diplomatists in recent Japan; grad. with honors from the Col. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, 1907; passed the Diplomatic Service Exam. the same year; attaché at London '08-10; transferred to the head office '11. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kondo, *Jihan*, M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. in '64 in Shinano; grad. from the Coll. of Medicine in 1891; further studied surgery at Strasburg and Heidelberg '95–98. Add. Maruyama Shimmachi, Hongo

Kondo, *Keiji*, Dir. of the Yokohama Electric R'ly. Co., b. '74 in Awaji; studied in the Doshisha, Kyoto; entered the Foreign Office and next the Formosan Govt.-Gen.; clerk at Samuel, Samuels and Co., Yokohama '97, and remained there over ten years; present post '16 in addition to the Directorship of the Katan Iron Foundry and of the Tokyo Electric Apparatuses Mfg. Co. Add. No. 58 Takanawa-Mimamicho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kondo, *Motoki*, D. Eng., Vice-Admiral, 2nd class. R.S. Director of the Modelling Section, Navy; ex-Inspector General of Naval Construction, b. '64 in Tokyo; is Director of the Kogyokusha, private school founded by his

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father who did much in the cause of naval education. Received Hon. Prize from Imperial Academy of Japan '13. Add. Hirasuka-mura, Tokyo-Fu.

Kondo. *Shigeya*, 2nd Baron, Mng.-Dir. of the Yokohama Dock, Dir. the Ohara Paint Co., Nippon Machine Mfg. Co., etc., b. 1882, son to Rempei Kondo, the late pres. of the N.Y.K., succeeding him on his death in '21; once expert to the Tokyo Municipality. Add. Ichigaya-Simaicho Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kondo, *Toragoro*, Dr. Eng., Prof. of the Eng. Coll., the Imp. Tokyo Univ. & Expert to the Home Office & Rly Dept., b. 1865 in Niigata-ken; grad. from the above Coll. and entered the Home Office '89, No. 30 Zoshigaya near Tokyo.

Kono, *Hironaka*, M.P. of unbroken record and leader of the Kenseikai, ex-Min. of Agr. and Commerce, b. at Fukushima '44; entered early political career, joined the democratic movement started by Count Itagaki, and is one of the pioneer Liberals who fought in the cause of freedom and suffered much from collisions with the authorities. Was the leader of the Fukushima trouble and thrown in prison for several years; seceded '98 from the Liberal Party to join its rivals, the Progressives, was arrested on the charge of sedition in connection with the Anti-Peace violence of Sept. 1905, but was acquitted. Was a leader of the Kokuminto but left in Jan., 1913 and joined late Prince Katsura's party; appointed Minister for Agr. and Com. of the 2nd Okuma Ministry in Dec., '14. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo

Konoike, *Zen-emon*, Baron (cr. '11), is one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank, and is at the same time the largest shareholder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co., and the Osaka Savings Bank. Add. Konoike, Osaka.

Konoye, *Fumimaro*, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and a *gosseke* (see Ichijo); was founded by Motozane (1143-66 A.D.). The present head grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '17. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Kosaki, *Kodo*, famous pioneer Christian and pastor of Reinanzaka Church, Tokyo, Chairman of the Kumi-ai Churches of Japan, of Sunday School Society of Japan, and of Christian Church Union of Japan; b. '56 in Kumamoto-ken; studied at Kumamoto English School and Doshisha, Kyoto. Pres. of Doshisha Univ. in '90-97; three times represented Japan at International Congress of Religion abroad. Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Koshiyama, *Tachisaburo*, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Electric Light Co., b. 1864 in Miye-ken; grad. from the Provincial Normal School '81, and served as a school master for two years; in 83 entered the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun then run by Viscount Miyoji Ito; giving up journalism he entered the Tokyo Electric Light Co. as Chief Accountant; Dir. of the same in '13; the present post in '15. M.P, in '17. Add. No. 43 Takanawa-Kitamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Koyama, *Junji*, Pres. of Kaigai Kogyo (Emigration) Co. b. in '70 at Kumamoto; graduated law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '95; was clerk at the Home Office and next Secretary in the provinces and also in Tokyo, having held posts of Personal Secretary to the Minister of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce; Dir. of Fishery Bureau in the latter Dept. '06; Governor of Gumma '08-12. Add. Ryudocho, Azabu, Tokyo.

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Koyama, *Kenzo*, Member of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of the 34th Bank; b. '58 in Saitama; entered Dep't of Education; appointed Dir. of Tokyo Higher Commercial School; then Dir. of Technical Bureau of Education Dep't and promoted Vice-Minister of Education; on retiring from the Government service became Pres. of the 34th Bank and is one of the most eminent bankers. Add. Otecho, Higashiku, Osaka.

Kozai, *Yoshinao*, D. Agr. (Japan), Ph. D. (Leipzig), Dean and Prof. of Coll. Agriculture, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b., '95 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from Agr. Col. '85; Prof. at the alma mater '89-95; studied at Leipzig '95–99, and resumed the duty at Komaba; Agriculturist to the Gov. Experimental Farm at Nishigahara, Tokyo '03 and then its chief '06; Dean in '11. Add. Nishigahara, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Seishu*, Mayor of Yokohama since '18, b. '71 in Hokkaido; grad. Law, Imp. University of Tokyo in '95 and then entered the legal service as Public Procurator till '06 when he was appointed Governor of Yamagata, Dir. of South Manchuria R'ly '06; started for Europe in '08 on an inspection tour of railway affairs, and returned home in '10; Governor of Miye in '11, Dir. of Eng. Bureau, and then of Public Works Bureau of the Home Dept., Dec. '12 - Apr. '14; Gov. of Tokyo '14–15; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs '16–18. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Seitaro*, Judge, Adm. Litigation Court, b. '64 in Okayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91.; Sec. at local and the Home Office till '94; was sent abroad to investigate sanitary matters relating to factories '98-99 and was transferred to be Secretary of Agr. and Com. to draw up draft of factory law, retaining as additional post Secretary of the Home Office; Dir. Sanitary Affairs Bureau '03-10. Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Shiro*, President of the Fuji Paper-Mill Co., b. 1872 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1896; entered Mitsui Firm the same year and remained in the service for ten years travelling abroad several times during this period; entered the Fuji Paper-Mill '14 as Mng.-Dir. and was finally elected President succeeding Mr. Rokuro Hara. Add. No. 4 Tangocho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Yuzuru*, Baron (cr. '07), Privy Councillor since '17; b. '47 in Hyogo-ken, entered the civil service in connection with Education in which he became Vice-Minister '94 and finally its chief, had to resign the Ministry Nov. '05 in connection with the University Prof's demonstration affair. Member of House of Peers, '94-17. Add. Kanatomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kuga, *Michihisa*, Marquis, formerly courtier, the house being founded by Prince Tomohira, son of the Emperor Murakami; b. at Kyoto, '41; appointed commander of the Imp. Army at the time of the Restoration, Sec. of the Imperial Household and the Cabinet, then Governor of Tokyo '96-97. Appointed Director of Board of Decorations and President of Peers Bureau, '09-17. Add. Shin-Ogawamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kuhara, *Fusanosuke*, Pres. of the Kuhara Minig Co. at Osaka, the leasee of the Hitachi Copper Mine, etc.; b. 1869 at Osaka, grad. from Keiogijuku '89; a clerk at the Kosaka Copper Mine which was resuscitated by him from the threatened danger of decay. He was made the supervisor of the mine, but resigned the post '98. Bought Hitachi Mine '05,

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and has made it one of the best copper mines in Japan. Add. Nakanoshima, Osaka.

Kujo, *Michizane*, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gosseke* (see Ichijo) founded by Kanezane (1148-1207). The present head, was b. '76 and is Chief Ritualist on duty at Court, being a brother of the Empress. Add. Fukuyoshicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kuki, *Takakazu*, Baron (cr. '05), Privy Councillor, b. '52 in Settsu, was for several years a high official in the Dep't of Education; Minister at Washington between '84 and '88, Director of the Imperial Nara Museum in '90, Exhibition Commissioner, etc., is a great virtuoso of Japanese painting. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Kumamoto, *Kenjiro*, English scholar and educationist, Prof. at the Peers' School since 1898 and Commissioner of Teachers' License Examination (Eng.) for Middle & Normal Schools; b. '67 in Osaka; studied Law at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo '87-89; English teacher at Himeji Mid. School in '89, then at Osaka Mid. School and next Prof. at 3rd (Kyoto) High School; at Tokyo Higher Normal School '94-98. Ordered to Europe and America on tour of inspection '19. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Kume, *Keiichiro*, historian of the Western painting, b. '66 in Saga, son of the celebrated historian Kume Kunitake; studied in Paris '86-93; appointed Professor of the Tokyo Fine Arts School '06; is noted for landscape painting. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Kume, *Kunitake*, D. Litt. (Japan), historian, Prof. Waseda Univ., b. '44 in Saga; was on suite of the late Prince Iwakura's mission to America and Europe in '72; was next in the compilation Bureau, Cabinet, and afterward Prof. of the 1st High School, but his article about the origin of the Japanese race obliged him to resign; has been connected with Waseda ever since. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

Kume. *Ryosaku*, Pres. of the Tokyo Gas Works since '07, b. '67 in Saitama; studied at the Keiogijuku and the Hogaku-in (Chuo Univ.) in Tokyo; was for years Managing Director of the Nippon Railway Co. before its nationalization. Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kunizawa, *Shimbei*, D. Eng., Chairman of Dirs. of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. '13-'19; b. '64 in Kochi-ken; grad. in '89 from Eng. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; engineer of the nationalized Kyushu R'ly Co. '89; served at the Railway Department '92-05; was connected with the field railroads in Manchuria before the South M. R'ly Co. was created. Vice-pres. of the same since '06 but once left it to be instated in the chairman one year later. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Kurachi, *Seifu*, Mng.-Dir. of Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., b. 1867 at Kanazawa; studied at the now defunct English Coll., Osaka, and Keio; but left them half-way and stayed in America 1890-94 working his way under difficulties; entered the Meiji Fire Ins. Co. as Manager of its Kyoto Branch '95; was next connected with Murai Shokai, tobacco dealers in Kyoto; was an agent of the British & American Tobacco Co. in Korea; Manager of the Present Co. '09 and the present post '11. He made a tour in Europe in '10. Add. No 1 Mita-Amicho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kurachi, *Tetsukichi*, Mem. House of Peers, Vice-Pres. of Japan-China Industrial Co.; b. '71 in Kanazawa; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '94; passed higher civil service examination in '96, Councillor of Foreign

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Office in '87; Sec. at Berlin in '99, Councillor at head office '01; attached to the Japanese Envoy to the Peace Conference at the Hague in '07; Vice-Min. of Foreign Dep't. '11–12. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Kuratomi, *Yuzaburo*, D.C.L., Privy Councillor since '21; b. 1853 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at the now defunct Law Coll. under the justice Sept., '89 and was connected with the Dept. till he was removed to Korea as Vice-Min. of Justice; was Chief responsible for the compilation of the Japanese Criminal Code; Dir. of the Bureau of Legislation 1913, to resign in '14 and to be nominated Mem. House of Peers; later was in the Imp. Household Dept. as the Chief Auditor. Add. No. 1 Tango-cho, Akasakaku, Tokyo.

Kure, *Hidezo*, M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University, b. '65 in Tokyo; grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; sent to Germany for study, '97–00; is a specialist on insanity. Add. Yushima Shinhana-cho, Tokyo.

Kurino, *Shin-ichiro*, Viscount, ex-Amb. to France, b. at Fukuoka '52; Commissioner of the Foreign Office '81; Junior Secretary '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau '86; transferred to the Communication Dep't to act as Personal Secretary to its Minister, promoted to be Director of the Foreign Correspondence Bureau in the Dep't three years after; returned to the Foreign Office '91 as Director of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau. Next commenced his diplomatic career, first as Minister at Washington '94, at Rome 96, at Paris '97, and Petrograd '01, in the stormy days preceding the diplomatic rupture; appointed Ambassador to France '06. Add. Hinokicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kuroda, *Kiyoteru*, 2nd Visc unt, Prof. at the Gov. Art Academy since '02, b. '66, son of the late Kiyotsuna Kuroda, Privy Councillor. Studied painting at Paris under Colin '84–93; Painter-in-Ordinary to the Court and Member of the Hanging Committee and is one of the master painters of Western school. Add. Hirakawacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kuroda, *Nagashige*, Marquis (cr. '08), formerly *Daimyo* of Fukuoka, Vice-President of the House of Peers; b. '67 at Fukuoka: studied at Cambridge Univ. '84–89; a Master of Ceremonies '89-90; is President of the Oriental Association. Add. Fukuyoshicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kuroki, *Iten*, Gen. (ret.), Count (Baron '95, elevate '07), Privy Councillor, 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Order of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honor); b. '44 in Satsuma; achieved a distinguished service as a Div. Com. at Wei-hai-wei during the Japan-China War; General in Nov. '03; commander of the First Army in Russo Japanese War and won the first great victory at the Yalu, succeeded by the brilliant series of successful campaigns; Mem. of the Supreme Military Council Dec. '95. Attended Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A. as representative of Japan. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kurusu, *Sobei*, Mem. of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of Nisshin Life Ins. Co., Nippon Safe Oil Co., etc.; b. in '55 in Saitama-ken, and has risen to present position by starting export of raw silk at Yokohama when he was still young. Add. Honcho, Yokohama.

Kusaka, *Yoshio*, ex-M.P., Pres. of Nippon Live-Stock Co., Dir. of 1st Bank, Tokyo Savings Bank, Toyo Fire Ins. Co., Toyo Life Ins. Co., etc.; b. '51 in Fukushima-ken; went over to U.S.A. for study in '71; on

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returning home appointed Secy. of Home Office, transferred to Agr. and Com. Office, then Chief of Statistic Bureau, Transportation Bureau; Governor of Nagasaki, Fukushima; once Minister-Resident; finally entered into business, made a tour through Europe in '76 on the suite of the late Marq. Inouye. Add. Suzaki, Mukojima, Tokyo.

Kusakabe, *Benjiro,* engineer, D. Eng. (Japan), ex-Chief Engineer of the Tokyo City Office; b. '61 in Shiga-ken; grad. Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; was long at the Home Office as its Chief Engineer and once been to Europe; received his doctorate in '01. Add. 53/3 Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Kushida, *Manzo,* Mng. Dir. of the Mitsubishi Bank b. '67 in Tokyo; studied in U.S.A. '85–94 and graduated at Pennsylvania Univ.; entered the Mitsubishi on returning home; present post '14; Add. Nishi-kubo, Shiba. Tokyo.

Kusunose, *Sachihiko,* Lieut.-Gen., (ret.) ex-War Minister. b. '58 in Tosa; Sub-Lieut. of Artil, '79; was sent to Europe on suite of late Generals Nogi and Kawakami in '86; Major-General '01, and Lieut-General in '07; Min. of War '13–14. Is now in business. Add. Sanya, Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Kuwada, *Kumazo,* D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. Tokyo University, ex-Mem. of the House of Peers as highest-tax-payer in Tottori-ken '01–'17; b. '68 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '83; Manager of the Kogo Club; further studied in Europe '96–98, especially Social Politics, and organized the Social Political Association on his return home Parl.-Secy. to the Education Dept. July to Aug., '15. Represented Japan at the Geneva Red Cross Conference in '21. Works: "On Industrial Economy," "The General Trend of Social Problems in Europe," and "Factory Law and Labor Insurance" etc. Add. Sendagi Hayashicho, Tokyo.

Machida, *Chuji,* ex-M.P. (Kenseikai) and ex-Parliamentary Secy. of Agr, and Com. Dept. '15–17, Dir. of 110th Bank and Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., etc.; b. '63 in Akita-ken: grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and. further studied in Europe and America; once connected with the Bank of Japan; Add. Minami-Enokicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Machida, *Toyochiyo,* ex Pres. of the Uraga Dockyard Co., b. '67 at Kagoshima; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '90; taught at the Hakodate Commercial School till '92; entered the Sakuragumi Leather Factory as its Vice-Pres.; a Director when the concern was reorganized as Nippon Hikaku Kaisha, Ltd.; the above post '12–'20. Add. No. 11 Shin-Ryodo-machi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Maebara, *Yuishiro,* Dir., Nippon Silk Throwing Co., Kiryu, b. in Gumma-ken, 1873; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Technological School; started as an engineer. Add. Kiryu, Gumma-ken.

Mae. See Maye.

Majima, *Otohiko,* Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bank, b. in Nagoya, 1871; studied at Peers' School and then Aoyama-Gakuin; went over to U. S. to further his studies; on returning home '94 entered the 15th Bank and then present Bank '98; sent to England by the Bank to study banking business; returned home '02; England again '05; Man. of the Yokohama and then, Osaka Branch, 1814. Add. Kamakura.

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Maki, *Bokoshin*, Pres. of Toyo Marine Ins. Co. and Chiyoda Rubber Co. ; b. '54 in Shimabara, and held various offices in provincial and Central Offices from '75 to '87 ; President of Sobu R'ly '88 ; was in Formosa as Governor and in other capacities '85–86 ; transferred to be Dir. of various Bureaux, Home Office till about '07. Once sat in Parliament. Add. Kyrumacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Makino, *Nabuaki*, Visc. (cr. Baron '07), Minister of the Imperial Household since '21, ; second son of the late Toshimitsu Okubo, b. '51 ; Private Secretary to the then Premier Count Ito (late Prince) '88 ; a local Governor '91–92 ; Vice-Minister of Education '93 : Minister at Rome '97 ; and then at Vienna ; Min. of Education '06 ; Privy Councillor in '09 ; Minister Agr. and Com. '11–12, and of Foreign Affairs '13–14. Represented Japan at Versailles '18 and was promoted in court rank on returning home. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Makino, *Tomitaro*, a botanist and lecturer at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '63 in Kochi ; started the Botanical Magazine in '86 in Tokyo, being the first journal devoted to he science in Japan ; sta ted publication of the " Flora Japonica " in '89 ; has written various other works on his specialty. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Makita, *Tanaki*, Dr. Eng., Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Mining Co., Electro-Chemical Industry Co., Hokkaido Iron Works, etc., b. in Osaka, 1871 ; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. ; entered the Mitsui firm as expert gradually rising to the p esent eminence. Add. No. 43 Kita-Higakubo, A abu, Tokyo.

Makiyama, *Eiji*, Pres. of the Nara Female Higher Normal School since '19 ; b. '67 in Yamagata-ken ; grad. from he Tokyo Higher Normal School; was its Assistant Prof. '91 ; teacher and then principal of Normal School in various prefectures ; Prof. of the Tokyo Higher Normal School for Girls, 1902 ; made a tour through Europe and America, in '05, since then combining Educational Inspector of the Educ. Dept. before he was transferred to the present post. Add. Nara.

Makoshi, *Kyohei*, Pres. of Japon Brewery Co., Dir. of other Cos. ; b. '43 at Okayama ; reached Tokyo '70 to find works with almost empty purse ; started a lodging house ; became acquainted with Baron Takashi Masuda and was appointed clerk of an exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama, subsequently transferred to the Mitsui Bussan, which he left '88 to start the Yebisu Brewery at Me uro. Twice M. P. but has since abandoned politics. Add. Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Mano, *Bunji*, Pres. Imp. Kyushu Univ. since '13, Emeri us Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. ; b. '61 in Shizuoka ; grad. course of Mech. Eng. at the ormer Eng. College '81 ; studied his specialty at Glasgow University. Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London ; studied practical side of the science at Armstrong Works and returned home '90. Was appointed Prof. at the Imp. Univ. ; sent to Paris on the occasion of World's Fair ; Dir. of Technical Education Bureau '01–13, retaining the chair in the University. Add. Fukuoka.

Maruta, *Harutaro*, Dir. of Taiwan Sugar and Taito Sugar Cos. b. 1866 in Niigata-ken, studied at Keio. Add. Tainan, Formosa.

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Maruyama, *Hideo*, Dir. of the Business Dept. of the Mitsui Bank, b. 1880 in Yamagata-ken; studied at Keio '06 and entered the Bank. Add. No. 21 Honmura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Masaki, *Naoteko*, Dir. Gov. Fine Art Academy, Tokyo, since '01; b. 62 in Kyoto; grad. Law. Imp. Univ., '82; Personal Sec. to Min. of Edu. '97. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Masuda, *Giichi*, ex-M. P. (Kokumintō), prop. of various popular magazines. Dir. of several Cos., was b. at Takata in '69; grad. from Waseda Senmon Gakko in 1893; was on the staff of several newspapers. Tour around the world in 1914. Add. Harama hi, Kolshikawa, Tokyo.

Masuda, *Masuzo*, Vice-Pres. Yokohama Cham. Com., representative of the well-known trading firm Masudaya, exporters and importers of sugar, flour, general goods, etc.; b. 1863. Add. Honcho, Yokohama.

Masuda, *Takashi*, Baron (cr. Nov. '18), Adviser to the Mitsui Family, b. '48 in Sado of a petty samurai family; appointed cavalry officer and at the same time interpreter by the Shogunate; after the Restoration entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm in Yokohama, was afterward transferred to the Mitsui and has remained in it to this day. He is a noted connoisseur of arts, his collection of Buddhist pictures and images being reputed to be the finest in the country. Add. Goten-yama, Tokyo.

Masuda, *Taro*, Man.-Dir. of Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., Nippon Artificial Fertilizer, Manju Life Ins., Imperial Theatre, Chiyoda Fire Insur. Co., etc.; b. in Tokyo '75, eldest son of Takashi Masuda; educated in England and is also a popular amateur playwright. Add. Hama-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

Masujima, *Rokuichiro*, D. C. L. (Japan), lawyer, b. '57 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law, Imp. Uni., Tokyo, in '77, and a graduate of the Middle Temple '83. Opened with several friends the English Law School (now Central Univ.). Has undertaken various important cases and also played distinguished part in business of international description as intermediary and adviser; is a consulting lawyer to many Japanese and foreign establishments. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Matsuda, *Genji*, M. P. lawyer of Tokyo Bar; was b. '78 in Oita, and studied under difficulty at Chuo Law School which he graduated in 1896; passed same year the Higher Civil Service and Juridical Service examinations; sat on the Bench two years and then started practice in Tokyo. Is a whip of the Seiyukai. Senior Secretary of Home Office since '20. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Matsuda, *Michiko*, B. A., lady Director of the Doshisha University, Kyoto since Feb. '19; b. in Tango, '68; studied at the Kyoto Prefectural Girls' High School and then at the Doshisha Girls' College; taught English at a certain mission school, Yokohama; went over to U. S. to further her studies at the Bryn Mawr Coll., Pennsylvania; returned home '99 to teach at Kobe Jogaku-in; Head of the Dept. of English Literature, Doshisha Girls' College, and then the present post. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

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Matsuda, *Do-ichi*, D. C. L. Embassy Councillor in Paris since '21, b. 1876 in Tokyo; studied Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., and passed the Higher Civil Service, and the Judicial Service Exam., 1901-02 has since been connected with the For. Office; was in charge of the Peace Treaty Affairs Bureau till '21. Add. Japanese Embassy, Paris.

Matsudaira, *Yasutaka*, Marq., head of the old *Da'myo* of Fukui, Pres. Japan Agr. Society; b. '67; proceeded to Germany '84 to study and afterwards entered Cirencester Agr. Col., England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui and was rewarded with silver medal at the 5th Domestic Exhibition in Osaka; elected Pres. Japan Agr. Society '04; Mem. House of Peers by right of birth. Add. Sekiguchi, Tokyo.

Matsudaira, *Yorinaga*, Count, Mem. House of Peers, was b. in '74; grad. from the Waseda Univ. '93; succeeded to the title '03, the House being formerly the *Da'myo* of Takamatsu; on Board of Trustees, Waseda University. Add. Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Matsui, *Keishiro*, Baron (cr. '20) ex-Ambassador at Paris, b. '68 at Osaka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; dip. attaché and Sec. at Seoul '90–'93 Sec. at Washington '94 and at London '97; transferred to a similar post at Peking '02; again appointed Sec. at London; Councillor in Paris '06; transferred to Washington in '08 and then Vice-Min; of Foreign Affairs, '13; a Peace Envoy while Ambassador at Paris '14–20, and was created peer in recognition of his service during the War. Add. For. Office.

Matsukata, *family* **Masayoshi**, Marquis (Count '84 and Marquis '07), hon. LL. D. (Oxford), Lord Keeper of Seals, "an elder statesman"; b. '40 at Kagoshima; was connected with the Treasury soon after the advent of Meiji; in '81 the Minister of Finance continuing as such for more than ten years; in '91 he formed a Cabinet; had to assume the portfolio of finance on the occasion of the Japan-China War. His second Ministry '96–97 was memorable in the establishment of gold monometallic standard and also for the conclusion of *entente* with the Progressives, but it came abruptly to an end, followed by the miserable collapse of the Cabinet; was Finance Minister in the Yamagata Ministry that followed his; a Privy Councillor in July '03. In '02 he travelled through Europe and America; President of the Japan Red Cross Society in '03–12, present post in '17. (Add. Mita, Tokyo.) **Iwao**, eldest son and heir of the above, and Pres. 15th Bank and Vice-Pres., Tokyo Bankers' Association, etc., b. '62, was once a dip. Attaché but soon left Govt. service to devote himself to business, (Add. Minami-Sakuma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.) **Shosaku**, 2nd son, and Dir., Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co., etc., b. '63; entered Foreign Office and sent to Brussels Univ. for study at official expence, which he finished '88; Attaché '93, Legation Sec. in Holland and Paris '95; Personal Sec. to For. Min. '97; 2nd and then 1st Sec. at London; Minister to Siam, '05-06; taken to business since. (Add. Takeya-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.) **Kojiro**, 3rd son and ex-Pres. Kawasaki Dockyard, Pres. Tokiwa Shokai, a trading Co. owned by the family, b. '65; grad. Peers' School and further studied in U.S.; visited Europe and America in 1918 on business; M.P. '12, (Add. 28/1 Mita, Tokyo.) **Masao**, 4th son Vice-Adm. (ret.), Pres. Naniwa Bank, Dir. Kyoto Fire Ins., Special Mem. Osaka Chamber of Com., b.

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'68; studied at Pennsylvania Univ.; has long been connected with the Bank finally to be installed at its Pres., '13. (Add. Kohama-mura, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo-ken.) **Otohiko,** 6th son and Dir., Nippon Petroleum Co., b. '80; studied at Peers' School and Harvard. Took part in the task of establishing the Co. (Add. No. 61 Nagasaka-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.)

Matsuki, *Kan-ichiro,* Vice-Pres., Yamashita Firm., ex-Dir. Electric Bureau, Tokyo City Office, was b. '72 in Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '93; was Secretary of Communication Department '97; Secretary and Director of the Imperial Railways till his transfer to the City post on the municipalization of the Tokyo Street Electric Railways. Add. Shin-saka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, *Bunzaburo,* Dr. Litt. (Japan), Dean and Prof., Col. of Lit., Imp. Kyoto Univ., b. '69 in Kanazawa; grad. from Col. of Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '93 and further studied at Berlin in '99; Lecturer at Waseda, etc., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., then Prof. of Kyoto Univ. '06, Dean '08, visited India '18. Add. Imp. Univ. of Kyoto.

Matsumoto, *Gentaro,* Professor and Chief of the Girls' Peerage School, b. '59 in Fukui Prefecture, graduated from the Col. of Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; taught at several Govt. Schools and finally appointed present post in '07. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, *Joji,* D.C.L. (Jap.) Dir., South Manchuria Rly. Co., b. 1877 in Saitama-ken; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed the Higher Civil Service Exam., 1900; Councillor to the Dept. of Agr. and Com. '01, combining professorship at his alma mater ('03) and Secretary of the Legislation Bureau ('11); dispatched by the Govt. to England, Germany and France to study Commercial Law, '06; entered S.M.R. Co. '19. Add. Dairen.

Matsumoto, *Sadao,* Consul-Gen. at San Paulo, b. 1868 in Kochi-ken; grad. from the Wafutsu Law School, '94 and passed the Dip. Service Exam., Elevé-Con. '97; Consul at Antwerps, Changchun, etc., Con.-Gen. at Hankow; Legation Sec. '14 and then present post. Add. San Poulo, Brazil.

Matsumura, *Ninzo,* Dr. Sc. (Japan), Prof., Science Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dir., Botanical Garden of the same Univ., b. '56 in Ibaraki; studied in Germany for years, Assist.-Prof. of the Univ. in '83, full Prof. in '90; honoured with the degree of D. Sc. in '90; made an inspection tour through Europe and Ameri a '06. Add. Akamonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Matsumuro, *Itasu,* ex-Min. of Justice, b '52 in Fukuoka; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '84; entered the judicial service and promoted Pres. of Court of Cassation in '04 with add. chair of Pres. of Administrative Litigation Court; Min. of Justice, Dec. '12–Feb. '13; Chief of Auditor Bureau, Imp. Household, '13–16; again Min. Oct. '16–18. Add. Ikebukur , near Tokyo.

Matsunami, *Nin-ichiro,* D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '67 in Osaka, graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93 and then studied in Europe for years; Prof., Naval Cadet Sch. and then present post; attended International Conference regarding maritime law several times; was on the staff of the Peace Envoy '19. Add. Nakacho Ushigome, Tokyo.

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Matsuo, *Hisao,* Mng.-Dir. of the Jomo Muslin-de-laine Mfg. Co., Tatebayashi, Gumma-ken; b. 1870 at Tsu, Miye-ken; grad. from Keio in 1893; a journalist for some years, but soon entered Murai Firm and was connected with it till he became Mng.-Dir. of Osaka Muslin Mfg. Co. in '08; present post '15. Add. No. 59, Mita-Toyo-okacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Matsuo, *Yoshio,* Manager of Tokyo Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. in Nagasaki in '61; entered the bank when it was inaugurated; Manager of the Bombay Branch in '05; present post in '07. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, *Koki,* Privy Councillor since '20, Pres. of Nippon University and Crown Mem., House of Peers, b. '46 at Tokushima; appointed President of the Tokyo Appeal Court '90; Procurator-General '92. Vice-Minister of Home Affairs twice in '94 and '98, and then President of the Adm. Litigation Court till Jan. '06, when app. Min. of Agr. and Com., being one of the staunch followers of Prince Yamagata. Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, *Yosuke,* Dir. of the South Manchuria Rly Co., since '21; b. in Yamaguchi-ken, 1880; studied law at the State Univ., Orengon, U. S. A.; passed the Diplomatic Service Exam. in '04 and entered diplomatic service, being app. Secretary of Kwantung Leased Territory, next Foreign Office, Legation and then of Embassy; was Consul-Gen. before he was installed in the present post. Add. S.M.R., Dairen.

Matsushima, *Hajime,* Pres. of the Toa Felt Fabric Co.; b. '71 in Tokushima-ken; on graduating from Meiji Daigaku and next Waseda, went into business, and is now connected with several companies. He was returned M.P. from his native province in '17. & '20., when he was in prison on charge of peculation. Add. Minamicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Matsushima, *Hajime,* Consul-Gen. at Moskow since '18; b. 1883 in Nagano-ken; grad. Politics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed the Dip. Service Exam. '07; Eleve-Con.; 3rd Sec. Petrograd Embassy; recalled home '16; Per. Sec. of Foreign Minister and Councillor to the Office, '17; Sectional Chief of the same '18. Add. Moskow.

Matsushita, *Kyujiro,* Pres. of the Japan-China Oil Mfg. Co., Yokohama; b. '67 in Aichi-ken; opened a fertilizer store in Tokyo in '86 which was removed to Yokohama; started the present Co. '07 and became its Dir.; present post in '11, his store being amalgamated with the Co. Add. 8-chome, Takashimacho, Yokohama.

Matsu-ura, *Atsushi,* Count (suc. '03), Mem. House of Peers, formerly of the House that held the fief of Hirado; studied at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and at Trinity, Cambridge. Add. Mukoyanagiwara, Tokyo.

Matsu-ura, *Chinjiro,* Dir. of the Special Education Bureau, Department of Education, since '12, was b. in '72 at Uwajima; grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; Secretary at Tokyo Prefectural Office and at the Department of Education '98-11; sent to Germany '07 to inquire into education matters. Add. Kobinata-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Mayeda, *Matatei,* Mng.-Dir. of the Yokohama Fish-Oil Co., b. '77 in Shizuoka-ken; early engaged in fish-oil and fertilizer line; entered the

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present co. 1900; was sent to England by the Dep't of Agr. and Com. '09; Manager of the Kobe Branch of the above Co. '12; present post '17. Add. No. 29 Okanocho, Yokohama.

Mayeda, *Takeshiro*, Director of Tokyo Gum Co., Proprietor of the *Technical Magazine*, was b. in Niigata-ken in '67 and graduated from the Post and Telegraph School '88; has by self-study and diligence risen to eminence in electric business; made tours of inspection in Europe and America in '05 and '13. Add. 21 Shimbori, Shiba, Tokyo.

Mayeda, *Toshinari*, Marquis, head of the House of the former *daimyo* with the fief of 1,022,700 *koku* (founded in 16th cent.). Was b. '85, son of a scion of the family and was adopted by it as heir. Attached to the British Army in France '15-16; was on the suite of Prince Higashi Fushimi when H. H. visited King George on behalf of the Emperor in '18, again dispatched to Paris in connection with the Peace Treaty, '20. He is now staying there with Marchioness. Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

Mayeda, *Toshisada*, Visc. (suc. 1896) Mem. H. P., Lieut. Infantry (ret), Dir. of the Chuo Life Ins., etc., grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; took part in the Japan-Russia War. A leader of the Kenkyukai, an influential body in the Upper House. Add. No. 421 Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Mayekawa, *Yahei*. Pres. of the Tokyo Bank, Tōyo Muslin Co., Minami Nippon Sugar Co., etc., Mng. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, etc., is a leading cotton draper in Tokyo; b. in '62 in Yamanashi and was adopted by the family. Add. Tomizawa-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Megata, *Tanetaro*, Baron (cr. '07), Member of the House of Peers, chairman of the Harvard Club; b. '51 in Tokyo, one of the first Japanese who grad. Harvard, and for about 25 years ending '04 Mr. Megata continued in the service of the Finance Dep't; next he was engaged by the Korean Gov., as Financial Adviser, and occupied the post of Bureau Director. It was abolished in consequence of the new Japan-Korea agreement in Oct. '07; was despatched to U.S.A. on Gov. mission. Add. Hamamachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Mikami, *Sanji*, Historian, D. Litt. (Japan), Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University since '92, was b. '65; grad. Lit. Col. of the Tokyo Univ. in '89, and subsequently studied in the Post-Grad. Course to be afterwards appointed Lecturer at the same Col., '91; Prof. at the Girls' Higher Normal School '92; sent to Germany to attend a conference of the International Oriental Society, which was held at Hamburg in '02. Add. Sendagi Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Mikimoto, *Kokichi*, dealer in pearls; b. 1857 at Miye-ken, early started cultivation of pearl oyster, establishing a station in the Ago Bay Toba; has won many prizes and medals at home and foreign expositions. Add. No. 3, 4-chome, Ginza, Tokyo.

Mimura, *Kumpei*, former chief of the Banking Department of the Mitsubishi Firm, was b. in '55 in Oita, and early entered the service of the Firm; is also connected with the Tokyo Warehouse Co., etc. Add. Shimsaka, Aka-aka, Tokyo.

Minami, *Hiroshi*, Vice-Minister of Education, b. '69 Toyama-ken; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96, to be appointed Secretary of the Cabinet

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where he was readily promoted till he rose to be chief Secretary '08, afterward Governor of Fukuoka, Mem. of House of Peers and then the present post in '18. Add. Naitocho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Minami, *Takajiro,* Dr. Ag. Japan), Prof. at College of Agr. (Sapporo), since '81; b. '59 in Hizen; grad. from the Sapporo Agr. Coll., class '81; visited U.S.A. as a commissioner of the Columbus Exhibition '89 and again in '13 on party of Japanese business-men invited by American Chambers of Commerce. Add. Agr. Coll., Sapporo.

Minobe, *Shunkichi,* Pres. Bank of Chosen, b. '69 at Takasago, Harima; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; Personal Sec'y and Sectional Chief at the Dep't Agr and Com. and the Treasury; elected Pres. of Hokkaido Colonization Bank '93-16; present post '16. Add. Bank of Chosen, Seoul.

Minobe, *Tatsukichi,* D.C.L. (Japan), Mem. of Imperial Academy. Prof. Imperial Univ., Tokyo; was b. '73 in Hyogo-ken, brother of S. Minobe, above; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '97; studied in Germany, France and England '99–01. Add. Takehayacho, Koishikawa Tokyo.

Minoura, *Katsundo,* M.P. (Kenseikai) of unbroken record; b. '54 in Bungo; for a long while was manager of the *Hochi.* He began political life under then Count Okuma; three times has entered the Gov. service first as Dir. of the now abolished Commercial Bureau of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '97 and second as Vice-Min. of Communications in '98; was once elected Vice-Pres. of the House of Representatives; Min. of Communications '15–16. Add. Higashi-goken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Misu, *Sotaro,* Baron (cr. '07), Admiral (ret.), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite; b. '54 at Hikone; during Russo-Japanese War he was Rear-Adm. and Com. of the 2nd Squad. under Adm. Kamimura; Vice-Adm., '06; Mem. of the Admirals Council in '09; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty '11–13; Admiral '12; ret. '14. Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Mita, *Kitsu,* Auditor of the Bank of Japan, was b. '51 in Shizuoka; entered the Naval Academy at Numazu when a boy, but gave it up owing to ill health,; proceeded to France in '78; and then to England to prosecute his study; he was made a clerk attached to the Japanese Legation at London; an official in the Financial Office '81 on his return; has since been connected with the Bank. Add. Edogawacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Mitsui, *family,* The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns, the Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Trading Dep't) and Mitsui Mining Co. They are backed with registered nominal capital of ¥150 mil. and reserve funds amounting to 50 millions. Baron **Hachiroemon Mitsui,** the head of the family and Pres. of Mitsui Firm, was b. in '57 in Kyoto, and studied at New Brunswick, U.S.A., '72–74 and England; succeeded to the estate in '85, he being the youngest brother of his predecessor who had no issue; was created Baron '00 in consideration of valuable services rendered by the family. He has also much contributed to the cause of the rescue of the poor and ex-convicts. The houses include **Tokuemon** (Pres Oji Paper Mill Co.), **Takayasu,** Baron (Pres. Mitsui Bank), **Gen-emon** (Pres. Mitsui Bussan,), **Morinosuke** (Pres. Shibaura Eng. Works), **Yonosuke** (Pres. of Toshin Warehousing Co.), **Motonosuke** (Pres. of Mitsu Mining). **Add. Imai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.**

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Miura, *Goro,* Privy Councillor since '10, Lieut.-Gen. (retired '88), Visc. (cr. '84), b. 46 in Choshu; fought in the Civil War of '77; promoted Lieut.-General '79; afterward Commander of the Tokyo Army Division, &c. It was while he was at Seoul as Japanese Minister '95 that the memorable tragedy of the assassination of the Queen took place; he was arrested on suspicion of complicity, but soon set free on examination. Add. Naka-Tomisaka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Miura, *Kimosuke,* M. D., Prof. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, Physician-in-Ordinary to the Court; b. in Tokyo '64; grad. Med. Col. of Univ. '87; prosecuted his study in Germany and America '89--92; was appointed Ass's.-Prof. in his alma mater on returning; full prof. in '95. He accompanied the Peace-Envoys Dec. '18 as an unofficial member, and the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Miura, *Taisuke,* Dir. of Ome R'ly Co. etc., b. in Choshu '56; brother of the late Viscount Aoki; studied agriculture at Berlin and wine brewing '74-79; commenced farming on the field purchased by his brother at Koganehara, Chiba, which was not a success; was engaged '87-89 on the reclaimed foreshore at Kojima, Osaka, undertaken by the Fujita family. Add. Shimorokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Miwa, *Zembei,* Prop. of the Marumiya Firm, manufacturer, wholesale dealer and exporter of toilet articles, drugs, soaps, etc., b. 1871 in Tokyo and succeeded to his father's business in 1917; once Mem. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. No. 15, Tachibana-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Miwata, *Masako,* one of the few lady educationists of great renown, ex-Pres. Miwata Girls' High School; b. '44 at Kyoto. When she became a widow in 1878 she took to learning with undivided attention, attaining great eminence in Japanese and Chinese. She was now enable to devote herself to the work of education. By thrift and diligence she amassed enough to build a new school-house and this cherished wish was carried out a number of years ago. Add. Sambancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Miyabe, *Hisashi,* Dir. of Tokyo Woolen Mill, at Oji, b. '44 in Mito; was confined for about five years by his rival faction in the clan, and was released when he was 23. Then after a short career in civil service, he entered business and was connected with the Kawasaki and the One Hundredth Bank, and the Tokyo Rice Exchange; finally he started the present Woolen Factory, '87. Add. Takecho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Miyabe, *Kingo,* D. Sc. (Japan), D. Sc. (Harvard), Prof. of the Agr'ture Col. and Dir. of Botanical Garden, Sapporo; b. in Tokyo '60; grad. the College '81, and was soon sent to U.S.A. to study botany nder Asa Gray; returned home '87; is one of the foremost specialists in Japan in this line. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Miyajima, *Kannosuke,* M. D., Dir. of the Sanitary Dept. of the Tokyo Municipality since '21; b. 1882 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; Lecturer of the Science Coll. of the Univ. and of the Medical Coll. the Imp., Kyoto Univ.; Expert to the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory for sometime. Add. No. 6, Surugadai-Suzuki-cho, Tokyo.

Miyajima, *Sejiro,* Mng.-Dir. of the Nisshin (Japan-China) Spinning Co.; b. in Tochigi-ken in 1879, grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law in '06; served at Sumitomo Mining Dept. for a few years; entered '08

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Tokyo Spinning Co. and remained there till he was installed in the present post '14. Add. No. 10 Isaragō, Shiba, Tokyo.

Miyairi, *Keinosuke*, D. M. (Japan), Dean Medical Coll., Imp. Kyushu Univ. since '20; grad. from the Medical Coll., Imp. Kyoto Univ.; appointed Prof. of the Kyushu Univ., 1906. He is an authority on parasitology. Add. Fukuoka, Kyushu.

Miyake, *Hiidzu*, M.D., Mem. House of Peers, Mem. Imperial Academy, Emeritus Professor of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '48 in Tokyo, educated in France and was appointed Prof. and Dean of Med. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Takehaya-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Miyake, *Yonekichi*, D. Litt., Pres. of the Tokyo Higher Normal School since '20; b. '60 in Wakayama-ken; studied at Keio '72–75; Asst. Prof. of the Higher Normal School, '81–86; made an inspection tour abroad '86–88; returned to the School, '95 and has ever been connected with it. Add. No. 103 Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Miyake, *Yujiro*, D. Litt. (Japan), author and journalist, b. '60 at Kanazawa; grad. philosophy at Imp. Tokyo Univ., '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world. He is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, being a writer of great originality, of powerful style and deep thought, though an awkward stammering speaker; wrote many works chiefly of philosophical and literary interest. The fortnightly magazine, *Nippon oyobi Nippon-jin*, is now his organ. Add. Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Miyakegawa, *Momotaro*.Mng.-Dir., Mitsubishi Iron Works and Dir., Mitsubishi Trading Co., b. in Ehime-ken, 1869; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '92; entered the firm's service '93; Branch Manager in various places since 1913 and then present post. Add. 91 Sanya, Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Miyaoka, *Tsunejiro*, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Registered Patent Agent, b. '65 in Osaka; grad. from Law College Imp. Univ., Tokyo, qualified for legal profession and entered Diplomatic Service '87; Sec. to Japanese Legation, Washington, '92; Charge d'Affairs to U.S.A. '94; First Secy. at Berlin '94; Charge d'Affairs to Germany and Belgium '97; Minister Resident and Principal Law Officer of the Foreign Office '00; represented Japan before International Arbitral Tribunal of the Hague '04–05; Counsellor of Embassy at Washington with rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary '06–08; represented Japan at International Opium Conference, Shanghai '09; resigned Government service and started general law practice in Oct. '09. Add. 6 Takiyamacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Miyauchi, *Kunitaro*, Dir. the Patent Bureau since '21; b. 1876 in Ibaragi-ken; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Dept. of Agr. & Com. '03; passed the Higher Civil Service Exam.; Secretary to the Patent Bureau and then Private Sec. to the Min. of Agr. & Commerce. Add. Koi., Sasugae-cho, Tokyo.

Miyazaki, *Michisaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, b. '55 in Ise; grad. Law Col. of Tokyo Univ. '80, and subsequently entered service of the Education Dep't.; went over to Germany in '84 for study; Prof. at his alma mater with an additional office of Councillor to the Legislative Bureau in '88. Add. Tamachi, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

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Mizukoshi, *Riyo*, Chairman of Dirs. of the Hokkaido Exploitation Co., b. in Aichi-ken '69; studied at the Meiji Law Coll.; entered the Finance Dep't; was promoted to the Dir. of the Superintending Office of Customs, Kumamoto; Dir. of the Bank of Chosen; present post '16. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Mizumachi, *Kesaroku*, Vice-Gov. Bank of Japan till '19, b. '63 in Saga; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '89; Junior Councillor of the Treasury '91; despatched to Europe to investigate financial and economic situation in '98; filled chair of civil code at the alma mater as add. post, but resigned it '01; Dir. Finance Bureau '04 with add. post of Temporary Pension Adjustment Bureau; Vice-Minister in '06; Agent at London '06-11; promoted to the Vice-Governor '12. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Mizuno, *Rentaro*, D.C.L., Crown Member of House of Peers; b. '68 in Akita; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '92; entered Home Office '95 as Councillor and Personal Secretary; sent abroad '96 to investigate copyright affairs and attended as Japanese delegate the World's Conference for the Protection of Right of Industrial Property held at Brussels; returned home '98 and framed the draft of the Copyright Law. Dir. of Public Works Bureau '10–12; Vice-Minister of Home Office '13-14. Again in '16, soon to be promoted to the full minister which post he held till '18. Add. Shirokane-Sarumachi, Tokyo.

Mochizuki, *Kotaro*, M.P., Editor and Prop. of an English News-Agency and of a Financial and Economic Monthly, was b. in '65; edu. in the Keio and also Middle Temple, coming home about '98; meanwhile he followed Prince Yamagata when he attended the coronation ceremony of the Czar '95. Has been three times returned to the House (Kenseikai), visited abroad with his wife in '10. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Mogi, *Sobei*, Pres. of the Mogi Ginko, was b. '67 in Gumma-ken; adopted in '74 by Yasubei Mogi, millionaire in Yokohama. Add. Bentencho, Yokohama.

Mori, *Goro*, Baron (cr. '92), Member of the House of Peers, Aud. of Railway Car. Co. and Nichi-Ei Hydro-Elec. Co. etc., b. in '71 in Tokyo; created a Baron in recognition of his father's service in the grand work of Restoration; educated in England '88-96. Add. Hommura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Mori, *Kaku*, Pres. of the Jusei Flour Mill (Tientsin), Toyo Salt Industrial Co. (Tsingtao), Shanghai Printing Co. and Dir. of the Toyo Colliery Co. etc.; b. '83 in Osaka; entered the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and was despatched to China as an industrial student of the co. and ultimately Manager of its Tientsin Branch; left it and est. the Sino-Japanese Industrial Co; subsequently its Dir.; again left it to open his own office in '18 devoted to facilitating Japan-Chinese loans. Add. 1-chome, Einakucho, Koj., Tokyo.

Mori, *Moto-aki*, Prince, the House of a former *Daimyo* founded by Motonari, (1497-1571 A.D.) which enjoyed fief of 369,000 *koku* in Choshu. The clan, together with the House of Shimazu, was chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa Regency and in consummating the Restoration. The present head was b. in '65. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Mori, *Rintaro*, Dir. of Imp. Museum, Tokyo since '18. M.D., D. Litt. (Japan), Surg.-Gen., (ret.) L.A.U.C. and ex-Dir. of Medical Affairs, War Office; b. in Iwami '60; is probably more widely known as litterateur who writes a highly finished style. He is equally famous in his official career, having been connected with military hygiene after he came back '88 from

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Germany where he had stayed about four years to complete his medical studies; principal medical officer of the Tokyo Division '03-07; occupied the Directorship '08-16. He has translated several German works and has also written a number of literary works. '18. Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

Morimura, *Kaiaku*, Baron (2nd), Pres. Morimura Bank, Morimura Firm, Dir. Y'hama Specie Bank, Fuji Gassed Stn. Co., etc., b. '73 in Tokyo, 2nd son of the late Ichizaemon Morimura, pioneer Christian and businessman; studied at Keio and furthered in U.S.A. for years; succeeded in his father's business on his death '19. Add. No. 33 Takanawa-Minamicho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Morimura, *Tetsunosuke*, Pres. of Yoshimura Firm, b. in '58 in Shiga-ken; came up to Tokyo to seek employment when he was 29 and worked his way up to the present eminence; inaugurated the present firm in '91. He is connected with the Manchuria Flour Mill and Nippon Machine Mfg. Co. as their president, etc. Add. 2-chome, Shirokane-Daimachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Morishita, *Gannan*, President of the Tokyo Mercantile Agency, was b. at Wakayama in '52, graduated from Keio Gijuku in '74, appointed Director of former Mitsubishi Commercial School founded by the Mitsubishi in '78, appointed junior secretary of the Treasury in '81, left it the following year and joined the staff of the *Jiji*; started the Mercantile Agency in '95, toured in Europe and America '07. Is also Auditor of Imperial Life Ins. Co. Add. Shirokane Sankocho, Tokyo.

Morita, *Mokichi*, Dir. of Sakai Celluloid Co. etc., b. '66 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '90, and held posts at prefectural offices and also Central Government till appointed Director of Sanitary Bureau '02, to be transferred to the Department of Com. and Agr. as Dir. of Ind. and Com. Bur. the following year. Has travelled through Europe and America twice on official business and also visited India in '07. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Moritani, *Gohei*, Proprietor of Moritani & Co., and Dir. of the Nippon Pig-Iron Mfg. Co.; b. 1866 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio in '93, and entering the Mitsui Firm the same year, left it to open in '02 the present firm which deals in machines, electric appratuses, steel, etc. Add. Sanjukken-bori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Moriya, *Konosuke*, Lawyer, ex-M. P. and Dir. of the Keihin Electric Rly. Co., b. in Okayama in '61; after graduating from the Tokyo Law Col. he passed the Barristers' examination in '83 and established his office. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

Moroi, *Rokuro*, Consul-General at Honolulu, b. '72 in Saitama-ken; grad. Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; passed the diplomatic service examination '99; and dispatched to Shanghai, Suchou, and London; Sec. at Foreign Office '06, at Berlin '12; present post '16. Add. Japanese Consulate-General, Hawaii.

Moroi, *Shiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Toa Flour Mill; b. '69 in Saitama-ken; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered the Keifu Rly. Co., soon to be promoted to its Chief Accountant; left it '05 and became Manager of the present Co. on its establishment '06. His elder brothers Tsunehira and Tokisaburo Moroi are both businessmen of note

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and his younger brother Rokuro Moroi a diplomat. Add. No. 94 Yushima-Shinhanacho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Motcda, *Hajime,* M.P. of unbroken record, lawyer, b. '58 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association which was organized in '92, by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa as organ of the clan statesmen; was one of those who rallied round the standard raised by late Prince Ito when he organized the Seiyukai in '00; Vice-President of the House of Rep., '98-02; Director of Colonization Bureau in '11; Minister of Communications, '13-14. Add. Kioicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Motoda, *Sakunoshin,* B.A., M.A., Ph. D. (Philadelphia), Dir. of Rikkyo Daigaku, a prominent Christian teacher; b. '62 in Kurume; stayed in America '86–96, studying Divinity, Philosophy etc. at Kenyon College, University of Penn. and Columbia University and also attending to religious work. He attended the Jubilee Convention of Y.M.C.A. held at Boston '01 as representative of Japan and in '08 travelled through India as a lecturer; attended the General Convention of the Church in America held in '10. Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Motoyama, *Haku-un,* sculptor, b. '71 in Kochi, studied the art under Prof. Takamura Ko-un and graduated from the Tokyo Fine Art Academy '95; he filled for a short while the chair of assist. teacher at the alma mater, and at some places. Gave up teaching, having been commissioned by Baron Iwamura Michitoshi to cast bronze images of modern notables who took distinguished part in the grand work of the Restoration, and has already produced images of late Count Goto, Prince Ito and some others. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Motoyama, *Hikoichi,* Dir. of the *Osaka Mainichi* and *Tokyo Nichi-nichi,* b. '53 in Kumamoto; grad. from the Keio-gijuku; was once in the service of the Fujita firm; established the *Osaka Mainichi* in '92; also occupies the chairs of Dir. of Nankai Rly. Co., Meiji Life Ins. Co., &c. Add. the Osaka *Mainichi,* Osaka.

Murai, *Kichibei,* Pres. of Murai Bank, b. '64, in Kaga, and adopted by the late Kichiemon Murai who was running a small tobacco shop in Kyoto. He learned the art of cigarette-making in America and his brand of cigarettes soon spread all over Japan, and began to go to China and elsewhere in large quantity. The American Tobacco Co. then offered to form a trust with him and the result was the Murai Brothers & Co. with a capital of *yen* 12,000,000 of which Murai's assets were valued at *yen* 5,000,000. The concern was purchased by the Government when it launched tobacco monopoly a year or two after. The Murais then started the Murai Bank, capital ¥ 1,000,000, later to be increased to 5,000,000. They also undertake printing and cotton thread business. Add. Nagatacho, Koj., Tokyo.

Murai, *Teinosuke,* Ph. D. (Yale), Vice-Pres., Murai Bank, Dir. of Japan Fertilizer Co., etc., was b. '70, in Wakayama-ken, and was adopted by the Murai family. Add. Kami Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Murai, *Yasukata,* Dir. of the Yokohama Kiito Gomei Kaisha; b. '54 in Hyogo-ken; engaged in foreign trade at Kobe from the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, and was New York agent for several firms; m. an American lady. Add. Tori 1-chome, Nihom., Tokyo.

Murakami, *Kakuichi,* Vice-Adm., Com. of Kure Adm.; b. '61 in Saga-ken. Early entered the Navy and had long served as Adjutant to

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the Naval Minister before he was promoted to Rear-Admiral in '07; Vice-Adm. '12; once Chief of Naval Technical Office and the Com. of the Third Fleet. Add. Naval Office.

Murano, *Tsune-emon*, ex-M.P. was b. '59 in Tokyo, and has sat in the House seven times; is on the Board of Directors of Yokohama Railway and Yokohama Warehouse Cos. Add. Aokihirodai, Yokohama.

Muraoka, *Hanichi*, D. Sc., Emeritus Prof., Imp. Univ., Kyoto; was b. '53 in Tottori; official of Edu. Dept. '75, studied physics in Berlin '78-81, Prof., Imp. Univ., First High School, etc., and finally transferred to Kyoto Imp. Univ., resigned in '13. Add. Tonodanteramachi, Kyoto.

Murase, *Haruo*, D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Prof. Tokyo Higher Com. School, etc. Mng.-Dir, of the Imp. Marine Transport and Fire Ins. Co.; was b. '71 in Fukui-ken; studied at Tokyo Higher Commercial School, Antwerp Higher Com. School and Leipzig University. Add. Harukicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Murata, *Tamotsu*, ex-Crown Mem. of House of Peers '90–14; b. '42 in Osaka, once an official of Justice Dep't. and was dispatched to England '79 to investigate criminal laws, etc.; has been active as fishery propagandist since '90 when he resigned Govt. service. Add. Shintomicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Murayama, *Ryuhei*, former proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi* newspaper, b. at Wakayama '50; is a "Harmsworth" of Japan in a small way, having raised by his shrewd business management the two *Asahi* to the present stage of prosperity and importance. Once sat in the House for Osaka-fu. Add. Osaka *Asahi* Office, Osaka.

Murota, *Yoshibumi*, Member of the House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Aud. of Horai Life Ins. Office, Kanegafuchi Cotton Sp. Co., and Sankyo Co.; b. in '47 at Mito; entered the Foreign Office in which he steadily rose till he was appointed Resident-Minister at Mexico '02-04, resigned the service and then entered business. Add. Tokyo.

Mushakoji, *Kimitomo*, Visc., Senior Secretary to the Antwerp Legation; b. 1882 in Tokyo of an ancient *Kuge* family; grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07, passing the Diplomatic Service Exam. in the previous year; has ever since been connected with the For. Office. His younger brother *Saneatsu* Mushakoji is a man of letters. Add. Antwerp.

Muto, *Sanji*, President of Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; b. '67 in Gifu, grad. Keiogijuku about '90 and has since been connected with business; rewarded with Blue Ribbon Medal in '10 for his service in promoting spinning industry and ¥100,000 he disbursed for protection of operatives. Attended the Inter. Labor Conference at Washington '20. Add. Tarumi, Akashi, Hyogo-ken.

Mutsu, *Hirokichi*, Count, ex-Min. to Belgium; b. '69, son of the late Count Mutsu (who distinguished himself in treaty revision and Shimonoseki treaty); the new Count studied in England for several years beginning '87 and returned home as Barrister; passed exam. of dipl. and cons. service '95; 3rd Sec. of Legation (U.S.A.) '96; 2nd Sec. at Rome '00; transferred to be 1st Sec. at Japanese Embassy at London '04, and then appointed Sec. on leave of absence, having returned home in '10-12; transferred to Belgium but soon resigned in '15. Add. Kamakura, Sagami.

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Nabeshima, *Keijiro,* Mem. House of Peers (nom. '16) and ex-Minister to Belgium, b. '60 in Saga; attaché in London in '87, Sec. at head office in '92, was on suite of Prince Arisugawa in Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in '97, 1st Sec. Legation at Washington in '00 and at London in '02, Sec. at head office in '03, Chief of Foreign Affairs, Korea, in '07–09. Add. Higashi Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nagai, *Kinjiro,* Gov. of Karafuto since '19, b. 1873 in Niigata-ken; grad. Law at the Hogaku-in '97; passed the Higher Civil Service Exam.; Prefectural Councillor, Secretary and then Governor. Add. Toyohara, Karafuto.

Nagai, *Matsuzo,* Councillor of Embassy, London, since '17, b. in '77 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '02; passed dip. & con. exam. '02; Eleve Consul at Tientsin, at New York and Washington '03–07 Consul-Gen. at San Francisco, '08–12, Chief of Telegraph Section '16. Was on the suite of the Peace Envoy sent Dec. '18. Add. Jap. Embassy, London.

Nagai, *Nagayoshi,* D. Sc. and D. Phr. (Japan), Prof. Med. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '45 in Tokushima; was ordered to study his specialty in Germany '70–83; appointed Dir. of the German Language School, Tokyo. Mrs. Nagai is a German lady. Add. Minami-cho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Nagai, *Ryutaro,* M. P. ex-Prof. at Waseda Univ.; was b. in '81 at Kanazawa; grad. from Waseda (politics) in '05, and further studied in England and Germany from '06–09. Add. Totsuka Tobichi, Tokyo.

Nagamatsu, *Atsusuke,* Baron, Member of House of Peers, Dir. of Tokyo Fire, Marine Transport Ins. Co.; was b. '64 in Tokyo, eldest son of Chokan, 1st Baron; studied at the Peers' School, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Berlin, whence he returned in '86; was for a while Prof. at the Peers School. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nagamori, *Tokichiro,* b. in Saga '60; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. long served as Public Procurator; resigned '00; Chief Councillor of the Treasury '01; he attracted wide attention for his reclamation undertaking in Korea in '04. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Nagaoka, *Gaishi,* Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '15) and Vice-Pres. of the Imperial Aviation Association, b. '58 in Yamaguchi, Sub-Lieut. '79; entered Mil. Staff Col. '83; took part in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '02; Vice-Chief of Staff during Russo-Japanese War; Bureau Chief in War Office; Lieut.-Gen. '09, and Com'der of 16th Div. Made a tour through Europe and America '20. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Nagaoka, *Haruichi,* D.C.L., Min. to Checho-Slovakia since '21; b. in Tokyo, 1877; grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in 190[illegible] and also from a French Coll. in 1904; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered Foreign Office; Secretary of Embassy in Paris, etc. Add. Prague.

Nagashima, *Washitaro,* ex-M.P. from Chiba-ken and Barrister in Tokyo, b. in Sakushu in '68; grad. Law Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90, appointed junior Councillor of Justice, resigned '93; and then begen practice, travalled abroad and delegated at the International Parliamentary conference in '09; took to business since. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Nagata, *Hidejiro,* Deputy Mayor of Tokyo since '21; b. 1876 in Hyogo-ken; studied at the 1st Higher Sch., passed the Exam. for the Bar; Principal of a middle school and local Educational Inspector; entered Home

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Office; Prof. Gov. for a time; Dir. Police Bureau '13-18, present post in 21 when Baron Goto assumed Tokyo Mayority. Add. Tokyo Munipality.

Nagatomi, *Yukichi*, Vice-Pres. of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha since '21 b. 1868, Awa, Chiba-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School; further studied at Antwerp Com. School and returned home '95; appointed lecturer at his alma mater; entered next year the N.Y.K. and gradually advancing, became in '1 Chief of the Accountant Bureau holding directorship at the same time. Add. Sanno, Araijuku, Shiba, Tokyo.

Nagayo, *Teizo*, Dir. Yokosuka Iron Works, Taihei Cotton Spinning, etc., b. '74 in Tokyo; studied at the Peers' School; a clerk at the Silk Exporting Co., Yokohama; went over to America '95 and studied economics at Pennsylvania University; entered the N.Y.K. serving at Seattle Branch, but became soon after the Chief of Mogi Trading Dept.; Mng.-Dir. of Mogi Co. Add. No. 2028 Minami-Otamachi, Yokohama.

Naito, *Hikoichi*, Manager of the Matsuya Dry Goods Store since '94, Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, b. '65 in Yamanashi-ken; studied at the now defunct Dojinsha; went over to America to study English '85; returned home and entered the Tsuruya Dry Goods Store, Yokohama '93 when the store bought up and succeeded to the business of the Matsuya Firm, Tokyo. Add. Matsuya Dry Goods Store, Imagawabashi, Tokyo.

Naito, *Hisahiro*, Pres. of Nippon Petroleum Co., Dir. of Central Pet. Co. and Niigata Iron Works; b. '59 in Niigata-ken; elected Mem. of Prefectural Assembly at his 20th year. M.P. in '94. Organized Nippon Pet. Co. in '88; despatched on official mission to inspect petroleum business to America and Europe in '97 and again to U.S.A. in '04. Add. Shimo-Miyabicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nakada, *Keigi*, Dir. of Yokohama Cable Mfg. Co. and Taiheiyo Life Ins. Co., b. '58 in Ishikawa-ken; junior Sec. of the Dep't of Foreign Affairs about '85; Sec. of Japanese Legation at Peking; Per. Sec. to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sec. of German Legation and others; Chief of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office '95, which he resigned in '98; nominated member of the House of Peers '00. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Nakada, *Kinkichi*, Director of the Sumitomo General Head Office and Mng.-Dir. of the Sumitomo Bank, b. '60 in Akita; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Judge at various Courts which post resigned and became Manager of Besshi Copper Mine of the Sumitomo; transferred to the present post in '10. Add. Shimacho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Nakagawa, *Kenjiro*, Pres. of the Women's Higher Normal School, Tokyo, b. '70 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko; Prof. at the Peers' School and the Tokyo Girls' Normal School, etc., with the additional office of Inspector of the Educational Department; Prof. of Sendai Technical School '06-10 and then appointed to present post. Add. Nishikatamachi, Komagome, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, *Suikichi*, M.A. (Yale), Mng.-Dir. of Furukawa Bank, Tokyo, b. in Shiga-ken in 1874; studied at Waseda but before finishing it, he proceeded to America and studied political economy at Yale; entered Furukawa Firm '08 as the Chief Accountant of the Ashio Copper Mine, later to be transferred to the Dept. Chief of the Firm and then to the present post in '17. He is an expert in jujitsu. Add. No. 46 Takanawa-Minamicho, Tokyo.

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Nakahama, *To-ichiro,* M.D. and Dir. of Kwaisei Hospital, Tokyo, b. '57 in Kochi-ken; is a son of the celebrated fisherman Manjiro who was drifted to America and came back on Perry's ships; is a specialist of internal diseases. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Nakahashi, *Tokugoro,* Minister of Education, President of Ujigawa Electric, Japan Lime Nitrogen Cos.; Auditor of South Manchuria Rly. and Japan-China s/s Cos., b. '60 at Kanazawa, was grad. from the Imperial Tokyo Univ. '84; was long an official in the Dep't of Com. where he occupied the post of Director of the Railway Bureau, resigned about '98 to take charge of the Osaka Shosenkaisha till 1916; raised it to the present state of greatness. Elected M.P. for Kanazawa city in '17; present post '18. Is a leader of the Seiyukai. Add. Nakarokubancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Nakajima, *Kumakichi,* Baron (2nd), Mng.-Dir. of Tokyo Iron Foundry, etc., b. '72 in Yokohama; son of late Baron Nobuyuki Nakajima, the first Chairman of the House of Representatives and once Minister to Rome; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered the stock exchange '97; private secretary to Prince Katsura and Marquis Saionji, then Premiers '02–'05; was elected Mem. of the House of Peers '04; travelled abroad '05; present post Nov. '17. He is closely connected by blood with the Furukawa family and is interested in all its undertakings Add. Aoyama-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Nakajima, *Shigetaro,* Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha since 1918, was b. '70 in Yamanashi-ken; on grad. the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '95, entered the N.Y.K. and has ever been connected with it; Agent in London '10-18. Add. N.Y.K., Yurakucho, Koji., Tokyo.

Nakamatsu, *Morio,* Patent Attorney and Barrister, b. '65 in Wakayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '91; entered the Dep't of Agr. and Com. as Councillor and patent Examiner, then as Sectional Chief of the Bureau; Dir. of the Patent Bureau '09-13. Add. Omori, near Tokyo,

Nakakuma, *Keizo,* President of Board of Audit in succession of Viscount Tajiri resigned 1918; was b. 1857 in Shimane; graduated from College of Literature of Imperial Tokyo University, class 1880; entered the Finance Department and transferred to the Board 1901. Add, Shiroyama-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Nakamizo, *Tokutaro,* Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm. (ret.), Mem. of House of Peers; b. in Saga in '67; Midshipman in '78; Captain '97; Chief Staff at Maizuru in '01; Naval attache to the Legation in London '02-03, and promoted to be Rear-Adm. in '03; Chief Staff at Kure in '04; placed on retired list '10. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Fusajiro,* Pres., Masuda Trading Co. run by the Masuda family, Yokohama, b. '70 in Kanagawa-ken. Add. No. 28 2-chome, Oinatsu-cho, Yokohama.

Nakamura, *Naojiro,* Prof. of the Haibara Paper Store dealing in Japanese paper fancy goods, Tokyo, b. 1880 and studied Germany in the Tokyo Language School and further studied in Europe. Add. No. 1 Toriitchome, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Satoru,* Baron (cr. '07) General, Mem. Superior War Council since '17; b. 1851 in Shiga-ken; Sub.-Lt. '75; took part in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen., '99; commanded the forlorn hope at Port Arthur on Nov. '04; Lieut.-Gen., '05 and Chief of Staff of the Military

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Education Board, Com. 15th Division '07, Aide-de-Camp to Emperor Meiji in '08-12; Commander of Tokyo Garrison in '12-15; Gen. in '15 and Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung, '15-17. Add. War Office.

Nakamura, *Se'nan,* Dr. Sci., Dir. of the Central Meteorological Observatory, b. 1855 in Yamaguchi-ken; studied science at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and was in the Gov't. service; went to Europe to study meteorology '86-89; app. Expert to the Observatory which sent him abroad '99. Add. No. 33 Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Shingo,* D.C.L. (Japan) Prof. at Gov. Commercial Coll., Waseda Univ., etc.; b. '07 in Niigata Prefecture; grad. Law from Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '90 and continued his study at its University Hall; then in England, Germany and France (International Law and History of Diplomacy). Add. Minami Sanya, Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Tatsutaro,* D.E., Professor of Architecture at the Imperial University, Tokyo, b. in Tokyo in '60; graduated from the now defunct Engineering College in '82; was assis. architect in building the Imperial Palace '83-86, then Professor of the present University combining a post in the Home Office; studied in Europe in '92-98; sent in '97 to Assam, India, to study architecture as affected by earthquake, and also to Naples in '09 on a similar mission. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Yujiro,* Baron, Lieut.-General (ret.), ex-Min. Imp. Household '21-21, ex-Gov.-General of Kwantung; was b. '52 in Miye-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '74 and through gradual promotion, to the present high position. Once held the post of Vice-Minister of War, Head of the Board of Military Affairs, and Chief of the Gov. Steel Foundry in '06-14, Governor of South Manchuria Railway, '15-17. Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Zeko,* Crown Mem. H. P., b. '65 in Hiroshima-ken; graduated law Imp. Tokyo University, '93; an official in the Governor General's Office, Formosa, where he rose to be Director of the Industrial Bureau; Dir. of Civil Affairs Bureau of the Gov.-General of Kwantung; President of South Man. R'ly, '08-13; Vice-Pres. and then Pres. Imp. R'lys., '17-'18. Add. Shimo Shibuya, Tokyo.

Nakanishi, *Sei-ichi;* ex-Vice-Pres., South Manchuria Rly. Co. '19-20 b. 1874 in Tokyo; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '99; entering to Home Office served in various prefectures; Councillor of the Legislation Bureau and then the Rly. Bureau; Vice-Minister of Communications 1919. Add. 7 and 13 Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Nakashoji, *Ren,* Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. '66 in Tokushima-ken; studied law at a private school and passed Judge and Procurator Exam.; was Judge in the assassination case of Kim Okun and the Tokyo Waterpipe scandal; appointed Chief Councillor of the Dep't of Justice '01-02; Director, Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03-04; Dir., Police Bureau, Home Office, '04-06; sent abroad '10; Vice-Minister of Communications '06-11; Minister of Agr. and Com. '12-'13, and again '16-'18. Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nakaya, *Hirokichi,* Pres. of the Japan Dye-Stuff Co., b. in Kyoto '71; grad. Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; entered the service of the Dep't. of Communications; Secretary of the Dep't; Head of Postal and Savings

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Bureau; Per. Sec. to the Minister of Com., senior Councillor and finally Chief of newly created Electric Bureau, '09-14; Vice-Min. of Communications Apr.—Nov., '14. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Nakayama, *Hidesaburo*, D. Eng., Prof. Civil Engineering at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. in '67 in Mikawa; grad. from the University with honours in '88; engineer to the Kwansai R'ly Co. for some years; Prof. at the alma mater since '90 down to the present, railway and hydraulic engineering being his speciality which subject he studied further in Germany and other countries in '96-98. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Nakayama, *Takamaro*, Marquis, of a former courtier family, founded in the 12th century; b. '52 and filled till quite recently post of Lord Steward to the Crown Prince. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nakazawa, *Hikokichi*, Pres. of the 84th Bank and Pres. of the Taiwan Shoknsan (Exploitation) Co., b. 1877 at Taira, Iwaki, was adopted by the late Nakazawa Hikokichi, *sake* brewer, Itami; studied at Keio but left it unfinished on his fathers death. He is a connoisseur of old crockery, pictures, swords and other curios. Add. 1-chome, Higashicho, Shin-Tsukudajima, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Nakazawa, *Iwata*, D. Eng., Chemist and Pres. of Kyoto Higher Technical School; b. '58 in Echizen; graduated chemistry at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '79; further studied in Germany '83-91, to be appointed Professor of the alma mater. He has been connected with the Patent Office and also several manufacturing works. Add. Kyoto Higher Tech. School,

Namba, *Reikichi*, Pres. of the Teikoku Bond Trust Co.; b. '73 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Keio '89; started as a stock-broker; Vice-Chairman and subsequently Chairman of the Committee of the Stock-Exchange Brokers' Association in '16; founded the present co. '17. Add. No. 48 2-chome, Aoyama-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Nambu, *Kameo*, Baron (cr. '96), Privy Councillor, b. '45 in Tosa, 2nd son of a retainer of that clan; took some active part in the work of Restoration; was appointed a junior judge '72, and subsequently rose steadily in the legal service till he occupied post of chief Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court '91 and promoted to the Pres. of Supreme Court '96. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nambu, *Koshin*, Dir. of the Imp. Foresty Bureau, Home Office, was b. '64 in Kyoto, adopted by Baron Kameo Nambu; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Home Office '91, Directory of Public Works Bureau in '07. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nambu, *Kyugo*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Director of the Mitsubishi Firm; b. in '55 in Fukui; graduated at the Imperial University in '74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study and he studied mining in U.S.A '75-80; was engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal mine. Has been connected with this firm ever since. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nambu, *Shimpei*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of 2nd Division at Sendai; b. '56 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. '77, Col. '99, Maj.-Gen. shortly before Russo-Japanese War in which as Com. of a Brigade of the 3rd Div., he won universal renown for having resisted one of the enemy's corps at Likanpao on Mar. 8, '05 in the great battle of Mukden; Lieut.-Gen. in '11 and appointed Com. of Gendarmerie, Tokyo; transferred to present post in '15. Add. 2nd Army Division, Sendai.

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Nanjo, *Fumio*, D. Litt. (Japan), b. '49 in Mino; grad. Oxford Univ. in '84 where he studied Sanskrit under Max Müller; was appo'nted to chair of Sanskrit at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95-97, visited China and India '97, was abbot of a temple at Echizen, Pres. of the Budd. School at Nagoya '8?, Prof. at the Peers' Female School '90, Dir. of Shinshu Mid. School at Kyoto '94, Pres. of Shinshu Univ. '13. Add. Shimo-Niban cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Nara, *Takeji*, Lieut.-Gen. and Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince, b. 1868 in Tochigi-ken; sub-Lieut. Artillery '89; the present rank i '17, took part both in the China-Japan & Russo-Japan Wars; Com. of the China Garrison '14-15; Chief Staff of the Japanese Garriso n in China '15-17; called back home '17 and represented the Japanese Army in the Paris Peace Conference '18; accompanied the Crown Prince to Europe '21 Add.

Naruse, *Seikyo*, Dir. of 15th (Peers') Bank, was b. in Sanuki in '63; studied at Keiogijuku, then at Bryant and Stratton Bus. School (Chicago), Cornell Univ., returning home '90, to enter the Yokohama Specie Bank, and then the present bank in '98. Add. Sanko-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Nawa, *Matahachiro*, Adm. Mem. Supreme Military Council, b. '63 in Fukui; grad. from Naval Cadet School in '83, Capt. in '05, Rear-Adm. in '09, Vice-Adm. '12; fought in Sino-Japanese War, Boxers' Trouble and Russo-Japanese War; Chief of Naval Education Board and Mem. of Admirals Council till his appointment to Com. of 2nd Fleet in Feb., '15; Com.-in-Chief of Maizuru Admiralty '15 and then of Yokosuka Adm'ty '17-20; full Adm. and present post in '20. Add. Navy Office.

Nawa, *Yasushi*, entomologist, Pres. Nawa Entomological Institute, at Gifu; b. '57 in Gifu-ken; grad. Gifu Agr., School in '82 and devoted himself to the study of insects besides teaching at schools; started above institute in '96 and his specimens have won high class medals in domestic and foreign exhibitions. Damage of crops caused by *cicaduea sexnotata* in '96 made him and his work famous. Add. Nawa Entomological Institute, Gifu Park, Gifu.

Nedzu, *Kaichiro*, ex-M.P., Pres., of the Tokyo Rice Exchange, Kabuto Beer Brewing Co., Dir. of the Bō-sō R'ly Co., etc.; was b. '60 in Yamanashi-ken; took active part in village and provincial affairs; was returned from his native district M.P.; was one of the business-men who visited U.S.A. in the fall of '09 at the special invitation of American Chambers of Commerce. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Negishi, *Rentaro*, Pres. of the Toyo Packing Co. etc.; b. '56 in Niigata-ken; studied at the Literary Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered the Mitsubishi Firm '81; removed to the N.Y.K. in 86; stayed in England as Manager of its London Branch for 17 years returning home as Dir. of the Head Office '16; left the Co. '17 to establish the present co., and then, in '18, Tokyo Movable Property Ins. Co. Add. No. 51 Daimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Nemoto, *Sho*, M.P. (Seiyukai), Dir. of the Teikoku Oil Co., etc., Inspector of the Dye-Stuff Manufacturing Co.; b. '51 in Ibaragi-ken; studied in America; sent by the Government to Mexico and Brazil to inquire into emigration affairs '03; has sat in the House since '02 and took active part in instituting the free primary education system and anti-juvenile smoking and drinking. Add. Mita Shikokumachi, Tokyo.

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Nitahara, *Shigeyuki*, Gen. (ret. '21), ex-Mem. of Military Council; b. in '61 in Fukuoka; grad. from the Mil. Coll. in '83; took part in the Japan-China and Russo-Japanese Wars; Major-Gen. in '05; Lieut.-Gen. and Com. of 2nd Div. in '12; of the 4th in '15; and then of the Imp. Guard Div.; full Gen. and Com. of the Tokyo Garrison '17. Add. Tokyo.

Niho, *Kamematsu*, D.C.L., (Japan), Prof. of Coll. Law, Imp. Kyoto Univ., was b. in Ise '68; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo '93; studied in Germany '97–00. Add. Kyoto University.

Niida, *Masutaro*, D.C.L. Dean of the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '19; b. 1868 in Fukushima-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; sent to Germany for study '97–00; on returning home, app. Prof. of the Imp. Kyoto Univ. and then, in '08, of his alma mater. Add. No. 49/1 Kobinata-Daimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Nijo, *Motohiro*, Prince, one of the five proud *gosekke* (see Ichijo). The present head was b. '59, 8th son of Prince Kujo and adopted into the family; studied at Cambridge, England, '87–89. Add. Wakamatsucho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nishi, *Genshiro*, Min. to Roumania since 21 and ex-Minister to Siam '15–20, b. '62 in Yamaguchi-ken; studied in China '83–85 and in Belgium '85–93; Attaché in '93; Sec. of Legation at Berlin '93, transferred to Holland in March, '99, to Vienna in Nov. '00 as 1st Secretary, promoted Councillor '08. Add. Belgrade, Roumania.

Nishikawa, *Bunzo*, Manager, Suzuki Firm, Kobe, b. 1874 in Shiga ken; studied at the Higher Commercial Sch., left it half-way to enter the firm, '94. Add. 7/7 Yamatedori, Kobe.

Nishikawa, *Tokujiro*, Lt.-Gen. and Com. of the 1st Div. since '21, b. 1867 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at the Mil. Academy and Staff Coll.; was on suite of Prince Fushimi, sr. to England '02; took part in the Russo-Japan War; Chief staff of the Kwantung Garrison '14; Section Chief of the Gen. Staff Board; Lt.-Gen. and Dir. of the Infantry Sch. '17; took part in the Siberian Expedition as a Div. Com. '20. Add. Headquarters, the 1st Division, Tokyo.

Nishikubo, *Hiromichi*, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '16); b. in '63 at Saga; grad. Law at the Gov. law school; Prof. at Military Staff College; sent to England in '02; Prefectural Governor till '14; Inspector-General of Metropolitan Police Board '15–16. Add. Ichikawa, Chiba-ken.

Nishiwaki, *Saisaburo*, Pres. of Nishiwaki Bank, Dir. of several other banks & cos., was b. 1880 in Niigata, a millionaire family; studied at the Peers' School and Cambridge (class '08), and devoted himself to banking since his return. Add. Sekiguchi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Nitobe, *Inazo*, D. Agr. (Japan), D.C.L. (Japan), Professor at Imperial Univ., Tokyo since '06; b. '63 in Iwate-ken and grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '81; studied political economy at Johns Hopkin's Univ., and at Bonn, Halle, Berlin; Prof. at the Sapporo College for several years after his return; then official of Formosan Gov., which he left in '01 to fill chair of Economy at the Univ. of Kyoto. His work in English, "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98 has been translated into several languages and is a classic about Japan and Japanese; also wrote "Nogyo Honron" (Principle of Agriculture) and others; was selected as first Japan-America exchange professor in '11. Per. Sec. of Int. League of Nations and is staying at Geneva. Mrs. Nitobe is an American lady by birth. Add. Geneva.

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Nitta, *Chojiro*, Pres. Nitta Leather Belting Co., Osaka, the largest establishment in this line in the Far East. He was b. 1857 in Iyo, of a squire family, learned leather-making craft under a German expert at Wakayama in the seventieth and started his own leather shop at Osaka in '77, which has developed to present greatness. He has been granted letters patent for his belting devices and honoured with public service medal. The Co. owns an extensive oak forest in Hokkaido for extracting tannin. Add. Namba-Kuboyoshicho, Osaka.

Noda, *Utaro*, Minister of Communications, was b. in Fukuoka in '53, a son of a petty merchant; has risen to distinction by hard self-study and strenuous life; Vice-Pres. of Oriental Colonization Co. '14–'16 and present post in '18; leader of the Seiyukai; a good *haiku* writer. He is one of the biggest men in the House. Add. Zaimokucho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Noguchi, *Hideyo*, M.D. and D. Sc., Prof. at the Rockfeller Medical Institute, N.Y., and was candidate recommended by the Novel Prize Council in '14; b. '76 in Fukushima-ken, a son of a poor farmer; secured a medical licence after a hard study at a private med. school; then an assistant at Dr. Kitazato's Laboratory; studied many years in U.S.A., etc.; recipient of prize of Acad. of Japan in '15. Publications: "Snake Venoms," '09, "Serum Diagnosis of Syphilis," "Butyric Acid Test," '10. He temporarily returned home '15. Add. 1 Manhattan Av., New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Noguchi, *Yonejiro*, known as Yone Noguchi in literary circle in both America and England, Lecturer at the Keio Univ.; b. December, '75 at Tsushima, Aichi-ken; studied in the Keio Univ., and in U.S.A., but mostly self-taught as far as his literary ability is concerned. Delivered lectures in England in '14. Publications: "From the Eastern Sea" "Lafcadio Hearn in Japan," etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Nomoto, *Satoru*, Dir. Kawasaki Dockyard, and of the O.S.K. etc., b. 1853 in Kagoshima-ken and adopted by Gembei Nomoto. Once Mag.-Dir. of the Naniwa Bank which won him a reputation in the Banking circle of Osaka. Is now interested in various cos. Add. No. 234 Shimo-Osaki, Ebara-gun, Tokyo-fu.

Nomura, *Ryutaro*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), President of the South Manchuria Rly. since 1919; b. in '59 at Ogaki, Gifu; grad. from Civil Eng. Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '81; Eng. of Tokyo Prefectural Office '81–86; was sent to Europe and America for study as Rly. Engineer '96–98; promoted Chief-Eng. '10; Vice-Pres., Imp. Govt. Rlys. '12. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Nomura, *Sojuro*, Pres., Tsukiji Type Foundry, Ltd., b. 1857 in Nagasaki City; adopted by Zenkichi Nomura; studied at Osaka English School and then Preparatory School of the Tokyo Univ.; entered the Finance Dept., left it '89; Manager, Dir., and then Pres. of the Co. successively. Add. 11/3 Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Obata, *Torikichi*, Minister to China since '18; b. '73 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; passed dip. exam. '98 and served at Tientsin, Singapore, Vienna, London, etc.; Secy. at Peking '05; Consul at Chefoo and Tientsin; Councillor at Peking Legation and then Dir. of Political Bureau, Foreign Office, '16–18. Add. Japanese Legation, Peking.

Ochiai, *Kentaro*, Minister at the Hague, b. '70 in Shiga-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; Secy. at Paris '03, and Petrograd '06

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on Peace Commission to Portsmouth '05; Consul-Gen. at Mukden '12; Councillor at Rome '15; the present post in the same year. Add. Japanese Legation, Holland.

Ochiai, *Toyosaburo*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '14), ex-Inspector of Eng. Corps, Military Education Board; b. '61 in Shimane-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Eng. in '80; entered the Military Staff College in '85; Colonel of Eng. in '97, Lieut.-Gen. '10. Was once attaché to Japanese Legation at Berlin and then in Italy. He was Chief Staff Officer to General Oku's Army in the Russo-Japanese War and was awarded 2nd class Golden Kite. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

Oda, *Kyutaro*, Dir. of Mitsukoshi and has charge of its Osaka Branch, b. 1865 in Tokyo; early entered the store to be gradually promoted to the present post. Add. Osaka.

Odagaki, *Sutejiro*, Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, b. 1865 in Shiga-ken, grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '91, and entering the Co. promoted to the present post 1914. Add. No. 30 Takanawa Minami-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Odagiri, *Masunosuke*, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Superintendent of its Branches in China, b. '65; sent by the Foreign Office to Tientsin in '86 to study Chinese; and subsequently till '06, when he entered the Bank, he was connected almost without interruption with consular service in China, ultimately rising to General-Consulship at Shanghai. Add. Kita Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Odaka, *Jiro*, Pres. of Toyo Life Ins. Co., Aud. of the 1st Bank, Dir. of Chosen Industrial Co., etc.; b. '66 in Saitama-ken; grad. '91 from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and entered the service of the 1st Bank, ultimately promoted to present post in '05. Started Chosen Ind. Co. in '03. Add. Nakanegishi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Ogasawara, *Chokan*, Count, Memb. H. P., b. 1885 of a former *Daimyo* family; studied at the Peers' Sch. and then at Cambridge; was once in the service of the Imp. Household. Leader of the Kenkyukai coterie in the House of Peers; was Senior Councillor to the Navy Office under the Hara Cabinet. Add. Ichigaya Kawada-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ogasawara, *Naganari*, Viscount (cr. '84 by heritage), Rear-Adm., Tutor to Crown Prince, is of family which formerly held the fief of Karatsu clan; was b. '67 entered the Naval Acad. in '84 and grad. in '88; and took part in both Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars; holder of 4th class of Golden Kite; promoted Rear-Adm. '14; is noted for his literary ability. Add. Yoyohata near Tokyo.

Ogata, *Masakiyo*, M.D., Dir. of Ogata Hospital of Women's Disease; b. '64 in Ehime-ken; studied medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., then went to Germany to study his speciality at Berlin Univ. and elsewhere '88–92. Chief of Obstetric Dept. of Osaka Ogata Hospital (his adopted father's); started his own '02; Chairman of Osaka Medical Practitioner's Association '10, the same of Osaka Midwives Ass., etc. Add. Imabashi, Higashi, Osaka.

Ogawa, *Heikichi*, Barrister and M.P. (Seiyukai) for Nagano-ken, b. in Nagano-ken in '69; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '92, and has since devoted himself to the profession; Dir., Census Bureau on its creation in '20. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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Ogawa, *Shigejiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Adv. to Osaka Prefecture; b. in Nagano-ken, '63; grad. Waseda Semmon Gakko '84; entered the Police Affairs Bureau (Home Office) in '86; was Chief Warden of Kanagawa Prison '90-02, despatched to Occident to investigate prison '93, Section Chief at the Home Office till '08 when he was engaged by the Peking Government as Adv. of Prison Affairs. Add. Tennoji, Osaka.

Ogawa, *Zenkichi*, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; studied in U.S.A., and on returning home '75 was appointed teacher first at Nagoya English School, then at that in Osaka, which latter he resigned about '77 to enter the Mitsubishi Co. On its amalgamation with the Kyodo Un-yu to form the present N.Y.K., he continued in the service of the new Co. and held a post of Director and was the first Agent at London; Pres. of Meiji Sugar Co. till '14. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Oguri, *Kozaburo*, Vice-Adm. Com. of the 3rd Squadron specially dispatched to England to escort the Crown Prince in '21; b. in '68 at Kaga; Midshipman in '85; Section Chief of the Naval Construction Board, Naval attaché to Embassy at London, Dir. of Military Affairs Bur., Naval Department, Dir. of the Kure Naval Arsenal etc. Add. Naval Dept., Tokyo.

Ohama, *Chuzaburo*, Mng.-Dir. of Yokohama Fire, Marine and Transportation Ins. Co. etc., b. '71 in Kanagawa-ken; Mem. of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce '99, of Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly '04; took part in the inauguration of Yokohama Warehouse Co., Yokohama Railway Co. and also Yokohama Life Ins. Co., and he still holds post of Dir. of these Cos. Add. Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.

Ohashi, *Shintaro*, Prop. of the Hakubunkan, a well-known publishing house, Vice Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, etc.; b. '63, eldest son of the late Shohei Ohashi, founder of the house; studied at the Dojinsha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing business to the prosperity it attained. In pursuance of his father's will, he founded the Ohashi Library several years ago at a big outlay. Sat for a while in the House of Representatives for Tokyo, and travelled abroad in '09. Add. Kami-Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ohashi, *Suiseki*, gold medalist; b. '65 in Gifu-ken; first studied painting under the late Watanabe Shokwa and at first followed the Chinese style of southern school; afterward turned his power to depicting animals, especially tigers for which he has become famous both at home and abroad, his productions having won high-grade medals at domestic and foreign exhibitions, at Paris '00, St. Louis '03, and Anglo-Japanese in London '10. Add. Ogaki, Mino.

O-i, *Narimoto*, Gen. & Mem. Supreme Council of War; b. '63 at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. in '81; entered the Mil. Staff Col. in '86; atudied in Germany; Major '97, Colonel '05 and Major-Gen. '09; took part both in the Japan-China and Japan-Russia Wars. Lieut.-Gen. '15; Full General and Com. Siberian Expedition '19–21. Add.

O-i, *Saitaro*, D. Eng. electrical eng., b. '56 in Ise; grad. '82 from Imperial Eng., College; on duty at Dep'ts of Edu. and Commu'tion; '82–87; Prof. at the Tokyo Post and Tel. Sch. '87, transferred to Commu'tion Dep't.; sent to Europe and America on official mission '98; lately retired from Govt. service. Add. Zaimokucho, Azabu, Tokyo.

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Oishi, *Hirokichi*, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsubishi Trading Co., b. '73 in Tokyo, son of Mr. Masami Oishi ex-Minister of State; grad. from the Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered Mitsubishi '98; went abroad accompaying Baron Iwasaki, ex-Pres. of the co. '03-'06; present post May '18 when Mitsubishi was reformed into a joint stock co. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Oishi, *Masami*, a retired politician, b. '55 in Kochi-ken; became follower of Count Itagaki, but left him '82; was arrested '85 about dynamite affairs, and confined some months; travelled abroad about '86; Min. Res. in Korea, '92-93; joined the Opposition led by Count Okuma; Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressives '96-57 and next as Minister of the same Dep't '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry; retired from political world in Jan. '15. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Oka, *Genkyo*, Baron (cr. '07), M.D, Court Councillor, ex-Chief Physician-in-Waiting to His Majesty; is one of the pioneer grad. of the Med. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. For some years he further pursued the study of his special line in Germany. Add. Kudan-shita, Tokyo.

Oka, *Kishichiro*, Crown Mem. of the House of Peers (nom. '14), b. in Okayama in '66; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '91 and successively held the post of secretary in the provinces '93-04; Governor of Akita '06-05; Chief Police Commissioner at Korean Residency-Gen. in '05; and deputy Dir. of Agr. Ind. and Com. Dept. and of the Interior in Korea '07-10; Governor of Tottori '10-13; Dir. of Police Bureau, Home Office, '13-14; Inspector-Gen. of Metropolitar Police, '18. Add. Shinhana-cho. Hongo, Tokyo.

Oka, *Minoru*, D.C.L. Dir. of Trade and Ind. Bur. Dep't of Agr. and Com. '10-'18, b. in Yamato in '73; grad. Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; passed higher civil service exam. same year; app. Councillor of Lagislation Bureau and then Sec. at present Dep't; was Chief Commissioner at the Liege World Exh. in '95, attended various international conferences, travelled through America '08. Add. Sanko-cho, Shirokane, Tokyo.

Okabe, *Chosholu*, Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, formerly daimyo, b. '54; studied in America and England '75-83; Councillor of the Japanese Legation in London '86; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs '80-90; was appointed to Minister Plenip. (unattached) '91; Governor of Tokyo-fu, '94-96; Minister of Justice '08-14. Add. Kinsukecho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Okabe, *Kikutaro*, Proprietor of the Okabe Firm, General exporters, Mem. Yokohama City Assembly and of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; b. '71 in Tochigi-ken; studied at Waseda; worked his way up as silk good exporter; est. in '05 the present firm; Chairman of the Yokohama Silk Trade Guild for these ten years. Add. No. 26, 3-chome, Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.

Okada, *Asataro*, lawyer, D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Prof. at the Law School, Peking; b. '68 in Ogaki, Gifu-ken; grad. law of Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '91, subsequently studied Criminal Law at its Univ. Hall; taught in the Law Col. and some other schools as lecturer, or as Assis.-Prof. 93-99; was sent to Germany for study '99-00, Prof. at the University after his return; Prof. at the Peking Univ. '06-15. Add. Hayashicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okada, *Bunji*, ex-Inspector-General of Metropolitan Police Bd., b. '74 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08 and passed civil

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service exam. same year; was in service of provincial govts. before his app. to Gov. of Tochigi-ken, then of Karafuto '14; above post '16–'18. Add. Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Okada, *Genkichi*, Manager of Hara Export Firm, b. '71, Fukui; grad. from the Higher Commercial School '93; proceeded to America and Europe 1900 as a commercial student, and stayed there for some years; present post '18 when the Firm was reorganized into partnership from a private concern. Add. Sannoyama, Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Okada, *Jiyemu*, Dir. of Musashi Elec. Railway Co. etc., was b. at Yamaguchi; was in the Yusen Kaisha '86-89, held a village headman and local assembly member in his native place for some years, removed to Tokyo '02. Add. Nishikubo, Tokyo.

Okada, *Ryohei*, Crown Mem. of House of Peers and ex-Min. of Education '16-'18; b. '64 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from College of Literature, Imp. Tokyo University in '87; was teacher of the Tokyo High School till '93; then transferred to be Councillor of Dept. of Education and next Director of Yamaguchi High School; Vice-Minister of Education in '01–03; Deputy President of the Peers' School, '06–07; President, Imp. Kyoto University '07; Vice-Minister of Education '08–11. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okada, *Takegoro*, Civil Engineer, Sectional Chief, Imp. Rly. Board; b. '65 in Tokyo; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; was engineer to Tokyo and Saitama Prefectural Offices, then transferred to the Imp. Rl'ys '03. Add. Imperial Rl'ys, Tokyo.

Okakura, *Yoshisaburo*, Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Normal School and an English scholar, was born in '65; grad. at Philology, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; was sent to Korea to investigate Korean language; next to England to study method of teaching English '01–04, to resume his duty at the Normal School. Lecturer at the Lowell Institute, Boston '09. Wrote "The Spirit of Japan," "The Life and Thought of Japan." etc. Add. Zoshigaya, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okamatsu, *Santaro*, L.L.D. and Mem. of Imp. Academy since '08, b. '71 in Kumamoto-ken; grad. from Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94, studied Law in Germany, France and Italy '9 –99. Prof. of the College of Law, of the Kyoto Imp. Univ. (chair, civil law and private international law), '00; Director of the South Manchuria Railway Co. '07–13. Add. Nakanocho, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Okamoto, *Hidetaro*, Dir. of the Agricultural Bureau since '21; b. 1871 in Osaka-fu; studied Law at the Imp. Tokyo Uni . 98 and entered the Dept. of Agr. & Com. to be promoted to Dir. of various bureaux; once sec. to the Anglo-Japanese Fair, Hyde-Park; a trip to Europe 10. Add. No. 1613 Araijuku, Omori, Tokyo.

Okano, *Keijiro*, D. C. L. (Japan), Pres. Adm. Litigation Court, and Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Crown M m. of House of Peers; b. in Tokyo '65; grad. Law in said University '86; and further studied mercantile law in the Univ. Hall, after which he filled chair of assist. Prof. at the alma mater. Studied in Germany, '91-95 and took chair of Mercantile Law on returning home; appointed Councillor of Dep't. of Agr. and Com. as additional duty '98; Dir. of the Legislative Bureau in '08, '11 and '13. Add. Yushima Tenjin-cho, Tokyo.

Okawa, *Heizaburo*, Pres., Kiso Industrial Development Co., and Dir.

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Tokyo Steamship Co. Oriental Glass Co. etc., b. 1861 in Tokyo; married the 4th daughter of Baron Shibusawa. Made a tour of inspection through Europe and America several times. Add. No. 116 Koume-cho, Mukojima Tokyo.

Okazaki, *Kuniomi*, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange; b. in Shimane-ken, 1874; grad. Politics, the Tokyo Imp. Univ. '90; passed the Higher Civil Service Exam.; entered the Agricultural and Commercial Dept. and remained there for years; app. Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives till he retired from Govt. service in '18. Add. No. 68 Shimo-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Okazaki, *Kunisuke*, M.P. (Seiyukai) and Dir. of Keihan Electric Co., but is more widely known as politician of acute discernment and fertile resources. He was a confidant of the late Count Mutsu and was 1st Councillor of the Communications Dep't. when the late Hoshi held the portfolio. After resignation from Gov't service he became adviser to the Furukawa Mining Co. Add. Akashi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Okazaki, *Tokichi*, Pres. of Kobe Marine, Transportation and Fire Ins. Co. etc., b. '67 in Saga-ken; early entered the service of Kobe Prefectural office, but soon left it to start a sake brewery, in which he failed; opened marine transportation and made a fortune in time of Sino-Japanese war. Est. Nippon Marine, Transport and Fire Ins. Co., '96; but left it on the eve of Russo-Japanese War, to open his own S.S. Co.; then inaugurated presen Co. in '07. Add. 4/4 Yamamotodori, Kobe.

Okochi, *Masatoshi*, Visc. (suc. '07), D. Eng., Prof. Eng. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Mem. of House of Peers; b. '78 at Toyohashi; grad. the said college '03, and appointed assist. Prof. at his alma mater '04; further studied in Germany and France '08-11; sent to Tsingtao to prosecute scientific investigation there during the 1914 War; Senior Secretary of Navy '20 and Head of Scientific Investigation Office since '21. Add. Yanaka Shimizucho, Uyeno, Tokyo.

Okonogi, *Shinrokuro*, Director of the Okonogi Otological Hospital, b. '60 in Fukushima-ken; first studied in the Imperial Univ., but soon discontinued it to go over to Germany for study '88–94; established his own hospital in '96. Add. Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Oku, *Hanzaburo*, M.P. (Seiyu-kai) and barrister, Pres. of Kyoto Gas and Keishin Elec. Tramway Cos, etc.; b. in '61 at Kyoto; graduated Kyoto Normal School, became a schoolmaster and member of the City Council, Kyoto; has 7 times been M.P. and was a prominent figure of the Seiyukai; was elected President of Lower House and again '19. Add. Miyuki-cho, Kyoto and Seiyukai Headquarters, Tokyo.

Oku, *Kenzo*, expert to the Monopoly Bureau, b. '59 in Saga-ken; entered the service of Dept. of Agr. and Com. in '85 as an assist. expert; full expert in '93; in addition expert to Marine Products Investigation Office in '95; expert to Salt Industry Investigation Office in 98; made subsequently a tour through Europe and America on an official mission, returning home in '02; present post since '02. Add. Aoyama-minami-cho, Tokyo.

Oku, *Yasukata*, Marshal, Count (cr. Baron '95, Count '07), ex-Chief of General Staff and Mem. Supreme Military Council; b. '46 it Fukuoka-ken;

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entered the Army '71; won distinction in the Civil War of '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels round Kumamoto and thus establishing connection with the reinforcements that were coming to its rescue. Commanded the 5th Army Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Peerage and the 3rd Class of the Golden Kite. Com. of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Com. of the Eastern Military Districts, and other high posts, meanwhile promoted to full Gen. '03; attended the Durbar at Delhi; led Second Army in Russo-Japanese War and was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia. He was appointed Chief of the General Staff when the late Vis. Kodama suddenly died in Nov., '06, relieved in Jan. '12; Marshal in '11. Add. Hamikatacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Okubo, *Toshikazu*, Marquis, b. '59 in Kagoshima, eldest son of Toshimichi, one of the greatest statesmen who consummated the work of Restoration and who was assassinated in '78. The present head was once a junior Secretary of the Treasury and is Mem. of House of Peers. Add. Nihon-yenoki, Shiba, Tokyo.

Okubo, *Toshitake*, ex-Gov. of Osaka-fu '12-'18 and Mem. House of Peers; b. '66, in Kagoshima; son of Toshimichi Okubo (cf. prec.); studied in U.S.A. and Germany '87-94; Secretary at Formosa Government-General '95-96; Dir. of the Prison Affairs Bureau '99; then Governor of Tottori-ken, Oita-ken, Saitama-ken. Add. Osaka.

Okuda, *Riichi*, dealer in iron, machinery, etc, b. 1887 in Osaka; succeeded in his father's business '16; is Dir. of some companies. Add. 65, Nishi-nagabori-Kitadori, Osaka.

Okuda, *Takero*, 2nd Baron, b. 1888, son of the late Mayor of Tokyo; grad. from Engineering, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '14 and entered the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co. Add. No. 36 Naka-rokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Okuda, *Takematsu*, Manager of the Shirokiya Drygoods Store, ex-Councillor at Japanese Embassy in Berlin; was b. 1873 in Okayama; graduated from the Keio Gijuku University, class 1892; passed the Diplomatic and Consular service exam. '95, and was in diplomatic service till he resigned in 1916. Add. Nakanocho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Okuda, *Tokutaro*, Prop. of the Tsukijima Iron Works at the mouth of the river Sumida, Tokyo; was b. in 1860 in Toyama-ken; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Technical School, class 1881, and after holding various posts Government and private, established the works in 1905. Add. Akashicho, Tokyo.

Okudaira, *Masayasu*, Count, formerly of the daimiate House of the fief of Buzen, famous for having produced among its retainers Yukichi Fukuzawa, a pioneer propagator of Occidental civilization; Member of the House of Peers as a representative of the Peerage of Count rank; was b. in 1877 in Tokyo; graduated from the Peers' School, class 1898; then studied further at Kyoto Imperial University. He is connected with Takasago Life Ins. Co. as its auditor. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Okuma, *Nobutsune*, adopted son and heir of following; b. in Tokyo '70, 3rd son of the late Count Matsu-ura; grad. from Peers' School in '93 and then Law, Imp. University, Tokyo in '97; was at Hamburg for a few years after as agent of the Mitsui Bussan; studied at Cambridge '05-07;

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Personal Secy. to Premier '14–16; elected M.P. '15–16, and Parl. Jun. Secy. to Edu. Dept. July '15, then to Foreign Dept. Oct., '15, resigned it Oct., '16. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

Okuma, *Shigenobu*, Marq. (cr. '16; Ct. '87) Chancellor of Waseda Univ., one of the foremost living statesmen, ex-Prime Minister; b. Feb., '38 in Saga; had charge of the Treasury '78–81, first as Vice-Minister and then as full Minister. When he formed the *Kaishin-to*, the forerunner of the present Kokuminto (Nationalist Party), in '88 he filled the chair of the Foreign Office and undertook the important task of revising the Treaties, but the clause in the draft treaty for appointing foreign judges in the Supreme Court had evoked popular discontent; an assassin threw a bomb at him and his leg had to be amputated. When the Progressives joined hands with 2nd Matsukata Ministry '96, the Count re-entered the Cabinet as Foreign Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; and in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in Feb. '07, he assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He resigned the leadership of the Party, but continued to take active interest in politics and other affairs till the time recalled him to power. Founded Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Waseda University) in '82, for which he was granted a sum of money by his Majesty in '07; horticulture is his hobby. Compiled or supervised compilation of various works as "Fifty Years of Japan," "National Reader." etc. Was invested with Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum in '16; now supervises a new magazine styled the Taikan. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

Okuma, *Ujihiro*, noted sculptor in Tokyo, was b. '56 at Hatogaya, Saitama; grad. the Art. Department of the former Engineering Col. in '03; studied in Italy '95-99, the bronze statue of Omura in the Kudan Park, the first cast in Japan since the Restoration, was undertaken by him; also statues of the late Princes Kitashirakawa and Arisugawa, Prince Ito, Mr. Fukuzawa, Prince Yamagata, Marquis Inouye etc. and has won gold or silver medals at home and abroad. Add. Takehayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okumura, *Masao*, Dir., Mitsubishi Marine, Fire Ins., and Dir., Investigation Section, Mitsubishi Firm, b. 1897 in Kumamoto-ken; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1905 and entered the Mitsubishi firm. Add. No. 51 2-chome, Sugamo, Tokyo.

Okura, *Kihachiro*, Baron (cr. '15), one of the new-made millionaires, Pres. of Okuragumi, Ltd., founder of the Okura Business School, Tokyo; b. '37 in Echigo; removed to Tokyo early in the Meiji era, starting business as seller of arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit; started present firm in '73 and opened a branch store in London '74 and ever since he has kept up an export and import business, the latter in the shape of machinery, electric plants and such big things. Travelled twice through Europe and America in '72 and '00, and is now connected with a score of cos. and banks. His famous private collection of art objects has been donated to the City. Add. Aoizaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Okura, *Kishichiro*, Vice-Pres. of the Okura Mining Co., Dir. of the Okura Trading Co., Akita Timber Mfg. Co., Rly. Car. Mfg. Co., etc.; b. '82; first son of the above; studied at Cambridge and at other institutions in London; returned home '06 to devote himself to his father's business. Add. No. 19 Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

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Omori, *Fusakichi*, D. Sc. (Japan), seismologist and Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '68 in Fukui; graduated the Col. of Science of the Univ. '87; further prosecuted study in Italy and Germany '94–97; Prof. at the alma mater on returning home; attended the Seismological Conferences held in Germany '01 and '03; sent to British-India '04, to San Francisco '06 and to Italy '09 to investigate the disastrous earthquakes there. Has invented various seismological instruments, and written valuable works on this science. Add. Sekiguchi Daimachi, Tokyo.

Omori, *Shoichi*, Baron (cr. '15), Lord Steward to the Empress, b. '56 at Fuchu, Shizuoka-ken; served in the Mint '73, the Dep't of Justice, then in the Home Office; Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau '94; Gov. of Nagasaki-ken '96, then of Hyogo-ken; Vice.Min. of Home Office; Gov. Kyoto-fu in '03–15; nominated Mem. House of Peers '15–16; present post '16. Add. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Omura, *Hikotaro*, formerly prop. of the Shirokiya Dry-goods store and now Pres. of same establishment reorganized in '18 into a Ltd. Co.; b. '69 in Kyoto; edu. a Tokyo Com. School and Cheltenham Coll., England. Is Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Ono, *Eijiro*, Ph. D. (Michigan), Vice-Gov. of the Indus. Bank of Japan; b. '64 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Doshisha, Kyoto, and further at Oberlin Univ., Ohio, and State Univ. of Michigan. Returned home in '90 and Prof. at alma mater; left it in '96 and entered the Bank of Japan; transferred to the present post in '13. Add. Kobinata-daimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Ono, *Kinroku*, Pres. of Fuji-Minobu Rly. and others, was b. in Kai in '52 and his deal in silk and rice about '77 laid the foundation of his fortune. Add. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

Ono, *Kokei*, Pres. of Yokohama Life Ins. Co., and of Yokohama Fire, Marine, Transport and Fidelity Ins. Co., etc.; b. '45 in Shinano; is one of leading merchants of Yokohama and is a promoter of the Yokohama Specie Bank. Add. Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.

O-oka, *Ikuzo*, M.P. (Seiyukai), b. '56 in Choshu; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which business he has subsequently left to devote himself to politics and he became once a member of the National Unionist Association; Chairman, City Council Tokyo; Pres. of House of Rep. in '12–14, and again in '17; Minister of Education in March-April '14. Add. Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Osawa, *Kenji*, M.D., Mem. House of Peers, Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Mem. of Academy of Japan; b. '52 in Mikawa; pursued medical study in Germany '70–74 and '78–82; since then Professor at the Medical College of the Tokyo Univ., Dean in '60. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Osawa, *Takeo*, Baron (cr. 87), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '90), ex-Vice-Pres. of the Japan Red-Cross Society, etc.; b. '44 in Kokura; was long connected with the army but retired in '90. Add. Hinokicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Oseko, *Naomichi*, Gen., Mem. of Supreme Council of War, younger brother of the following; b. '54 in Kagoshima; appointed sub-Lieut. of the Army in '79; Major-General '01, Inspector of Field Artillery, Educational Board in '07 and Com. of 4th Army Div. '13–15, Gen. in '15, finally to the present post in '15. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Oseko, *Naotoshi*, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.) ex-President of Peers' School '12–17; b. in Kagoshima '45 (cf. prec.); Capt. '72; Major '78;

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was created Baron for his service in the Japan-China War; Vice-Chief of General Staff Board '98–00; Com. of 7th Army Div. '00, which formed in Russo-Japanese War part of the late Gen. Nogi's Army; promoted full General, May, '06. Add. Kagoshima.

Oshikawa, *Hogi*, M.P. (Independent) from Ehime, once a noted Christian pastor and propagandist; was b. 1858 in Matsuyama. As a scholar at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama in the early 70th he was converted into a Christian, and became a famous pastor. He next held the post of President of the Christian school Tohoku Gakuin 1890–98; was sent to North China to comfort Japanese soldiers in the Boxers' trouble on behalf of Christian sympathizers. Took to business as emigrant agent. Add. Shiba, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Hisanao*, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.), b. '48 at Akita; Lieut. '71; Major '74 and took part in the Satsuma Civil War; Lieut.-Col. '81; Maj.-Gen. '92. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Baronage and 3rd Class of Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen. '98; his Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's first investing Army at Port Arthur and next the out-flanking corps at Mukden. Promoted full General, May '06, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun; Commander of the Body Guards '07, to be soon transferred to Chief of Military Inspector Board and then mem. of Sup. Council of War; on reserve list in '13. Add. Shimo-Ochiai, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Ken-ichi*, Lieut.-Gen., (ret. '19), ex-Commander of the Tsingtao Garrison; was b. in '58; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '81; ordered to prosecute study in Germany and France '90–93; was on Marshal Yamagata's suite when he attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '96, and also on the suite of Prince Kan-in when His Highness was sent to Europe on official mission in '00. Major-Gen. in '07, Vice-Chief of the General Staff Board, '12–14; Vice-Min. of War '14 and full Minister, '16–18. Add. No. 11 Nakacho, Ushigome, Tokyo

Oshima, *Kintaro*, Dr. Agr., Prof. in Agricultural College, Imp. Hokkaido Univ., Dir. of Hokkaido Agr. Experimental Station; b. '71 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Sapporo Agr. College '93; took post-graduate course on agr. chemistry '93–95; appointed Assist. Prof. of alma mater '95; sent to Germany and then to America to study agr. chemistry, '98–03 at Halle, Göttingen and Berlin, and Wesleyan Univ., U.S.A.; appointed Prof. of alma mater on return. Add. 5 chome, Kitahachijo, Sapporo.

Oshima, *Gishu*, Dir. of the Peers' School for Girls; b. in Tokyo, 1871; grad. Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; successively filled the posts of Educational Inspector, Dir. of the Tokyo Musical Academy, Dir. of the 8th Higher School, etc., before he was installed in the present post. Add. No. 58, Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Yoshiaki*, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret. '15), ex-Mem. of Supreme Military Council; b. '60 in Choshu; Sub-Lieut. '75; during the China-Japan War was Com. of the Mixed Brigade that inflicted a first blow on the Chinese troops at Songhwan; during Russo-Japanese War was in Gen. Oku's Army and fought as far as the Battle of Mukden in which he was in the Central (Nogi's) Army; was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun; Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung '09–12. Add. Yotsuya, Tokyo.

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Ota, *Kihei*, Consul-Gen. in Canton; b. 1876 in Shizuoka-ken; on grad. from the Special Course of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School he passed Dip. Service Exam. '03; Elève Con. at Newchwang and various other posts in China; the Attaché in Berlin Embassy, '07; next Secretary, Consul and then present post '16. Add. Japanese Consulate-Gen., Canton.

Ota, *Seizo*, Pres. of Fukuoka Bank and Mng.-Dir. of the Chohei Hoken (Conscription Ins.) Co., b. '63 at Fukuoka; Mem. of the local assembly of his native city '88; Vice-Pres. and then Pres. of Hakata Chamber of Commerce for ten years; is connected with several other cos. He was once returned M.P. for his native province but soon returned to business. Add. Onden-Genjiyama, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Ota, *Tamekichi*, Consul-Gen. in San Francisco; b. 1880 in Tottori-ken; passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered the Foreign Dept., 1903; passed the Dip. Service Exam. and Eléve-Con. '07; Secretary to the Kwantung Govt., Consul at various places; Legation Secretary at Mexico till he was transferred to the present post '18. Add. San Francisco.

Otaguro, *Jugoro*, Dir. of Banzai Life Ins., Yokohama Elec., Kinugawa Hydro-Elec., and Anglo-Jap. Elec. Cos., and Shibaura Eng. Works, etc.; b. in Tokyo '67; grad. Higher Com. School '90 to be appointed Mng. of Osaka Com. Museum; entered the Mitsui's service in '94; and has ever been connected with the firm as Manager, Dir. etc. of the Mitsui's Shibaura Eng. Works (now Ltd.). Add. Shibaura Eng. Work, Tokyo.

Otani, *Kahei*, tea and silk exporter at Yokohama, Chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and President of the 7th Bank, Aud. of Teikoku Marine, Transport, Fire Ins. Co., Japan Hypothec Bank and Bank of Formosa, etc., b. '44 in Ise; has raised himself to the present influential position from obscurity, having long been a clerk in a foreign firm in Yokohoma dealing in tea; next set up a tea store on his own account and is now the foremost tea exporter; has done much for maintaining the fame of Japanese tea in America in the face of aggressive measures taken by its Ceylon rivals. Add. Motohama-cho, Yokohama.

Otani, *Kikuzo*, Baron (cr. '20) Gen., ex-Dir. Mil. Education Board '19-20; b. in Fukui in '55; Sub-Lieut. in '79; Lieut.-Col. in '94 and took part in the '94-5 war; chief staff officer of the 4th Division and the Guard Division '96-02; commanded 8th Brigade in the battles of Liaoyang and Mukden in '04-5 War; Gen. '16 and Com. of Tsingtao garrison till '18, and then Com.-in-Chief of the Siberian Expedition. Add. No. 531 Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Otani, *Kokei*, Count (cr. '96), b. '51 at Kyoto; is Lord Abbot of the Eastern Hongwanji Temple, a greatest Buddhist centre in Japan, for years past a synonym of mismanagement and internal discord. The threat of bankruptcy was long hanging over the temple like the sword of Damocles, and quite recently even the princely residences and villas of the Lord Abbot were seized by a creditor, while in '09 a large number of heirlooms were put to auction. Fortunately, things seem to have begun to improve. Add. Kyoto.

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Otani, *Kozui*, Count, ex-Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwanji Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan; b. at Kyoto '76; studied long in Europe, and started for home '02 via the Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his program on learning the death of his father; he visited Saghalien and China '07; and also India in '10. Retiring from active service '14, again visited Buddha land via Korea, China and Burmah, and is now staying in China. Add. Hongkong.

Otori, *Fujitaro*, 2nd Baron, ex-Min. to Mexico '19-20; b. '66 in Tokyo of the late Bar. Keisuke Otori; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; was in service of Formosan Govt. until 1901, when he passed the Dip. and Con. service exam. Attache at Legation, Seoul same year; Secy. at Legation, The Hague '03, Brussels '05; Peace Commissioner at The Hague '07; Gov.-Gen., Vladivostock '09; Secy. at Foreign Office '12; Embassy Councillor at Rome '14; Councillor at Jap. Embassy, Paris '16–19. Add. Mexico.

Otsu, *Jun-ichiro*, M. P. and ex-Parl.-Secy. to the Education Dept., b. '56 in Ibaraki-ken; early entered into politics; in '77 he started *Ibaraki Nichi Nichi*, a local daily; elected mem. of Prefectural Assembly, and House of Representatives for tenth time in '15. Appointed Parliamentary Under-Secy. to the Finance Dept. in '15, soon to be removed to Education Dept. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Otsuki, *Funihiko*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), famous scholar of Japanese classics, Mem. of the Imperial Academy; was b. at Sendai in '47; studied at the Shogunate Academy (Shōhei-ko), and was afterwards attached to the Education Department; has written "Japanese Dictionary," "Japanese Grammar," etc. Add. Nippori, near Tokyo.

Oya, *Gompei*, Eng. D., Dir. of Chosen Govt. Railway Bureau and Superintendent-Engineer, b. '62 in Yamaguchi; grad. Science Dept., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '81; became railway engineer in '84, as engaged in construction of Tokaido Railway; despatched to Europe and America to investigate railway business in '01; for a short time on retired list in '03; re-installed in a post in Chosen Govt. Railway in '06; promoted to Dir. Rly. Board, and then Sup.-Eng. in '09; remained in the post after the annexation. Add. Ryuzan, Chosen.

Oyama, *Atsushi*, M.P., lawyer, Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. '65 in Nagoya; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo University '89; continued in juridical service either as Judge or Public Prosecutor till '04; when he resigned the post at the Court of Cassation and went abroad for purpose of study, returning home in '06, to be reinstalled in the former service; Dir. Prison Bureau '07–12; Vice-Min. of Justice '12–14. Began practice in '16. Add. Haramachi, Koish., Tokyo.

Ozaki, *Yukio*, M.P. of unbroken record, ex-Minister of Justice, b. '59 in Miye-ken; studied at Keiogijuku and for a short while held post of Jun. Secretary at Central Gov., leaving which he soon attracted public notice as one of those prominent politicians who opposed the clan Govt. and swore to introduce party politics; was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'etat in '87 and went to England, returning home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet to sit in it ever since. He was in '97 Chief Councillor of the Foreign Office in the Matsukata-

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Progressive Cabinet; Minister of Education in '98; resigned the post and followed by his severing connection with Count Okuma's party; joined Prince Ito's new party, left it in '03 but to rejoin in '10; Mayor of Tokyo '03–'14; Min. of Justice '14–16. Visited Europe twice. His opinion in favor of reduction of armaments and universal suffrage resulted in severing connection with the Kenseikai Party in '21. Married Miss Theodora, d. of Baron Ozaki by English lady. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Rinoie, *Ryusuke*, Mayor of Shimonoseki since '20, ex-Gov. of Nagasaki-ken, b. '66 at Hagi; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90 and entered the Cabinet, then Home Dept.; Councillor and Secretary, and then Gov. of various prefectures till '17. Add. Shimonoseki.

Saburi, *Isshi*, Engineer, D. Eng. (Japan), Dir. of the Tsukuba Rly. Co. and ex-Dir. of the Yokosuka Elec. Co., the Kei-hin Elec. R'ly Co., and the Kei-han Elec. R'ly Co.; was b. '64 in Tokyo. Early entered the Govt. Eng. Col., from which he grad. in '86; was conferred the doctorate in '96. Add. Minami-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Saga, *Kinto*, Marquis, of a former courtier family founded about the 12th century; was b. '63. Add. Nicho machi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Saigo, *Kichiji*, M.D., Surg.-Gen. (ret.) Court Councillor and ex-Dir. of the Med. Bureau, Imp. Household, was b. '55 in Shinano. Early entered the Military Guard Division; became Vice-Pres. of the Military Medical College; was promoted to Surgeon-Gen. and then placed on the retired list; Dir. Med. Bur. '12–14. Add. Iida-machi, Koji. Tokyo.

Saigo, *Yorinori*, 2nd Marquis, Maj. Infantry, son of the late Saigo Yorimichi (d. 1902), one of the notables associated with the Restoration; the present head was b. in '78. Add. Kamimeguro, near Tokyo.

Saionji, *Hachiro*, Master of Ceremonies, b. 1881 of the Mori family, a former *Daimyo*, and was adopted as heir by the following; once Private Secretary to his father-in-law, Premier; also accompanied him as Peace Envoy to Paris '18; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Recreation, golf. Add. Iigura-katamachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Saionji, *Kimmochi*, Marquis (cr. '84, formerly courtier), ex-Premier and ex-Leader of Seiyu-kai; b. '39 at Kyoto and adopted as heir by the house; took part when under 20 in the grave councils of the Restoration; at 19 he was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niigata-ken for a few months in '68; studied in France '69–'80, and brought home highly democratic notions issuing at one time a democratic paper. Then commenced his official career, first as Vice-Senator, '81; accompanied Prince (then Mr.) Ito to Europe and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system, '82; Senator '83; Minister to Austria '85; then at Berlin, '88; President of the Board of Decoration, '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-Pres. House of Peers, '93; Privy Councillor, '94; held portfolio of Education in the 2nd ItoCabinet '94–'96, temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and was nominated President of the Privy Council on the death of Count Kuroda, and as a President he had to occupy post of Prime Minister *ad interim* no less than three times during the interval between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another. When the late Prince Ito had to enter the Privy Council, July '03 the subject of the sketch exchanged

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post with him and became leader of the Seiyukai. Twice formed his own Cabinet in '06–07 and '11–12; represented Japan as Peace Envoy at Versailles '18 and was invested with the Grand Order of Merit. He is brother to the late Prince Tokudaiji and Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo (which see). Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Saito, *Hidesaburo,* educationist and English scholar, Pres. of the Seisoku English Language School; was b. '66 in Miyagi-ken; studied first at the Kōbu Daigaku about five years, but left it unfinished; taught English at the 1st Higher Sch. '88 and the Kokumin Eigakkai; on resigning the post he founded the present school in '96. Has written a number of text books on English grammar, an English-Japanese dictionary and other works. Add. Gobancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Saito, *Keiji,* ex-M.P. (Seiyukai) was b. in Saitama-ken; studied at Keiogijiku and took to politics as a follower of the late Toru Hoshi; was private Secy. to the Home Minister in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet; is in business since. Add. Shitaya, Tokyo.

Saito, *Kiburo,* Mng.-Director of the Niigata Commercial Bank, etc., and is one of the highest tax payers in Niigata-ken; was b. in 1867. Add. Niigata.

Saito, *Minoru,* (cr '07), Admiral (ret.); Gov.-Gen. of Chosen since '19, b. '58 in Iwate-ken; entered Navy '73; at the time of Sino-Japanese War he held post of naval aid-de-camp to His Majesty; Com. '97, and Capt. '98; Vice-Minister of the Navy under Adm. Count Yamamoto same year; Rear-Adm. '00; Vice-Adm. '04; full Adm. in '12; granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in connection with the Russo-Japanese War; Minister of the Navy '13–14. Present post after the general upheaval of Koreans in '19, as successor of Marshal Hasegawa. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Saito, *Tsutomu,* Manager of Japan Industrial Bank, Dir. of Aichi Cement Mfg. Co., b. 1880 in Tokyo-fu, Grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and entering Yokohama Specie Bank served at the New York & then, London, branch; removed to the present bank '15. Add. No. 2,2-chome, Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Saka, *Nakasuke,* Mng.-Dir. of Sumitomo Firm, b. '79 in Yamaguchi-ken; passed the civil service higher examination '85 and entered the Home Dep't. In '01 promoted to Personal Secy. of the Home Minister; transferred to local government of Aichi '04 and Ibaraki '08; Governor of Ishikawa, etc.; entered Sumitomo Firm, '16. Add. Sumitomo Firm, Osaka.

Sakai, *Toshihiko,* a *nom de plume,* Kosen, socialist, b. 1870 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at the Tokyo Higher School; started in life as a newspaper man; published for some time a socialistic organ; rose to prominence as a socialistic pacifist during the Russo-Japanese War; has been imprisoned on charge of disturbing social order on several occasions. Several translations and original works. Add. No. 68 Nagata-cho 2-chome, Tokyo.

Sakaki, *Junjiro,* M.D., Dir. and Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for Women's Diseases, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo '59; grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin. Add. Sambancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Sakamoto, *Hajime,* Vice-Adm. (ret. '16); b. '59 in Kochi-ken; Midshipman in '83 and gradually promoted to the Admiral's rank, having filled in the meanwhile post of Vice-Com. of the *Katsuragi*; Capt. of *Yashima,*

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etc.; Chief of the Hydrographical Bureau, etc.; Com. of Port Arthur '12; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty '14; mem. of Admiral's Council '15–6. Add. Iriarai, Ebara gun, Tokyo.

Sakamoto, *Kinya*, M.P. Dir. of the Kuhara Mining Co., etc., b. 1865 in Okayama-ken; rose from a school-teacher to be a copper millionaire and represented his native province in several general Elections. Add. Okayama City.

Sakano, *Tetsujiro*, Dir., Osaka Zinc Industrial Co., etc., b. 1873 in Okayama-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. '98; Sec. to the Dept. of Communications '02; Dir., Tokyo Post Office '04; Dir., Western Post and Telegraph Control Bureau '10; delegated to the 2nd International Wireless Conference held at London, '12; toured through Germany and France; resigned official post and took to business. Add. No. 351 Kita-shinmachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Sakata, *Minoru*, Pres. 1st Fire, Marine Re-ins. Co., Dir., Toyokuni Bank, Hinode Steel Works, Aud., Chiyoda Fire Ins. Co., etc., b. 1857 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio, '76; Lecturer of the same; Principal of Okayama Mid. Sch. and Okayama Normal Sch., '83–86; was for a time on the editorial staff of the *Jiji*; entered the Bank of Japan, '99 Man. of its Nagoya Branch '00; took part in the establishment of the Toyokuni Bank. Add. No. 2 Nagata-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Sakatani, *Yoshiro*, Baron (cr. '07), D. C. L. (Japan), ex-Min. of Finance and ex-Mayor of Tokyo; b. '63 at Okayama, son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese classics. Grad. from the Gov. Univ., Tokyo, and entered the Dep't of Finance '87, with which he was long connected without a break, having been successively Councillor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau; Vice-Min. '01; full Minister '06–08, which he resigned early '08; toured around the world '00; Vice-President of Census Com. '10; attended the Peace Conference at the Hague '11; Mayor of Tokyo in '12–15; despatched to Paris in '16 to represent Japan at the Financial Conference of the Allied Powers. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sakikawa, *Saishiro*, Director of Mining Bureau, was b. '69 in Saga-ken; grad. from Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; Councillor of Agr. and Com. Dep't '99; Secretary of Forestry Bur.; Dir. of Local Mining Inspection Office, Fukuoka and then the same at Osaka '13–17; present post, '17. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Sakurai, *Joji*, D. Sc. (Japan), LL.D. (Glasgow), Manager of the Imp. Academy, ex.-Dean and Prof. of Sc. College, the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Tokyo '53; studied chemistry at University College, London, '76–81; was sent to Europe to inspect Universities and other educational institutions, '01; represented Japan at the International Council of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature at London in '07 and also in '10. Add. Akebonocho, Komagome, Tokyo.

Sakurai, *Shozo*, D. Eng. (Japan), Inspector-Gen. of Naval Construction (ret.); b. '54 in Tokyo; sent abroad by the Naval Dep't '77 and entered its service on returning home '81; sent to England and America to take charge of the ers. *Chiyoda*, (87) and *Chishima*, ('92); was Sectional Chief of the Kure Naval Arsenal during the Sino-Japanese War; was on commission charged to bring home the *Chitose* and *Kasagi* '99; Prof. at the Naval Staff College afterward and placed on retired list '00; is now connected with the Uraga Dockyard. Add. Nishi-Katamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

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Sakurai, *Tetsutaro*, Mayor of Kobe, ex-Gov. of Bank of Formosa '16–'20, b. '65 in Shidzuoka-ken; grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '89; was given a post in the Dept. of Finance '90; Councill r of Nagano-ken '91; and having filled the posts of Councillor of Ishikawa, Chief-Police of Okayama, Secy. of Ibaraki-ken, Chief of the Kobe Customs House, etc., Chief of Tax Bureau '03, Dir. of Monopoly Bureau '09–16. Add. Miyashita, Koishikawa, Tokyo

Samejima, *Shigeo*, Baron (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.); b. in '49 in Kagoshima; grad. from Mill. Cad. Sch. and appointed Sub-Lieut. of Eng. in '75; Maj.-Gen. in 97; Lieut.-Gen. in '04; was Com. of 14th Army Div.; full Gen. in '11 and put on reserve list; took part in Russo-Japanese War and awarded 2nd Order of Golden Kite. Add. Kamakura.

Samejima, *Takenosuke*, Mem. House of Peers and Asst. Bank of Japan, b. '48 in Kagoshima; studied in U.S.A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home, removed as clerk the the Foreign Office about '82.; then Per. Sec. to then Foreign Minister Count Okuma, next to the Premier, late Prince Ito, lastly Chief Sec. to the Cabinet; nominated Mem. of House of Peers in '96. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Saneyoshi, *Yasuzumi*, Vis. (cr. Bar. '97, Vis. '07), M.D., Surg.-Gen. (ret. '08) and ex-Dir. Med. Bureau, Navy; b. '48 in Kagoshima; entered the Col. Med., Imp. Univ. '69; Lieut.-Surgeon of the Navy '74; studied Med. in England for several years; was steadily promoted in the Navy till we found him occupying the highest post of Surgeon-Gen. '90; appointed Dir. Medical Bureau as additional post. Add. Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Sanjo, *Sanekata*, 3rd Prince, formerly one of the seven *seika* (next to *gosekke* for which see Ichijio), House of Fujiwara, founded by Saneyuki (1080–1160 A.D.). The 2nd Prince died in '14, whose father Saneyoshi (1837–91) was one of the most distinguished builders of the grand work of the Restoration, for which he was raised to the rank of Prince; the present head is still a minor. Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Sano, *Zensaku*, D.C.L. (Japan), Dir. and Prof. of Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; b. '73 in Tokyo; and grad. from above in '94; he proceeded twice to Europe and America, and studied further in England, Belgium, Germany, etc., specially devoting his attention to exchange. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Jujiro*, zoologist and sericultural expert, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. in the Agr. Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. '59 in Tokyo; grad. Science Coll. of the Univ. '80, entered official service in the Dept. of Agr. and Com. in '81; Assist.-Prof. in the present Coll. '82; Prof. in the 1st High School, etc. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Masakichi*, M.D., eldest son of Dr. T. Sasaki (d. '18); b. '56, grad. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '78; further studied in Germany '79–83, to be appointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater; was appointed Dean of the College of Medicine; but he soon resigned the post to devote himself to practice. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Nobutsuna*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), poet, Mem. of Imperial Academy, Lect. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in '72 in Ise; grad. from Lit. Coll., Imp.

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Tokyo Univ. in '88. Has written a Japanese anthology of poems. Add. Komagome Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Shinshiro*, Dir. of the 1st Bank, Tokyo Marine Ins., Tomei Fire and Marine Ins. Cos , etc., ex-Pres. of 20th Bank which was amalgamated with the 1st Bank; b. '48 in Tokyo, is elder brother of Y. Sasaki mentioned below. Add. Nishiogawamachi, Kanda, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Yunosuke*, Pres. of the 1st Bank, Vice-Chairman of Tokyo Bankers' Association, Chairman of Shibusawa Warehouse Co., etc., b. '54 in Tokyo; entered the service of the 1st Bank in '74 and promoted to Mng. and then, Dir. of the Bank '97. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Zenjiro*, chief technical official of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and Chief of Manufacturing section, was b. in '64 in Ehime; grad. Imperial Agricultural College, Tokyo in '80. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo,

Sasano, *Otojiro*, Manager of the Fujita Firm, b. '66 at Odawara; Prof. 1st High School '90; entered Foreign Office '95 and was connected with it till '14 when he retired from the Govt. service and entered the Firm '16. Add. Fujita Firm, Osaka.

Sato, *Aimaro*, Intendant to Prince Fushimi since '20, b. '57 at Hirosaki; grad. at an American univ. '81 and Chief of the Telegraph Section the same year; Sec. at Washington, '87; transferred to London, '91; Chief of Telegraph and Translation Sections, '93; 1st Class Sec. at Paris '96 and next at Berlin; Min. Res. to Mexico '00; recalled home in '02; had charge of the special correspondence business during the Russo-Japanese War and was on the suite of the Peace Plenip. at Portsmouth '05; Minister to Holland '06; attended 2nd Peace Conference at the Hague '07 and Opium Conference at the Hague '11; transferred to Austro-Hungarian Embassy with additional post of Swiss Legation in '14; called home owing to the outbreak of the War; Ambassador to U.S.A. '16–18; Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Sato, *Naotake*, Secretary to the Paris Embassy since '21 b. 1882 in Okinawa; adopted by Mr. Aimaro Sato, diplomat, in 1903; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School and passed the Dip. Service Exam. '04; Attache '05; served as Embassy secretary and Consul. Consul-Gen. in Harbin till. '21. Add. Harbin.

Sato, *Sankichi*, M.D., Mem. Acad. of Japan, Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '87, and Dir. of its Hospital; b. '57 in Gifu-ken. At first he learned mineralogy at the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, but afterward took to Medicine which he finished in '82; was sent to Germany for study '83–87 to be appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his return. Add; Sarugaku cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Sato, *Shosuke*, D. Agr. (Japan), Ph. D., Pres. of the Hokkaido Univ. (Sapporo); b. '55 at Hanamaki, Iwate-ken; grad. from the then existing Foreign Language School 76, and the Sapporo Agr. Col. '80; further studied agri. economy at Johns Hopkins and in Germany, '82–87, and was appointed Professor in the Sapporo Col. on returning home; its President. '94; American exchange Prof. '14. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

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Sato, *Ushijiro* D. C. L., Dean of the Colleges of Literature and Law, The Imp. Tohoku Univ. since '21: b. in 1877 in Yamagata-ken, studied politics at the Imp. Kyoto Univ.; sent to Germany, France and England to further his studies '08–'02. Prof. in the present Univ. on returning home. Add. Sendai.

Sawayanagi, *Masataro*, D. Litt., Mem. of House of Peers; b. '66 in Nagano-ken; graduated Coll. Lit. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88; Secretary of the Dep't of Education '90; Personal Secretary to the Minister the following year; Dir, of Middle Schools '93–'97; Dir. of High Schools; Dir. of the Ordinary Education Bureau; attended the World's Oriental Conference held at Berlin '02. He proceeded to London Apr. '06 to deliver a course of lectures on Japanese education at the London University, but had to return home in hurry before commencing the lectures to be appointed Vice-Minister in '07, resigned in '08; Acting Pres. of Higher Com. School, Tokyo '09; Pres. of North-Eastern Univ. '10–'13; Pres. of Imp. Kyoto Univ. in '13–'14. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Seino, *Chotaro*, ex-Governor of Hyogo-ken, b. '69 in Takamatsu, grad in '85 from Law Coll. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., then began his official career in the Home Office, and in local offices and as Sec. of the Home Office; attended the International Census Conference held in Brussels '03 Governor of Akita-ken '08; Director of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. '08–'13. Add. No. 121 Tozuka, Shimizugaya, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo.

Seki, *Hajime*, D.C.L. (Japan), Deputy Mayor of Osaka; was b. in 72 in Tokyo; grad. from the Higher Com. School in '93; further studied in Europe '98–01, communications being his specialty; was Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School and Inspector of the Department of Education; present office in '14. Add. Osaka.

Seki, *Kazutomo*, M.P. and ex-Par. Secy. of Justice Office, and Per. Secy. to Home Minister; b. '70 in Chiba-ken; grad. Tokyo Semmon Gakko (present Waseda Univ.) '95 and took to journalism; further studied law and politics at Yale and Princeton, U.S.A.; ed. of *Yorodzu* and Tokyo *Mainichi*; elected M.P. repeatedly; one of Japan's representatives at International Parliamentary Conference at the Hague, '13; Par. Secy. in Okuma Cabinet '15. Add. Uchiyamashitacho, Koj., Tokyo.

Seki, *Naohiko*, lawyer, M.P. for Tokyo; b. '57 at Wakayama city; grad. law at Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '83; once editor of the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi*; Mem. of Tokyo city Assembly; repeatedly elected M.P. since '90, and occupied the post of deputy speaker of the Lower House in 29–35 sessions. Add. Minami-Kinrokucho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Sekiya, *Teizaburo*, Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household; b. 1875 in Tochigi-ken; grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered the Home Office as Secretary; then Secretary to Kwantung Govt. and local Govts. at home; Dir. of the Korean Education Dept., 1910; Gov. of Shizuoka prefecture 1919–21. Add. Imp. Household Dept.

Semba, *Taro*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), M.P., b. '55 in Aichi; Sub-Lieut. (Infantry) in '78, entered the Staff College and further studied in Germany '90–93; took part in the China-Japan and Russia-Japan Wars; Lieut.-Gen. in '10, after having been a Sectional Director for several years in the General Staff; Com. of 17th Div. '10, of 3rd Div. '14, of 1st Div. '15, elected M.P. in 1919. Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

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Senga, *Tsurutaro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Dr. Jur. (Berlin), Prof. of International Law at Imp. Univ. Kyoto; was b. in 1857 in Okayama. Studied in Germany '84–90, first German literature and then law, both at Berlin University. He was sent by Government in 1909 to Europe and U.S.A. on tour of investigation. Among others he wrote Principles of International Law and Consular-Gerichtsbarkeit. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

Sengaku, *Masakata*, Viscount, Member of House of Peers; was b. in 1843 in Tajima where his house formerly held a daimiate fief; was Chamberlain in 1875-80; Secretary of the Home Office '82–85. Add. Kami-a-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Sengoku, *Mitsugu*, D. Eng., M.P. for Kochi-ken; b. in Tajima '57; a pioneer grad. of Engineering, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '79; was long connected with the Gov. R'ly as its sectional chief. Pres. of the Kyushu R'y Co. till its nationalization in '11, promoted Hydro-Elec. Co. '11; toured through Europe '11–12; Pres. of Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co. '12-14; Pres. of Imp. Gov. Rlys. '14-15. Add. Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Seshita, *Kiyonichi*, D.C.L., Barrister, b. '65 in Sado; graduated from the now defunct English Law School '88; went over to America to further his studies taking the degree of D.C.L. at the Columbia and Catholic University 1904; passed the Barristers' examination '88 and became lawyer, the next year. Add. No. 16 2-chome, Imagawa-koji, Kanda.

Seshita, *Kiyoshi*, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsubishi Bank, b. '74, Nagano-ken; grad. from the Accountant's School formerly attached to Tokyo Higher Commercial School '93; entering Mitsubishi was promoted to Sub-Manager and Manager of its branches at Osaka and Kobe; present post March '17; made a tour through Europe and America to inspect banking business '08–'10. Add. No. 48 Takanawa-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Shiba, *Chuzaburo*, Baron, D. Eng., Prof. of Shipbuilding at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and consulting engineer to the Kawasaki Dockyard; b. in Kaga in '72; graduated from the University in '95, and afterward studied at the Central Technical College, London, and also at Humphrey, and Tennant's Works and finally at Berlin; undertook the designing of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's sister steamers, *Tenyo* and *Chiyo*. Add. Akebono-cho, Komagome, Tokyo.

Shiba, *Goro*, Gen., Commander of the Formosan Garrison, holder of 2nd Golden Kite; b. '58 in Aizu, 5th son of a retainer of the clan; entered the Mil. Prep. School '73; Cadet School, '77; Sub-Lieut. '79; was an attaché to the Legation at London, and then at Peking, and took distinguished part as Major (Art.) in the Japan-China War and in connection with the memorable siege of the foreign dip. corps at Peking by the Boxers '00 he became widely celebrated; Com. of 1st Art. Brig. '09–12 and 1st Brigade Heavy Artillery '12–13. Lieut.-Gen., and Com. of 12th Division; Full Gen. and present post '19. Add. Taihoku.

Shiba, *Junrokuro*, ex-Dir. of Shrine Bureau, Home Office, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall (nom. '15); b. '61 in Kanazawa; grad. Law Coll. of Tokyo Univ. '83, studied at Berlin till '88, Prof. at his alma mater on his return home; appointed Councillor to the Legislation Bureau '89; Dir. of Religion Bur. '98-15. Add. Shio-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

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Shiba, *Shiro*, M.P., ex-Parliamentary Secy. to Foreign Office in 1916, elder brother of Gen. G. Shiba; b. at Aizu '52; studied in America, and in '86 was appointed Personal Secretary to the Minister of Agr. and Com. of the time (Visc. Tani) with whom he travelled through Europe and America on official business; resigned office next year with his chief and published a political novel written in highly polished Sinico-Japanese, and it had a wide circulation; arrested on the charge of complicity in the Korean Queen assassination affair in '95, to be acquitted on examination; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shibata, *Seinosuke*, Mng.-Dir., Tokyo Sulphuric Acid Co.; Chairman of Dirs., Toyo Soda Co., Toyo Trading Co., Chiyoda Chemical Industry Co., etc., standing Mem., Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, b. 1865 in Tokyo; adopted by the late Tobei Shibata. He also runs Shibata Firm, dye-stuff Co. Add. No. 8 Setomono-cho, Nih., Tokyo.

Shibayama, *Yahachi*, Baron (cr. '07), Adm. (ret), b. '60 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. of the Navy, '74; Rear-Adm. and Com. Sasebo Adm'ty at the time of the Japan-China War and was rewarded for his service with 3rd Class Golden Kite; Vice-Adm. '97 and was Com. of Kure Adm'ty during '04–05 War and was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite, transferred to be Com. of Port Arthur '05; raised to full Adm., '06 and placed on retired list. Add. Kami-Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shibayama, *Yasu*, chairman of Dirs., Taxie-Cab Co., Dir., Osaka Taxie Cab Co. etc., b. 1871 in Chikuwa-ken. Add. 54 5-chome, Aoyama-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Shibusawa, *Ei-ichi*, Visc. (cr. Baron '00), Founder of 1st Bank and Tokyo Savings Bank and for long President of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce Chief Committee Tokyo Bankers' Association, etc. but recently retired from practica work retaining the post of Dir. of Municipal Orphanage of Tokyo, etc.; b. '40 in Saitama-ken, is a Nestor of our business circles. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe '67–68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed a high official in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it '73 with the then Vice-Minister of the Dep't (the late Marquis Inouye) in consequence of his opposition to the policy of the Minister. From that time to his retirement the subject of this sketch consistently kept aloof from Gov. service, though very frequently the chair of Finance has been offered to him. Founded the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), a pioneer of national bank in '73; was the chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till spring of '15 when he resigned on account of ill-health. Toured in Europe and America in '02; again in U.S.A. in '10, and also in '15. Add. Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Shibuya, *Ariaki*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '14), Dir. of the Imp. Mews, ex-Insp. of Commissariat Dept., Mil. Education Board, b. '56 in Wakayama; appinted Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry '79, entered Military Staff Col. in '84; served for years as Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince, etc.: Lieut.-Gen. '08. Add. Gazembo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Shida, *Kotaro*, D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Prof. Tokyo Higher Commercial School, b. '68 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. '94 from Law Col. of Imp. Univ., and further studied in its post-grad. course, being at the same time

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Professor in the Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. in '97, sent to Germ ny '98–01 to study Com. Law; Prof. at Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '06; once special mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; engaged by the Chinese Govt. as Prof. and Adviser to compile Com. and Civ. Law '08–12. Now in the Yasuda Family corporation. Add. Kobinatadai, Koish., Tokyo.

Shidate, *Tetsutaro*, ex-Gov. of the Ind. Bank of Japan, was b. '64 in Shimane; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '80; served at the Bank of Japan till '89; entered the Kyushu Railway '00; Sumitomo Bank '01–10; joined the editorial staff of the Osaka *Mainichi* '11–12; Ind. Bank '13–18. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Shidehara, *Kijuro*, Baron (cr. '20) Ambassador to U.S.A. since '19, b., in '72 in Kawachi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '95 and served in Agr. and Com. Dept.; éleve-Consul at Chemulpo '99; transferred to London, Antwerp, &c.; sec. of Head Office '11 and Embassy Councillor at Washington in '12; Minister at the Hague '14–15; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs in '15; created Peer in recognirion of his service in connection with the European War. Add. Washington.

Shiga, *Shigetaka*, ex-M.P., journalist, traveller, author, and Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. '63 at Okazaki; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84; was once a school teacher and then visited the South Seas, '86, on board a naval training ship and his "Affairs in the South Seas" acquired a wide reputation for its charming style; joined the Progressionists '95; appointed Dir. Forestry Bureau, '97; Chief Councillor of Foreign Office, '98; joined the Port Arthur investing army in the '04–05 war, also the Saghalien commission. Has written a number of works, chiefly geographical; visited South America, Africa and Europe on board cr. *Ikoma*; again America '15. Add. 475 Yoyogi, Tokyo.

Shijo, *Ryuai*, Marquis, of a former courtier family that descended from Fujiwara Kamatari; the present head was b. '80, and is Lieut. of Cavalry. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shima, *Yasujiro*, Dr. Eng., Dir. and Chief of Eng. Dept., South Manchuria Rly. Co. since '19; grad. from the Eng. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; expert to Sanyo Rly., Kansai Rly., Communication Dept., Nippon Rly., ('03) and finally to Imp. Rly. Board, '08, with which latter he was connected, combining Prof. of his alma mater since '09, till he was transferred to the present post. Twice made an inspection tour abroad, '03–04 and '10–12. Add. Dairen.

Shimada, *Saburo*. M.P. (Kensei-kai) of unbroken record, Pres. of House of Representatives '15–'17; b. '52 in Tokyo; held a post of Secretary in the Dept. of Edu., which he resigned '81 when Count Okuma left the Government; was long one of the ablest lieutenants of the Count and a prominent member of his party, but afterward he severed connection with it. He joined the Nationalist Party in '10 but left it in '13 and then went over to late Prince Katsura's party. He has written several works of historical interest notably the Life of Grand Councillor Ii; visited America to deliver lectures '11. He played active part in disclosing the Naval Scandal in '14. Add. Nakarokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shimamura, *Asao*,, Mng.-Dir. and Head of Supply Dept. of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1862 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Keio in 1886; entered the Co. '89; transferred to its Kobe, and then, Osaka Branch, '90; returned to the Head Office '95; Branch Manager in various places for years; present post, 1912. Add. 1 Shiba-kanasugi, Tokyo.

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Shimamura, *Hayao*, Baron (cr. '16). Adm. Mem. of the War Councillor since '21 and ex-Chief of General Naval Staff, b. in Kochi-ken '58; Midshipman '81; sent abroad for study in England and Italy '88–'89; took part as staff officer in the Japan-China War; Commander soon after and attached to the Naval Board; Prof. at the Naval Staff Coll. '96; attaché to the Japanese Legation at Rome '96; Capt. '99; Chief Staff of the Standing Squadron in the Boxer Trouble '00; attached to the Naval Board and also Prof. at the Coll. on returning home; Rear-Adm. in '02; was Chief Staff to Adm. Togo in Russo-Japanese War; Vice-Adm. '07 and Pres. of Staff Coll. '07–07; attended The Hague Peace Conference held '07; Commander of the Saseho Adm. '09–14; Com. of the Squadron that attended King George's Coronation Ceremony; promoted Adm. '15. Add. Aoyama-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Shimadzu, *Tadashige*, Prince formerly of the great House of Satsuma, with a fief of 700,000 *koku*, and 30th head of the line which was founded in 12th century; his predecessor Seihin and uncle Hisamitsu did much for rehabilitating the Imperial power. The present head was b. '86 and is Lieutenant of Navy. Visited Europe in '21 with his wife. Add. Nagata-cho. Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shimizu, *Cho*, D.C.L. (Japan), Judge of Adm. Litigation; b.' 68 in Kanagawa; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; Secretary of the Home Office and Prof. at the Peers' School and studied in Germany and Austria '98–'99. Add. Aizumicho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Shimizu, *Ichiro*, President of the Appeal Court at Sendai, b. in '58 in Kaga; grad. from former Law College under control of Justice Dept. '84 and has since sat on the Bench in which he was Judge at the Supereme Court, President of Kobe District Court, etc. Add. Appeal Court, Sendai.

Shimizu, *Teikichi*, Dir., Ishikawajima Dockyard, Tokyo, b. 1867 in Kyoto; adopted by Mannosuke Shimizu; grad. from the Eng. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1900 and took up adopted father's business, Shimizu-gumi, Public Work Contractor; made a tour abroad, 1901. Add. No. 17, Kita Kogacho Surugadai, Tokyo.

Shimoda, *Utako*, Mad., Pres. of the Women's Patriotic Association since '20, and one of the foremost lady educationalists; a Court maid of honour when about 16 years old, and again after the death of her husband. An instructor of the Peeress' School; resigned in Nov. '07 and has since devoted herself chiefly to a private female school she founded about '99; visited Europe '93–95. Add. Kitamachi, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Shimogo, *Denbei*, ex-Member of the House of Peers, Pres. of the Jinju Life Ins. Co.; b. '72, at Nagahama, Shiga-ken; studied in the Keiogijuku; made an inspection tour in Occident '00. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Shimomura, *Ko*, Dir. of Civil Adm. Bureau, Formosa ('15–'21), b. '75, grad. law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98, and was long connected with postal service as Dir., Postal Money Order. Lately entered the *Tokyo Asahi* Office as Gen. Mng. Add. Tokyo Asahi.

Shimo-oka, *Chuji*, M.P., ex-Vice-Minister of Home Affairs. b. '70 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; Gov. of Akita-ken '05–'08; Director of Agr. Bureau '08; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '12–'13; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet '13–'14; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs '14–'15; Parl.

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Sec. to the same Dept. '15. Add. Yakoji, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Shin, *Keita*, D. Eng., Naval Architect, ex-Mng. of the Ishikawajima Ship-building Co.; was b. '64 in Yamaguchi-ken. grad. from Eng'ring Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. about '86 and soon entered the said Co. He established his office in '11. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Shinjo, *Yoshio*, Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Electric Co., b. '73 at Yamaguchi-ken; grad. at Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered the present Co. in '99 as Chief Eng.; Dir. of the same '14, and then the present post '18. Add. Shirokane-Sankocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Shioda, *Taisuke*, Dr. Eng., Dir. Mitsubishi Ship-building Co., b. 1857; adopted by the Shioda family '96; early entered the firm; the present post 1918. Add. No. 7, Tatsuoka-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Shiobara, *Matasaku*, Mng.-Dir. of Sankyo Kabushiki-Kaisha, was b. in Yokohama in '96, and studied at the Yokohama Commercial School and the Yokohama English and Japanese Language School; started drug business in '99; went to America to study drug business. He began importing drugs, chemicals, etc., and incorporated his firm in '07 as partnership Co. under the name of Sankyo Goshi-Kaisha, which in '13 was consolidated into a joint stock Co., Mr. Shiobara acting as Mng.-Dir. Add. Ligurakata-machi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Shiozawa, *Shōtei*, Ph. D., D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Waseda Univ.; was b. in '74 at Mito; grad. from Waseda in '95, from Wisconsin '00, and further studied at Berlin and Halle '01-2, his speciality being political economy. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Shiraishi, *Motojiro*, Dir. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Dir. of Hinode Life Ins. Co. etc. b. '67 in Niigata-ken. Early grad. from Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to be elevated to the present post. He founded the Nippon Steel Tube Mfg. Co. which he presides. Add. Mitakouncho, Tokyo.

Shiraiwa, *Ryuhei*, Mng.-Dir. of the Tōa Industrial Co., and Dir. of the Nisshin (Japan-China) S.S. Co., b. '70 in Mimasaka; studied at Nisshin Boeki Kenkyujo (Japan-China Trading Institute), Shanghai; attached to the Imperial Headquarters as Military Interpreter in the '94-'95 War. Add. No. 17, 5-chome, Hirakawacho, Koji., Tokyo.

Shirakawa, *Yoshinori*, Lieut-Gen., Com. of the 11th Div. since '21; b. 1870 in Ehime-ken; Sub-Lt., Infantry '91; Capt. '98; Col. '09; Maj.-Gen. '15. Took part in the Russo-Japanese War, Lt.-Gen. and Dir. of the Military Staff Coll. '18; dispatched to Siberia on his appointment to the present post. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

Shirani, *Takeshi*, Pres. Imp. Iron Foundry (app. 1918), ex-Dir. Colonial Bureau '16-'18, ex-Civil Governor of Kwantung '08-'17; b. '63 in Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '90; appointed at the Home Office in which he rose to Dir. of Temple and Shrine Affairs Bureau '20; also served at he Hokkaido Office, and at the Ed. Dep't. Gov. of Tochigi-ken, '03; Dir., Ordinary Education Bureau, '06-08. Add. Yawata, Kyushu.

Shiratori, *Kurakichi*, historian, D. Litt. (Japan) tutor to the Crown Prince, and Prof. at the Peers' School; was b. '65 in Chiba; grad. in '99

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from Lit. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., further studied in Germany and Hungary '00–05, and is an authority on Mongolian dynasties and allied subjects. Add. Shimo-Ochiai, suburb of Tokyo.

Shiroyama, *Shosai*, master "makiye" artist, Grand Prize recipient at Paris and St. Louis. Prof. of Fine Art Academy; b. '53 in Tokyo; first studied in'aying but subsequently took to "makiye"; organized the Japan Lacquer Art Society with some others '90, and was appointed Prof. of the Academy the following year, resigning the post '01. He is specially famous for "level polish makiye," and has frequently received orders from the Imperial Court. Add. Kobikicho Itchome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Shisa, *Suguru*, Paymaster-General, Chief of Naval Account Bureau; b. '64 in Nagasaki-ken; Dir. of Paymasters' school and Chief Accountant of Saseho Admiralty before he was transferred to present post in '12. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Shito, *Akira*, Mayor of Kumamoto, b. '60 in Kumamoto; grad. '85 from Komada Agr. Col. and was in the service of Govt. as agriculturist, having been Chief of the Silk Conditioning House at Yokohama till '10, then commercial agent in New York; again Chief of the House '12–18. Add. Kumamoto City.

Sho, *Seijiro*, Mng. of the Mitsubishi Firm, was b. '62 in Nagasaki; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84; studied in U.S.A.; and has since been connected with the Firm. Add. Kobinata Suido-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Shoda, *Heigoro*, Pres. of Meiji Life, Dir. of Meiji. Fire, Tokyo Marine Ins. Cos., etc., b. '45 in Oita-ken; was one of the most trusted confidents of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, Japan's greatest educationalist, and was one of his assist.-teacher in the inception stage of his famous institution, Keiogijuku. Then entered the Mitsubishi Firm soon after its creation and has done much in building it up to the present greatness; had charge of the Nagasaki Dockyard owned by the Firm for long while. Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishi., Tokyo.

Shoda, *Kazue*, ex-Min. of Finance, '16–'18, Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '14); b. '69 in Ehime-ken; graduated from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '95; passed the higher civil service examination in the following year; inspector of taxation affairs '07; promoted to the Dir. Finance Bureau, Treasury in '07; Vice-Minister in '11–14, having been in the meanwhile Chief of Hakodate Customs House, Sec. at the head Office, etc., Pres. of Chosen Bank in '15, promoted to Vice-Minister Oct. '16, full Min. same year. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Shoda, *Tei-ichiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Japan-China Milling Co., b. in Gumma-ken '70; grad. from. the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '91; engaged in soye mfg. for years; founded the Tatebayashi Flour Mill; was elected the Mng.-Dir., when the Co. was amalgamated with the present Co. in March '07. Add. No. 22, 1-chome, Kobinatadaimachi, Koishikawa Tokyo.

Simla, *Gentaro*, Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank since '12; was born in '67 in Yamanashi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89 and entered Agr. and Com. Dept.; Councillor '93; Sectional Chief in '97; Vice-Gov. of the Hypothec Bank '02–12; travelled through Europe and America for inspection of business '99–01. Add. Kanetomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

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Soda, *Kiichiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Dr. der Statz Wischenschaft, Lecturer of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and Pres. of Soda Bank, b. '81 in Yokohama; eldest son of the late Soda Kinsaku, banker; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School with honor '02, and went through its post-graduate course; further studied for nine years in Germany, England and France. His essays on "Money and Value" and "Economial Method and its Logical Character" both in German, won him doctorate; returned home '13 to take up the present posts. Add. Soda Bank, Yokohama.

Soe—. = **Soye—.**

Soga, *Sukenori*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, ex-President of nationalized Nippon Railway Co., and Mem. House of Peers '91–15; b. '43 in Saga-ken; early entered the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of Brigade on the occasion of Civil War of '77; was subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while, the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff; retired from active service about '87, was once chief military tutor and Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Soma, *Hanji*, M.A., Pres. of Meiji Sugar Co., Formosa, was b. '69 at Inuyama; non-commissioned officer '85–90; studied at the Tokyo Higher Technical School; then Berlin and Michigan, devoting himself to chemical researches about sugar; taught at his alma mater '03–04; chemist to Formosan Government-Gen.; Dir. of the present Co. which was established '06. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Soma, *Nagatane*, Dir. of Yokohama Specie Bank, Prof. of the Senshu Univ.; b. '50 in Hikone, Omi; sent to America to study Laws and Economics at Yale Univ. as early as 71; established the Senshu Gakko (now Univ.) in conjunction with Dr. Visc. Tajiri and Baron Megata on his return home in '79, entered Yokohama Specie Bank, and was Pres. for about ten years till '09. Was granted 3rd Grade of Merit for his service in the Russo-Japanese War. Add. Shimo-Tozuka, near Tokyo.

Sone, *Tatsuzo*, architect, D. Eng., b. '55 in Karatsu, grad. architecture '80 in the defunct Govt. Eng. College; was architect to the Kure Admiralty for some years, architect of the Mitsubishi Firm '90–07 and undertook building a number of brick houses in the extensive open space which the firm owns near the Imperial Palace, Tokyo; started business on his own account in '07. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Sonoda, *Kokichi*, Baron (cr. Nov. '18), banker, Dir. of 15th Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank, and of Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Electric Co., etc., b. '48 in Satsuma, and adopted into the family; entered the Kaisei Gakko (present Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '69, first as student, then appointed Assist.; removed to the Foreign Office as clerk. '71; dispatched to England, '74 as Jap. Exhibition Commissioner and subsequently appointed attache to the Legation; Personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister '79; Jap. Consul in London. '82–90; elected Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank. '90; dispatched to London to bring home the indemnity from China, '96; transferred to Pres. of 15th Bank '99–15. Add; Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

Sowa, *Koichiro*, Prop. of Sowa Co. K. K., Silk dealers, b. 1864 in Kyoto; adopted by Sowa Kahei and succeeded in his business bringing it to the present prosperity. Add. Ginza 1-chome, Tokyo.

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Soyeda, *Juichi*, **D.C.L.** (Japan), ex-Pres. of Imp. Gov. Rlys, b. '63 in Fukuoka-ken; reputed as a prodigy of genius when a child on account of his precocious talent; grad. from Pol. Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '84; further prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, England, Heidelberg, to be appointed a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home, '87; was promoted to post of Vice-Ministership at the time of Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; appointed Pres. of the Bank of Formosa, '99 when the bank was inaugurated; removed to the chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Ind. Bank and appointed its President on its being formally started '02; retired from the post in '12; and visited U.S.A. in connection with anti-Japanese agitation in '13. Has taken active part in the introduction of foreign capital; President of Imp Gov't Railways in '15-16. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Soyejima, *Michimasa*, 2nd Count (1st Count *Taneomi*, d. '05 rendered distinguished service for the Restoration); b. in '71 and was educated at the Peers' School, then at Leeds and Cambridge, England, where he studied history under Prof. Seeley, class '95. Add. Omotecho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Suda, *Toshinobu*, **D.E.** (Japan), ex-Dir, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. in '56 in Hyuga; grad. from defunct Gov. Engineering Coll. in '81; after a short service in the Gov't he entered the present Co. '19. Add. Shio cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Sugawara, *Michitaka*, mem. House of Peers (nom. '16), Mng.-Dir. of the Japan-American Trust Co., b. '69 in Miyagi-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96, and entered the service of the Treasury; after holding post of Dir. of Revenue of Customs Office, at Hakodate, Kobe, etc., promoted to Councillor in '04 then Dir. Tax. Bureau; Vice-Min. Finance '15-16; took active part in promoting the Trust. Add. Kagocho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sugi, *Magoshichiro*, Viscount (cr. '87), Privy Councillor; b. '35 in Choshu; took active part in the work of the Restoration, and was subsequently in the Imperial Court before he was appointed Privy Councillor, '97. Add. Hirakawacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Sugimura, *Kotaro*, journalist and author, on the staff of the Tokyo *Asahi*, b. '72 in Wakayama; was school teacher and translator, U.S. Embassy, before he entered *Asahi* in '04; travelled several times in the West. Has written a number of books. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Sugimura, *Tordichi*, ex-Ambassador at Berlin, b. '57 at Kanazawa; took service at Justice Dep't '57; removed to the Foreign Office '85; Secretary of the Legation at Rome, '87; removed to Paris, 91, to Petrograd, '92; to Vienna, '94-99; again to Mexico, '02-06; Minister to Sweden, '06-11; to Germany, '11-14. Add. Foreign Office.

Sugino, *Kisei*, Broker of Tokyo Stock Exchange, Mng. Dir. of Yamaichi & Co.; b. in '70, in Hirosaki, Aomori-ken; grad. '89 from the Banking Training Course attached to Treasury and entered the Bank of Japan; Mng.-Dir. of Nagoya Ginko L'td. 1901; and came up to Tokyo after 1904-5 War and entered Koike & Co. as its manager and on its voluntary winding up April, '17 created present concern. Add. Office No. 3 Kabuto-cho, Tokyo; resid. No. 816 Sendagaya, suburb of Tokyo.

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Sugita, *Teiichi*, Mem. of House of Peers, leader of *Seiyukai*; b. '51 in Fukui-ken; is one of the dwindling old Liberals who struggled long for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal interest and comfort; appointed Gov. of Hokkaido in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; was Vice-Pres. of House of Rep. in '09–08; nom. Crown Mem. of House of Peers in '14. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Sugiura, *Shigetake*, educationist, ex-tutor of Crown Prince and Principal of Nippon Middle School, b. '55 in Shiga-ken; studied at the pioneer of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '70–76, at Owens Coll. Manchester '76–80 chemistry under Roscoe; was afterward Principal of the University Preparatory School, Dir. of Special Edu. Bureau; M.P. in the 1st session; tutor to Crown Prince '14–20. Add. Hisakata-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sumitomo, *Kichizaemon*, Baron (cr. '11), Pres. of Sumitomo Bank Osaka; b. '64 at Kyoto, represents one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan; is a younger brother of Princes' Tokudaiji and Saionji, and adopted by the family; once sat in the House of Peers as representative of the highest tax-payers of Osaka. The family runs the Sumitomo Bank, copper mining and melting and also colliery. Add. Chausuyama, Tennoji, Osaka.

Suyenobu, *Dosei*, Pres. Tokyo Marine Ins., Meiji Life Ins. Cos., and of several other important concerns; b. '55 in Kochi-ken and was among the first batch of graduates of the Imp. Univ., Tokyo and has ever since devoted himself to business. Add. Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Suzuka, *Yasuiye*, Pres. Suzuka, Co., traders and manufacturers of artificial fertilizer; b. 1894 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Yasuiye Suzuka; grad. from Waseda in Commerce; succeeded his father's business on his death in '19; present post when the firm was reformed as a Joint Stock Co., '20. Assumed his father's name, '20. Add. Sagacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo

Suzuki, *Eisaku*, Consul-Gen. in Sydney, b. 1879 in Shizuoka.ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1900; passed the Dip. Service Exam.; Consul. '08; Embassy Sec. and then Consul.Gen. at Hongkong till '21

Suzukii, *Fujiya*, M.P. Patent Attroney; b. 1882 in Oita-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; toured abroad 1906–'08; engaged in business for a time on his return home '10; elected M.P. in the General Election 1919. Add. No. 19, Ginza 1 chome, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Iwajiro*, Dir. the Nippon Celluloid Artificial Silk Co., Teikoku S.S., Toyo Match Mfg. Co., etc., b. in Kobe 1878; studied at the Tokyo Senshu Gakko and make a trip abroad, Add. Sakaicho, Kobe.

Suzuki, *Kantaro*, Vice-Adm. b. '65 in Chiba-ken; grad. Naval Academy '86; Lieut. Commander, '98; Commander, '02; Capt. '03; once Dir. of Torpedo School. Vice-Minister of Navy in '14; Dir. of the Naval Staff Coll. '19 and Com. of the 2nd Squadron '21. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Kisaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Procurator-Gen. since '21; b. in Kanagawa-ken '67; grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '91, and sat on the bench since '95; meanwhile occuppying the posts of Chief Judge at Tokyo District Court, Dir. Legal Aff. Bur., etc., was dispatched abroad in '08 on a tour of inspection; app. Vice.Min. Dept. of Justice, '14. Add. Yamabushicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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Suzuki, *Masaya*, Gen. Mng. of Sumitomo family, Osaka; was b. in Kanazawa '62; grad. Law Imp. Tokyo University '87; was a Councillor of the Dept. of Agr. and Com. on graduation; then removed to a post of secretary in several local offices, lastly at Osaka; resigned the post and entered the present service about '96. Add. Sumitomo, Osaka.

Suzuki, *Saburosuke*, Dir. of the Japan Chemical Industry Co., and Proprietor of Suzuki Firm, manufacturer and exporter of Iodine, etc.; was b. in Kanagawa-ken '68. He established the former Co. in '06 and was Mng. Dir. till May '09 which he resigned at his own convenience and became a Director. He is sole agent for "Ajinomoto" (cooking powder) which has been patented at home and abroad. Add. Atagocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Shigeru*, Dir. of the Yokohama Customs Office, b. 1878 in Tokyo; grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and enterd the Finance Dept.; Secretary to the Minister; sent to India, Europe and America, '06; Section Chief and then Dir. of the Osaka Customs House. Add. Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Suzuki, *Shimakichi*, Vice Pres. and Gen. Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank since 1919; b. 1868; grad. from Keio '89; entered the Bank, '92; Sub.Manager of its New York Branch '95; Manager of the Tientsin, Peking and Shanghai Branches in succession. Add. Yokohama.

Suzuki. *Sobei*, President of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and leading banker and businessman in that city, was b. in '56 in a house noted as a wholesale dealer in lumber; has sat in the House of Representatives for a long while. Add. Nagoya.

Suzuki, *Umeshiro*, M.P. for Tokyo, Dir. of Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., and Japan Colonization Co., etc. b. '62 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Keio-Gijuku '85 and after having been connected with the *Jiji*, turned to business. Add. Yobancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Umetaro*, Dir. Agr., Prof. at Coll. Agr., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and noted applied chemist, was b. 1875 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from above Coll. in '97 and was app. four years later its assist. Prof., returned home '03 from his scientific tour in Germany, France and Switzerland; Prof. at the Morioka Higher Agr. & Forestry School and later transferred to his alma mater. Attended the 8th International Applied Chemistry Conference held in New York. Add. Kami shibuya, suburb of Tokyo.

Tachibana, *Koichiro*, Gen. Com. of the Siberian Expedition, '20; b. '61 at Fukuoka; grad. Cadet School '83, Cap. '94, Major '98, Colonel '05, and Adjutant to the War Minister, Maj.-Gen. '09, Chief Staff of the Korean Garrison and Com. of Gendarmerie in Korea in '14; Div. Com. in '16; full Gen. and Com. of the Kwantung Garrison, '19–21. Add. Vladivostock.

Tadokoro, *Yoshiharu*. ex-Vice-Minister of Edu., '16–'18, Pres. Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., b. '71 in Kochi; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; passed the higher civil service examination the following year; Councillor at various local offices and at Edu. Dep't; was in Europe '03–05 to investigate educational administration; Commissioner of Anglo-Japanese

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Exhibition '10; Dir. General Education Bureau, Dep't of Education, '11–16. Add. Dote-sambancho, Koji-machi, Tokyo.

Tagawa, *Daikichiro,* M.P., ex-Parl. Sec'y. of Justice Dept., ex-Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo; b. in '69 in Nagasaki-ken: grad. from the Waseda Senmon Gakko (now Univ.) in '90; took part in Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars as interpreter; is a prominent Christian thinker. Was imprisoned in '18 on charge of lese majeste for a magazine article. Add. Kobinatadaimachi, Tokyo.

Taguchi. *Yoshisaburo,* Mng. Dir. Takata Mining Co., Aud. Teikoku Savings Bank, b. 1866 in Okayama ken; on grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch., '85, entered the Takata Firm; Man. of its London Branch '89–91; returned home to be finally installed as its Manager combining the above posts Add. 81 Motozonocho, Koj., Tokyo.

Tajiri, *Inajiro,* Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. 07), D. C. L., Mem. House of Peers, ex-Mayor of Tokyo ('18–20), ex-Chief of Board of Audit ('02–18); b. in Kagoshima '50; grad. from Yale in '59; Councillor of the Finance Dep't '81; afterward Dir. of Loan and other Bureaux; twice Vice-Minister of Finance, '92–02, taught at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. and other institutions; resigned Mayorship in connection with the Municipal scandal '20–21. Has written several works on political economy. Add. Kanatomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Takagi, *Masutaro,* ex-M.P. and barrister, b. in '69 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Hogaku-in in '91; passed the Judge and Procurators' Examination and Barristers' in '95, and has since been practising in Tokyo. Owns and edits a law journal, and is legal adviser to several business establishments. Add. Honshirokanecho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Takagi, *Rokuro,* Japanese Representative of Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Mining Co., b. in Miyagi-ken '80; had only middle school education before entering Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, in 1900; was despatched to China by the Co. as a commercial student; took part in Boxers' Trouble as Military Interpreter; then returned to Mitsui and served at its Branches at Hankow and Shanghai. Left the Co. in '11 on the establishment of the Co. Add. No. 18 Nijukkicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Takagi, *Shichigoro,* Proprietor of the Takagi Kaiso-ten, Pres. of the Sanyu-gumi Joint Stock Co. and Auditor of the Nippon Marine Transportation Co., b. at Yokohama, after graduating from the Waseda Business School '06; succeeded his father's business as shipping agent. Add. No. 17 2 chome, Motohamacho, Yokohama.

Takahashi, *Kazutomo,* Translator at the Foreign Office, Prof. Keiogijuku Univ.; was b. '62 in Kawagoye; entered Col. of Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, but left in '86, and proceeded to U.S.A., where he grad. from Michigan State Univ.: attended to business in the States and Canada before he returned home '97 and was connected with the *Japan Times* (Tokyo) till '17. Add. Tsunohazu, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Koi,* M.P. Dir. of the Secretariat Bureau in the Hara Ministry, Dir. the Horai Life Ins., etc. b. 1867 in Niigata-ken; studied at Keio '93, dispatched abroad by the Dept. of Agriculture & Commerce,

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Journalist for a time, twice Secretary to Mr. Hara during his accession to Home Office. Add. No. 19 Nishikubo-Akefunecho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Korekiyo,* Visc. (cr. Baron '07), Mem. of House of Peers; b. '54 in Tokyo: sent to America for study '67: was for several months treated as a slave through the treachery of his knavish American "guardian;" returned home the following year: appointed an official of the Dep't, Agr. and Com., '81, ultimately rising to be Dir. Patent Bureau but this post he had to abandon owing to the notorious fraud of a "gold mine" in Peru, he and his friends who formed a company to exploit it having been victimized by a German swindler. Soon he entered the Bank of Japan, and was made a Director; Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank,'97; elected Vice-Gov., Bank of Japan, then made Pres. of the Specie Bank '06, retaining the former post. He was financial agent for raising foreign loans in England and America, and was dispatched abroad in '05 and '06; Gov. of the Bank of Japan in '11; Minister of Finance '13-14, and again in '18; promoted to Visc. in '20 for his service in connection with the European War. Nominated Premier Nov. 21 as successor of Mr. Hara. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Kumazo,* Dir., the Dai-Nippon Aquatic Association, Teikoku Cold Storage Co., etc., b. 1871 in Sendai, brother of Torata Takahashi. Add. No. 834 Sendagaya-Shinden, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Torata,* Pres. of the Tokyo Silk & Woolen Fabric Co. and Mng.-Dir. of the Teikoku Cold Strage Co., b. '67 at Sendai; grad. from the Senshu Gakko; in Formosan Govt.-General's service '95-'98; entered the Nippon Rly. Co. '98; and remained there till the railway nationalization came into effect; founded in '07 the Cold Storage Co., the pioneer in Japan, took an active part in the establishment of the Tokyo Silk & Woolen Fabric Co. in March '17, and then the Nippon Seimo Co. in March '18, both of which he presides over. Add. No. 862 Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Takahira, *Kogoro,* Baron (cr. '07), ex-Ambassador to Washington; b. '54 in Iwate-ken; began his career as official of the former Public Works Dep't, to be transferred to Foreign Office as translator, '76; Legation Secy. at Washington, '81; removed to Seoul '84; Consul at Shanghai, '87; Secy. at the Head Office, '90; Consul-Gen. at New York, 91, Minister at the Hague, '92; at Rome, '94, to be transferred to Vienna shortly after; appointed Vice-Minister '99; and the following year appointed Min. at Washington where he was Peace Plenipotentiary in '05; relieved of the post in '05, Mem. of House of Peers; Amb. to Rome '07, to Washington '08-09; put on unattached list in '09; was on staff of Prince Fushimi when he visited England '10. Mem. House of Peers, nom. 1917. Add. Naka-Meguro, near Tokyo.

Takaki, *Mizutaro,* B.D., D.D., Pres. of Aoyama Gakuin; was b. '64 in Shizuoka-ken; graduated from Victoria University, Toronoto (95-98). On returning home he taught at Eiwa Gakko, Aoyama Gakuin, etc., besides being a Pastor of the Central Tabernacle, Azabu Methodist Church, etc., and also editing a Christian magazine. He has written "Encyclopaedia of Christian Knowledge," "Life of John Wesley," etc. He toured in Europe and U.S.A. '06-07. Add. Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

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Takaktsu, *Junjiro*, M.A. (Oxf.), D. Litt. (Japan), Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. in Bingo '65; entered Oxford '88 and studied Sanskrit; further studied in Germany and returned home '97, to be appointed Prof. at the Tokyo Univ.; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Communications (Viscount Suyematsu); President of Foreign Language School, '00-08; translated several Sanskrit and Pali works. Stayed in London under the Viscount during the Russo-Japanese War; sent abroad '10-12. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Takamatsu, *Toyokichi*, D. Eng., Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo, Dir. of State Industrial Laboratory, Special Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. '55 in Tokyo, grad. course of Chemistry at the Imp. Univ., in '78; further studied at Owens Coll., Manchester, and at Berlin Univ., returning home in '82; held chair of applied chemistry at his alma mater and other institutions before he retired from official career in '05; the Pres. of Tokyo Gas Co. '05-15. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Takamine *Jokichi*, D. Eng. and D. Phar. (Japan), inventor of "Taka Diastase," "Adorinalin," etc.; b. in '53 in Kaga; completed Applied Chemistry at the former Engineering Col. in '79; sent to England to prosecute further studies, returning home '81 and appointed chemist to Dep't of Agr. and Com., where he did much to improve *sake* brewing and indigo making. Attended World's Fair at New Orleans in '84 as Japanese Commissioner, and since then he has settled in U.S.A. where he married a daughter of a well-known druggist in Chicago and a relative of Henry George. He invented a powerful alcoholic ferment; established the Takamine Ferment Co. in Chicago. Add. c/o Japan Club, New York.

Takamura, *Ko-un*, master-artist in wood carving, Prof. in Gov. Fine Art Academy; b. '52 in Tokyo; studied under Takamura To-un, a celebrated Buddhist image carver in Tokyo who died '79; undertook wood-model for the bronze image of Nanko elected in front of the Imp. Palace and of the Great Saigo at Uyeno Park. Won Gold medal at the Paris Fair '00 and has frequently been honoured to carve in presence of Their Majesties. Art Commissioner to Imp. Household. Add. Komagome Hayashicho, Tokyo.

Takano, *Iwasaburo*, D.C.L. statist and Labor Expert; b. 1871 in Tokyo; studied Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; assis.-Prof. at the alma mater '99; sent to France, Germany and U.S.A. for studying statistics; full Prof. and doctorate on returning home '03; again toured abroad '09; elected Labor Delegate to Washington in '18 but resigned; left Gov't. service in '19. His wife is a German lady by birth. Add. No. 100 Dozaka, Hongo, Tokyo.

Takarabe, Hyo, Vice-Adm., Com. Saseho Admiralty since '18 and mem. of Admirals' Council, b. '67 in Hyuga; graduated from the Naval Cadet School '90; was on staff at the headquarters in the '94–95 and '04–05 wars; Capt. '95, Rear-Adm. '09 Vice-Adm. '13; Vice-Min. of Navy, '13-14. Put on waiting list for while in connection with the Naval Scandal in '14; Com. of 3rd Squadron early in '15 and transferred to Com. of Port Arthur Naval Station '15-6. Add. Saseho.

Takashima, *Kikujiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Oji Paper Mill since Jan. '14; b. '75 in Fukuoka-ken; on grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial

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School '00, entered the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; removed to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha '03 and again to the present Co. '12. Add. No. 476 Tabata-Higashi-Dai-dori, Takinogawa, Tokyo.

Takashima, *Tokuzo*, artist of Japanese painting, Mem. of Hanging Committee of Fine Arts, Mem. of Art Society of Japan; *nom de plume* "Hokkai", b. '50 in Yamaguchi-ken; learned Japanese painting from his father; was Gov. forestry expert before he became artist in '03; won several medals at art exhibitions. Add. Motozono-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Takasugi, *Shin*, Dir. Nippon Beer Brewery Co., was b. in Okayama in '68. Add. Hommura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Takata, *Kanakichi*, Vice-Pres., Takata Firm, Dir., Takata Mining Co., since 1909; b. in Yokohama in 1876, 3rd son of the late Tanaka Heihachi, famous silk dealer and adopted by the Takata family; grad. from the Berlin Univ. in 1901; entered the Shibaura Iron Works in '02 as expert; left it two years after to enter the Tokyo Electric Works in which service he remained for years. Add. No.2 Higashi-Kobai-cho, Surugadai, Tokyo.

Takata, *Kōan*, M.D., Proprietor of Takata Hospital, Tokyo, and Nanko-in Hospital, Chigasaki, was b. '61 in Kyoto; grad. from Med. Coll., Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90 and subsequently commenced practice. Add. Sambancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Takata, *Motojiro*, Director of the Industrial Dept., Formosan Govt.-Gen., b. in '64 in Niigata; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and entered Communication Dept. in '93; Councillor of Imp. Govt. Rlys. in '07; toured through Europe and America on official inspection '07-8; transferred to present post '10; was given additional post of Dir. Arisan Timber Dept. in '13. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

Takata, *Sanae*, D.C.L. (Japan), Crown Mem. of House of Peers, (nom '15), ex-hon. President of Waseda Univ. and ex-Minister of Education; b. '60 at Tokyo; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82, and had since been connected with Waseda Univ., started the same year by Marquis Okuma; was once one of the leading members of the Progressists but for years past kept aloof from active politics, devoting himself to affairs of the Univ.; was Director of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office, '96-97 and Senior Councillor of Education, '98. He was repeatedly returned to the House from Saitama-ken; toured in Europe and America '14; Minister of Education in the Okuma Cabinet in '15-'16. Add. Komagome, Tokyo.

Takata, *Shinzo*, Prop. of welk-known Takata Shokai, exp. and imp. firm, b. in Sado, '55; student-interpreter at Ebisu Customs House '69; came up to Tokyo in '70 to seek fortune; entered the Allen's Firm, Yokohama the following year; started business on his own account '82 which, by his untiring perseverance and extreme prudence, has been carried to present state of prosperity. Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

Takatsukasa, *Hiromichi*, Prince, formerly one of the five proud houses of Fujiwara extraction and *Gosekke* (see Ichijo), founded by Kanehira (1228-94 A.D.), scion of the Princely House of Konoye. The present head was b. in '55 and is Maj.-Gen., Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Takayama, *Chokō*, Chairman of Dirs., Teikoku Commercial Bank, b. 1867 in Ehime-ken; grad. from Keio; entered Mitui Bank '93;

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returned M. P. for his native place '08; present post '16. Add. No. 40 Naka-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Takayama, *Keizo*, Mng.-Dir. of Kwansai Trust Co., Osaka, etc.; was b. '62 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Waseda '85; a journalist for several years; Chief of Osaka Braneh of Mitsui Drygoods Store for about ten years; Mng.-Dir. of Kyodo Fire Ins. Co. '05–12. Add. Momodani, Osaka.

Takeda, *Hideo*, Vice-Adm. of Eng. (ret.), chairman of Dirs., Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co., b. 1864 at Kochi-ken; grad. from the Naval Eng. School, '83; studied in France, '91–92; Commander, '97; Vice-Adm. in 1913, then Dir. of his alma mater; entered the present Co. in '14. Took part in 1894–5 and '04–5 Wars. Add. No. 146, Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Takekoshi, *Yosaburo*, ex-M.P., author and journalist; b. '65 in Tokyo; studied at the Dojinsha and Keiogijuku; journalist on the staffs of the *Osaka Koron Kokumin*, then that of the *Jiji*; chef de Cabinet of Marquis Saionji '98. Has written "History of 2,500 Years of Japan" and other works. Was app. in '21 Chief Compiler, Dept. Imp. Household. Add. Higashi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Takeshita, *Isamu*, Vice-Adm., Vice-Chief of the Naval Gen. Staff, b. 1869 in Kagoshima-ken; Sub.-Lieut. '90; Commander '07; Capt. '11; Rear-Adm. '13; Vice-Adm. '17; was in the meantime Naval attaché to Washington. Represented Japan's Navy in the Paris Peace Conference '18; tutor to the Crown Prince and accompanied H. H. to Europe in '21. Add. No. 35 Kuruma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Taketomi, *Tokitoshi*, M. P. and leader of Kenseikai, ex-Min. of Finance; b. '55 in Saga-ken; from obscure politician of local reputation he suddenly came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the Houee where he has been returned almost without a break from the first session; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry; Minister of the Communications in 2nd Okuma Ministry; occupied chair of Finance in Aug., '15–16. Add. Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Take-uchi, *Naoya*, Pres. of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Japan-China S.S. Co.) was b. in 1867 in Toyama; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1894 and after a short service in the Communication Department, entered the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. On the formation of the present Co. as joint undertaking of the N.Y.K., the O. S.S.K., etc. he was appointed its Mng. Dir., and lastly to present post on the death of Baron Kondo, its former incumbent. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Takeuchi, *Teizaburo*, Gen. Mng. of the Yasuda Bank, b. 1875 in Hokkaido; adopted by the family. was long connected witht he Higo Bank in which he rose to section chief. Add. Yasuda Bank, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Takeuchi, *Tsunekichi*, *nom de plume Seiho*, Painter-in-Ordinary to the Court, Prof. at Kyoto Fine Art Academy, is one of the living master painters of the Japanese school; was b. '64 at Kyoto and studied under the late Kono Bairei; visited Europe '00. Add. Miike-dori, Yanagikoji, Kyoto.

Takenouchi, *Tsunekichi*, Mng.-Dir., Dai-Nippon Beer Co., b. in Ehime-ken; studied in the German Language School, Tokyo; entered the Legislation Bureau 1893; Mitsui Bank '97; Osaka Beer Co. '98; the present Co. '06; toured through Europe and America on business. Add. No. 47, Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

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Taki, *Sriichi*, Dr. Litt. (Japan) Professor of Oriental Art at the College of Literature, Imp. University, Tokyo, was b. in 1873, a son of Taki Katei, a master-painter in his day; grad. from the Imp. Univ Tokyo in '96, and further studied art criticism in England and France. He has been a regular correspondent to the London Studio and manages an art journal *Kokka*. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Taki, *Teisuke*, a millionaire draper in Nagoya, Mng.-Dir. the Nagoya Bank and is also connected with various cos. He was b. in 1896 in Nagoya. Add. Nishi-ku, Nagoya.

Takikawa, *Benzo*, former Chairman Kobe Chamber of Commerce, is a leading manufacture of matches in Japan; was b. '51 at Chofu; engaged in match industry in Kobe since '80 and has done much in restoring credit of Japanese matches abroad. Add. Kusunoki-cho, Kobe.

Tamura, *Shinkichi*, ex-M.P., Prop, of Tamura Trading Firm, Kobe, Pres. of Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Japan-Canada Bank and Nippon Rice Cleaning Co., M.P.; b. '63 in Osaka; when 25 years old he proceeded to Canada and took to trade after years of hardship; afterwards opened above bank and has done much in promoting trade between Japan and Canada. Add. 5-chome, Nakayamatedori Kobe.

Tanabe, *Benkichi*, Manager of the General Affairs Dept. of the Okura Mining Co.; b. '72 in Kyoto Prefecture; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in politics '99; entered the Sumitomo Bank but removed to the Kyushu Colliery & Steamship Co. as its Manager and continued as such down to '12, then entering the present Co. Add. No. 7, 3-chome, Sadowaracho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tanabe, *Sakuro*, D. Eng. (Japan). Prof. of Engineering at the Imp. Kyoto Univ. since '00; b. '62 at Tokyo; grad. '84 from Gov. Engineering Coll.; undertook the work of connecting lake Biwa with the river Kamo by canal which was successfully carried out '90; Prof. in the Eng. Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., then an Engineer to the Hokkaido Government. Add. Imp. Univ., Koyoto.

Tanabe, *Teikichi*, Pres. of Kyodo Fire Ins. Co. and Japan Celluloid and Artificial Silk Co., Dir. of Sakura Cement Co., Settsu Elec. Co., etc.; b. '47 at Numazu; early mastered Western knowledge and became teacher, but left it to start in business, entering the Sumitomo's service, Osaka, in '79. It was at his suggestion, that present Sumitomo Bank was organized. He later resigned the service and has devoted himself to business generally. Add. Sumiyoshi, Hyogo-ken.

Tanahashi, *Aya*, b. '39 at Osaka, is one of the most noted lady educationalists, besides teaching at the Gov. Higher Girls' Normal School and other places she keeps her own private girls' school. Her son, Mr. Ichiro Tanahashi, ex-M.P., maintains the tradition of the family keeping a flourishing private boys' school of secondary grade. Add. Maruyama Shimmachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tanahashi, *Takunosuke*, Mng.-Dir. of the Kyushu Hydro-Electric Co. since its creation in '11; b. '71, Kyoto; studied economics at the Senshu Gak-ko; entered the Shanghai Spinning Co. '96 and when it was absorbed by the Kanega-fuchi Spin. Co. next year, he was transferred to it; removed to the Fuji Gas Spin. Co. '99 as Manager of its Koyama

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Workshops and then, being promoted to the head of the Investigation Board, continued up to '11. Add. No. 519 Naka-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Gentaro*, Chief Dir. of Kyoto Stock Exchange, Pres. of Kyoto Elec. Light Co. etc.; b. '53 in Kyoto-fu; is a prominent citizen of Kyoto which he frequently represented as Mem. of the House of Commons, and as the highest tax-paying Mem. of the House of Peers. Add. Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.

Tanaka, *Giichi*, Baron (cr. '20) Gen. and ex-Minister of War; b. '63 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. '86; grad. from the Staff Coll. '98; Dir. of Military Affairs Bureau '10-13; despatched abroad '13; then Com. of the 2nd Brigade, Infantry, promoted to Lieut-Gen. and Vice-Chief of the Gen. Staff Oct., '15; was created peer in connection with the European War, in '20; resigned in '21. Add. Funacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Ginnosuke*, Director of Tanaka Mining Co. and Auditor of the Taihoku Savings Bank, was b. '73 in Tokyo; is grandson of the late Heihachi Tanaka, widely known as "Raw-silk-king" of his time; studied at Leeds High School and Trinity, Camb., England and is a wellknown figure in social circles. Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Hozumi*, D.C.L. (Japan), M.A. (Columbia), Prof. at Waseda Univ.; was b. in '75 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Waseda '96 and further studied '01-03 in America, England and Germany. Was once connected with the *Yomiuri* and was also the editor-in-chief of the *Nichi Nichi*. Has written several works on finance. Add. 170 Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Inagi*, Chief Librarian of the Imperial Library, b. '56 in Suwo; grad. '81 course of Japanese and Chinese Literatures, Imp. Univ.; was subsequently appointed Lecturer at the Univ. combining other duties at the Edu. Dep't; visited Europe and America '88-90 to study the science of library management and was appointed in '93 to the present post. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Jiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Petroleum Co., b. 1873 at Saga-ken; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law '98; passed the higher civil service examination and was appointed Correspondence Commissioner '98; then Chief of the Bureau of Post and Telegraphs of the Communication Dept. '15; represented Japan at the International Wireless Conference held at Berlin '06-'08; retired from the official service in Feb. '17 to occupy the present post. Add. No. 270 Chojamaru, Kamiosaki, Shiba, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Kaichi*, Manager of the Toyo Muslin Mfg. Co., b. '73, Okayama-ken; studied at the Meiji Law Coll.; engaged in trade at Kobe for years; entered in '10 and served at Kolke Goshi Kaisha, then stock brokers; removed to the present Co. in '13 soon to be pormoted to the present post. Add. No. 1268 Kameido, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Mitsu-aki*, Count (cr. Visc. '87, Count '90), ex-Minister of the Imp. Household; b. '43, in Tosa; has had a varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he held the rank of Quarter-master Gen., and then retired from the service; Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, '89-91; transferred the following year to the post of President of the Peers' School, to be shortly after removed to the office of Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household; then full Minister

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'98-09; was app. Pres. of the Compilation Office of the Imp. Household. '18-19. Add. Iwabuchi, Tokaido.

Tanaka, *Shirozuemon*, Mng-Dir. of the Nissho Fire and Marine Reinsurance Co. and Chairman of Dirs. of the Nissho Trust Co.; b. '84 in Tokyo; studied at Waseda '08; succeeded to his father's estate '90; promoted the present cos. in '17 and '18 respectively. Add. No. 15 1-Chome, Hamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Shohei*, D. Sc. (Japan). b. in Awaji '62; studied acoustics at Berlin, '84-98, and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of a wind instrument; is a consulting engineer of the Imp. Railways and is also doing researches on Western and Japanese musics to improve the latter. Add. Tsukishima, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Son*, Dir. of the Oriental Compressor Co., adopted son of Count Tanaka, ex-Minister of Imperial Household; was b. '64 in Fukushima, brother of Sei Iwagami; studied law and economics in France '91-00; lecturer at the Peers' School '01; was returned to the House form Kochi in '02. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Tsunenori*, Dir. of Kirin Brewery Co., Imp. Theatre Co. etc., was b. '60 in Tokyo. Early entered the Bank of Japan and arose to be the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies. Add. Naka-Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Ryuyo*, M. P. (Seiyukai) Dir. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha, b. '64 in Akita-ken; grad. Law Coll. Imp., Tokyo. Univ. '89 and entered Dep't. of Agr. and Com. in which he was Dir. of Mining Bureau '92; became lawyer '93; appointed the Secretary of the House of Representatives '95; retired from Gov. service to enter Fujita-gumi; promoted to Mng.-Dir. of the Firm. Dir. Kosaka Rly. Co. '10; M.P. for Akita-ken. Add. Nakanocho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Zenryu*, M.P. and ex-Par. Jun.-Secy. of Navy Dept.; b. '74 in Aichi-ken; when 13 years old entered Buddhist priesthood; grad. Budd. Philos. at Tetsugakkwan (now Toyo Univ.) '95; teacher at Midd. Sch. till '98; went over to South China '99 to propagate Budd., where he stayed about 13 years, is specialist on China. Par. Jun.-Secy. in '15. Add. Tokiwamura, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken.

Tanakadate, *Aikitsu*, D. Sc. (Japan), b. '56 in Iwate-ken; after grad. Coll. of Science of Imp. Tokyo Univ., was sent to England and Germany to complete his studies in physics. Appointed professor of physics '91 and then member of the Committee of Earthquake Investigation of the Imp. Geodetic Commission, and of the Imperial Academy; Committee of Mil. Aviation since '12 and also occupies a chair on aeronautics in Imp. Tokyo Univ. Was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service about military balloon during the Russo-Japanese War. Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Taniguchi, *Fusazo*, Pres. of Osaka Goto Cotton Sp. Co., Izumi Cot. Sp. Co., Nagoya Textile Co. and Toyota-shiki Weaving Machine Co., etc.; b. '61 in Osaka-fu; came to Osaka to start as a dealer in cottons in '88; Dir. of Meiji Cot. Co., '95; organized Osaka Goto Co. '00. Since then he has occupied several important posts in cot. s. and weaving circles in Kansai Districts. Add. Kitakyutaro, Higashi, Osaka.

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Tanimoto, *Itaro*, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsubishi Warehousing Co., b. '71 in Tottori-ken; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; then entered Mitsubishi Firm and has ever since been connected with it; present post in Oct. '17, after several years at the warehousing business as Manager of the Co's branches at Osaka and Kobe. Add. No. 68 Hayashicho, Ko. ishikawa, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Kohachiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Y'hama Dockyard Co., b. in Kochi-ken, '66; studied at Keio; started in life as a journalist; took part in the establishment of the Rice-Exchanges both at Hakodate and Otaru; a leading promoter and subsequently Mng.-Dir. of the Toba Rly. Co.; Manager for a time of the Oyubari Colliery Co. run by Mitsubishi; promoted the Manchuria Flour Mill with Mr. Hiranuma and a few others, and is at present its Auditor; entered the present Co. in '18. Add. No. 106 4 chome, Aoyama-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Tashiro, *Yoshinori*, M.D., Prof. in Med. Coll. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '64; graduated from the Med. Coll. in '89; was given a chair at his alma mater '92; established the Tashiro Hospital in '95; was for a time in charge of the Mitsui Charity Hospital opened in '08. Add. Neribei-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Tatsui, *Raizo*, ex-Dir. of the South Manchuria Rly. Co., b. '56 in Osaka; held a clerkship in '82 in the Cabinet; was for a time on the staff of the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun then run by Viscount Miyoji Ito; Private Secretary to the Viscount as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '98; entered the S.M. Rly. Co. '96; present post Feb. '17. He was on the suite of Prince Ito when he was assassinated at Harbin' 08. Resigned the post in '21. Add. No. 75 6-chome, Aoyama-kitamachi, Tokyo.

Tatsuki, *Shichita*, Minister to Netherlands. b. '67 in Yamaguchi-ken; was adopted by the family; graduated from Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed the Dip. Service Exam. '96; E'éve-Consul, Legation Attaché and Embassy Sec. successively; Secretary and Section Chief of the For. Office; Councillor to the Embassy in Petrograd and then Paris, 1909; Min. to Chili '17; present post '20. Add. Jap. Leg. The Hague.

Tasuma, *Han-emon*, millionaire *sake* brewer in Japan, was b. '77 at Naruo, Hyogo-ken, the largest brewing center in Japan, the family having kept up the business for two centuries; owns a number of steamers, and is connected with various business undertakings. Add. Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken.

Tatsumi, *Konojo*, Dir., Yokohama Specie Bank, b. 1864 in Wakayama-ken; studied at Keio; early entered the service of the Bank; gradully rising to the present post. Once Manager of its London Branch. Add. Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.

Tawara, *Toyo*, Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Firm., was b. in Hyogo-ken in 1871; grad. from the Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '95 and entering the Mitsui Firm remained in the service till 1908. Stayed in London as a Govt. Commercial Commissioner; returning home 1910, he reentered the Co. Add. Shibuya, Tokyo.

Terajima, *Seiichiro*, 2nd Count, was b. '70 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Count Terajima who in his days occupied chair of Foreign Office; studied at Oxford and next at Paris, returning home in '04 to be appointed

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Per. Secretary to Count Hayashi, then Foreign Minister; was elected Mem. of House of Peers '07 and '11. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

Terano, *Seiichi,* Dr. Eng.; Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ., combining the Dir. of the Aviation Investigation Laboratory of the Eng. College; b. in Tokyo, 1880; grad. from the Univ.; further studied shipbuilding in England '97, Assis.-Prof. and Prof. of the alma mater. Add. No. 39 Hisakata-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Terao, *Seiichi,* D. Eng.; Prof. of Shipbuilding at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '92, having graduated from it in '90, and further studied in England '94–97. He was b. in '67 in Nagoya. Add. Hisakata-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Terao, *Hisashi,* D. Sc. (Japan). Prof. in Coll. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Dir. of the Gov. Astr. Observatory of Tokyo, and Mem. of Imp. Acad. of Japan; b. '54 at Fukuoka; studied mathematics and astronomy in France, '79–83. Add. Kashiwagi, near Tokyo.

Terao, *Toru,* D.C.L. ex-Prof. in Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '58 at Fukuoka; connected with the Bench for some years after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ., transferred to the Coll. of Law of his alma mater, '91; studied at Brussels, '92–95 to finish his study of international law, his special line; resigned his post as Councillor of the Foreign Office, June, '05, on account of his being one of the "Seven Univ. Jingoes." Was Legal Adv. to the Southern Chinese Army '12. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Tochinai, *Shojiro,* Full Adm. and Com-in-chief of the 1st Fleet since '20; was b. in '66 at Morioka; Midshipman in '83; was the Personal Secretary to the Minister '04–08; Com. of the Training Squadron, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, etc., Com. of 1st Squadron in '14–'16; Vice-Min. of Navy '16-20. Add. Nagasaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Toda, *Kaiichi,* D.C.L. Prof., Imp. Kyoto Univ., b. 1871 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. 97; present post, '05; sent to England, Germany and France for study, Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Toda, *Ujitomo,* Count (cr. '84, formerly Daimyo of Ogaki), Grand Master of Ceremonies, b. '54 in Gifu-ken, studied in America, '71–76; Legation Councillor, '86; Min. Plenip. accredited to the Court of Vienna; removed to the Imp. Household Dep't as Vice-Chief of the Board of Ceremonies; was on suite of Prince Higashifushimi in King George's Coronation. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Togo, *Heihachiro,* Count (cr. '07), Admiral of Fleet. O.M. (Br.) 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Order of Chrysanthemum, Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council, hero of the memorable battle of the Japan Sea, Lord Tutor to the Crown Prince; was b. in '47, a son of petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. He commenced sailor's career at 16 and at 21 first came under fire in fighting with the late Enomoto's *Kwaiten.* In '71 he was sent to England for study and returned home '73. In the Japan-China War, he commanded the cruiser *Naniwa,* and sank the Chinese transport *Kowsing* a British steamer flying the British flag. On the return of peace Togo was promoted Rear-Adm.; Vice-Admiral in '90; Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Flete on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities

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with Russia, culminating in the virtual annihilation of the Baltic Fleet in the historic Battle of Japan Sea fought on 27th May, '05. Togo was promoted full Admiral, June '04; app. Chief of Naval Staff, '05, and transferred to Mem. Sup. Council of War '09; Adm. of Fleet in '12. Attended King George's Coronation on the suite of Prince Higashi-Fushimi. Add. Kami-rokuban-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Tokonami, *Takejiro*, Minister of Home Affairs, b. in Kagoshima '63; graduated politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered civil service at the Home office, either at head office or local office, in which he rose to be Governor of Tokushima-ken '01, to be transferred to Dir. Local Administration, Home Office in '03 and to the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in '11–12; Pres. of Imp. Govt. Rlys. '13; the Minister '18; a leader of Seiyukai. Add. Mikawadai, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Atsushi*, Baron (cr. 1882), Mem. House of Peers, ,Dir. Tomei Fire Ins. Co., b. 1874, 4th son of the late Prince Keiki Tokugawa, the last Shogun; studied at Peers' School. Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Iyesato*, Prince (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers, since '03; was b. '63 at Tokyo; is a third son of Yoshiyori Tokugawa, one of the 3 Tokugawa branches, and was adopted as heir in '68 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, in the very next year of the surrender of the Regency to the Imp. Court. Studied in England' 73–77. Toured abroad '10; represented Japan at the Washington Disarmament Conference in '21. His son *Iyemasa* is young a diplomat, now staying in England as Embassy Secretary. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Kuninori*, Marquis, head of the clan of Mito, one of the three Houses of Tokugawa which was founded by Yorifusa, 11th son of Iyeyasu, with the fief of 350,000 *koku*. The Marquis was b. '86. Add. Komme, Honjo, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Rairin*, Marquis, formerly one of the three great Houses of Tokugawa which enjoyed at Kishu the fief of 555,000 *koku*; founded by Yorinobu, 10th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis, brother of Prince Tokugawa Iyesato and 5th son of Tayasu branch of Tokugawa, was b. '72; studied for several years in England, and has founded the Nanki Library. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Satotaka*, Count (cr. '94), of the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa; was b. '65 in Tokyo; made a tour through Europe and America '89–90; nom. Mem. of the Peers' House in '98; is now Jr.-Chamberlain to H.I. Majesty. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Yoshichika*, Marquis (2nd), Mem. House of Peers; b. 1886 of the Matsudaira (Marq.) family and was adopted by the late Girei Tokugawa, ex-Daimyo of Owari, one of the three branches of the Tokugawa. Add. No. 33 Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Yoshihisa*, Prince (suc. '13), Mem. of House of Peers, succeeded in '13 the late Yoriyoshi Tokugawa (d. '13) the last Shogun of Tokugawa Government. Visited America representing Japan Red Cross Society during the Great War. Add. Dairokutencho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

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Tokushima, *Kiyomatsu*, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Marine Transportation Co. since its est. '17; b. '82 in Chiba-ken; on his graduating from Waseda '07, entered the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha but left it in '15 to start the marine broking business; a Chief promoter of the present Co. Add. No. 1, 4-chome, Hakozakicho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Tokutomi, *Ichiro*, Journalist, chief editor and proprietor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '11); was b. '63, at Kumamoto; edu. at the Doshisha, Kyoto; published about '86 "The Future Japan." Issued '87 a monthly magazine entitled "The Friend of the Nation," then started in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper and an English montwly the "Far East"; Councillor of the Home Office in '97. He wrote many books among which the "Life of Yoshida Sho-in" may be mentioned. He visited Europe and America in '96. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Tokutomi, *Kenjiro*, (Pen-name "Rokwa"), younger brother of the above, was long on the staff of *Kokumin*. Wrote '99 "Namiko," a highly popular novel intended to depict collisions between old and modern ideas of Japan and was translated into English and other languages; "Omoide-noki" somewhat autobigraphical; "Kuroshiwo" (Black Current), incomplete and of socialistic tendency; "Yadorigi," a real story written by a retired officer and touched up by the novelist; "Mimizu no Tawagoto, (Fantasies of the Earthworm) in '13. He undertook pilgrimage to Jerusalem and to Tolstoy in '60, and again to Russia & other places with his wife in Jan. '19. Add. Kasuya, near Tokyo.

Tomi-i, *Masa-akira*, D.C.L. (Japan), Mem. House of Peers; Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '58 at Kyoto; grad. Lyon Univ., France '83; Prof. of the College of Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85, once Dean of the College. Add. Ichigaya Yakoji-machi, Tokyo.

Tomizu, *Hiroto*, P.M. (Seiyukai), D.C.L. (Japan): b. '61 at Kanazawa; studied law in England and Germany '89-94; was one of the "Seven University Jingoes." Add. Iida-mach, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tomono, *Kenzo*, Dir., Shirokiya Dry Goods Store, b. '80 in Shizuoka City; after grad. in '02 from the Waseda Univ. engaged in banking, warehousing and tea mfg.; sent to America by the native pref. in connection with the tea trade; promoter, Shizuoka Gas Co. Add. Shirokiya, Tokyo.

To-mono, *Otoya*, Dir. of the Nishiwaki Bank and Taiyo Life Ins. Co., b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. in '92 from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo University. Add. Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tōyama, *Mitsuru*, Political boss, ex-Pres. of the Gen-yo-sha (a political club); was b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; was thrown in prison for having sided with the rebels in the Civil War of '77; now stands aloof from politics and is a great friend of Chinese agitators. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Toyama, *Shūzō*, Pres. of Osaka Commercial Information Agency and Mng.-Dir. of Osaka Savings Bank, b. '43 in Niigata-ken; studied at Keio Univ. and Kaisei Gakko. Had been in service of Finance Dept., Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Japan, etc.; M.P. in '92. Afterwards devoted himself to business and had been Pres. of Naniwa Bank, Hanshin Elec. Railway Co., Osaka Chamber of Commerce, Osaka Syrup Co., Osaka Bankers' Association, Osaka Warehouse, Dai Nippon Brewery, Kawasaki Dockyard, etc. Add. Nakanoshima, Osaka.

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Toshimitsu, *Tsurumatsu*, Pres. of Kinugawa Hydro-Elec. Co., Dir. of Tokyo Gas Co., etc.; b. '63 in Oita-ken; came to Tokyo in '87, to study law at Meiji Univ.; became lawyer and struggled his way up to success; once M.P., but soon resigned it to enter into business; Dir. of then Tokyo Railway Co.; established Kinugawa Hydro-Elec. Co. and Chiyoda Gas Co., the latter being amalgamated with Tokyo Gas Co. later. Add. Tomikawacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Toyokawa, *Ryohei*, mem. House of Peers (nom. '16), Adviser to Toyokuni Bank, Vice-Chairman of Bankers' Association of Tokyo, Chairman of the Committee of Tokyo Clearing House, etc., b. '52 in Tosa, and since his grad. from the Keiogijuku has been connected with the Mitsubishi with whom he is related by blood. Had charge of the Mitsubishi Banking Dep't, and resigned it in '12; a prominent figure in business circles of Tokyo. Add. Suidocho, Koish., Tokyo.

Toyoshima, *Naomichi*, D.C.L., Dir. of Bureau, Justice Dept.; b. '71 in Tokyo; grad. '95 from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Pub. Proc. in '97; attached to the Supreme Court '07; Councillor of Justice Dept. '11. Has also been Lecturer at his alma mater, Waseda Univ., etc. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tsuboi, *Kumazo*, D. Litt. (Japan), Professor at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Lit. Coll.), was born in '58 at Osaka; grad. from Lit. of the Univ., and was sent by Govt. to Europe for study; Prof. at his alma mater in '91; then Dean of Coll. Add. Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tsubouchi, *Yuzo*, D. Litt. (Japan), author and a man of letters; b. '59 in Aichi-ken; is connected with the Waseda Univ., from its inception '82, being now its Emeritus Prof.; grad. Coll. Lit. of the now Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82; is more widely known in public as the pioneer novelist of modern education; is the foremost Shakespearian scholar of Japan and translated several of his plays; has also written several dramas and works on ethics; organized in '11 the Literature and Drama Society but dissolved in '13. Add. Yochomachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsuboya, *Zenshiro*, Dir. of Hakubunkan, Mem. Tokyo City Council, journalist and traveller; b. '63 in Echigo; grad. from Waseda '88, and connected with the Firm ever since; toured through Europe '07; has written a number of works on travel, etc. Add. Kita-Yamabushi-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsuchii, *Rinkichi*, *nom de plume* "Bansui," Prof. at 2nd (Sendai) High School; was b. 71 in Sendai; grad. Lit., Imp. Univ., Tokyo; further studied literature in Europe '01–04. Has written a number of poetical works; translated Sartor Resartus. Add. Sendai.

Tsuchiya, *Iwaho*, M. D., Physician at Court, was b. in 1874 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. from the Imp. Univ., Tokyo (1901) and from a German Univ. (1909). He was appointed at Court in 1911 and is also practising. Add. Tamachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Tsuchiya, *Masanao*, Visc., Master of Ceremonies & Chamberlain to the Crown Prince; b. 1881 of a former *Daimyo* family; grad. Literature, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. No. 164 Aoyama-Onden, Tokyo.

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Tsuda, *Umeko*, lady educationist and proprietor of the Girls' English School founded by herself in Tokyo; b. '65 in Tokyo; daughter of the late Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist; was among the first batch of girls sent '71 to U.S.A. for study by the Imp. Gov.; stayed there till '82, and on re urning hone was appointed teacher in the Peeress' School and lecturer in the Women's Higher Normal School; has frequently visited America. Add. Goban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tsukamoto, *Yasushi*, D. Eng., Dean of the Eng. Coll. and Prof. of Architecture, Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '69 in Kyoto; grad. in '93 from Imp. Tokyo Univ., in which he was appointed lecturer; further studied in England, Germany and France '99-02; Prof. at the alma mater on his return. Add. Hisakatacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Tsukuda, *Ichiyo*, Dir. of the South Manchuria Rly. (app. 1913), ex-Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank; was b. '63 in Ehime-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90, and subsequently entered the Finance Dept. in which he served as Secretary, Chief of Customs House, etc.; Adv. to Yuan Shihkai '03-06. Add. Takagicho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Tsukuda, *Issei*, Dir. of the Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. '67 in Ishikawa-ken; studied politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. in 98; entering the Dept. of Finance, was promoted to Inspector of Customs, Dir. of the Revenue Superintending Offices at several places, and finally, Dir. of the Printing Bureau; transferred to the present post Aug. '17. Add. No. 1 Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsukakoshi, *Utaro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Chemical Pulp Mfg. Co., Karafuto, b. in '79 in Tokyo; studied pharmacy and chemistry at the Tokyo Pharmaceutical School and at the Institute of Technology, Boston, U.S.A.; further studied dry distillation of wood in U.S.A.; appointed Chief of Dry Distillation Works, and subsequently of Chemical Laboratory of the Karafuto Gov't; left the official service '12 and formed the present Co. in Nov. '13 with Mr. K. Koike, his b other-in-law, who is Pres. of the Co. Add. Ochiai, Karafuto.

Tsukui, *Shigeru*, Dir. of Stock and Shares Bureau, Bank of Japan; b. '69 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Imperial Tokyo Univ. (Law), '93, and for some years practised law. Add. Ichigaya Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsunashima, *Kakichi*, Pastor of Bancho Congregational Church, Tokyo, b. '60 in Okayama-ken; studied at Doshisha, Kyoto and Yale Univ. U.S.A.; Pastor of the present church since that time. Peace Envoy to U.S.A. in '13 representing Christian churches of Japan, and to Constance in '14 representing Japan; is a vigorous preacher. Add. Nakarokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tsuneto, *Noritaka*, Agr. D., Pres. of Rasa Island Phosphate Co.; b. '57 in Oita-ken; grad. Agr. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '83; Expert at Dept. Agr; Prof. at Morioka Agr. and Forest. School, then at Kagoshima; Expert, Formosan Govt; retired from official service '04. Add. Wakamiya-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsurumi, *Sohkichi*, Dir. of the Commercial Bureau, b. 1873 in Toyama-ken; grad. Politics, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Home

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Office '99; served in the local Govt. to be transferred to the Dept. of Agri. & Com. '08; Dir. of the Aquatic Product Bureau '17; twice dispatched abroad; represented Japan in the Economic Conference of the Allies in Paris during the Great War. Add. No. 12 Aoyama Takagicho, Tokyo.

Tsutsuki, *Keiroku*, Baron (cr. '08), D.C.L., Privy Councillor since '07; b. '62 in Tokyo; studied in Germany '82-85, after grad. from the Imperial Tokyo University; appointed Sec. of Legation and Per. Sec. to the Foreign Min., '86; travelled abroad '89 on the suite of Prince Yamagata; entered the Home Office in which he was appointed Director Public Works Bureau, '94; again travelled with Prince Yamagata when the latter was dispatched to Moscow to attend the Tsar Nicholas' Coronation Ceremony; Vice-Min. of Edu., '97; Env. Extr. Min. Plen. unattached '98; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '99 under the late Vis. Aoki, but left it owing to some disagreement of views with his chief. Was on the suite of the late Prince Ito when he visited Europe, 01-02. Appointed Special Amb. to attend the Hague Peace Conference of '07; was created Baron for the service. Add. Mamiana, Azabu, Tokyo.

Uchida, *Kakichi*, ex-Vice-Min. of Communications, b. '66 in Tokyo; graduated Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '91, after which he entered the Department of Communications, in which he held post of Dir. of Shipping Bureau till '10; Dir. of Civil Affairs, Formosa, '11-15; above post, '17-'18. Add. Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Uchida, *Sadatsuchi*, Min. Resident in Turkey since '20; was b. '65 at Kokura; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and appointed attaché in '89; élève Consul at Shanghai in '90; transferred to Seoul in '93, Consul-General in '02; Min. and Con.-General in Brazil in '07; decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun in '06 for his service during the Russo-Japanese War; Min. to Sweden, '11-'18.

Uchida, *Yasuya*, Count (Baron '07, Vis. '11), Minister of Foreign affairs, since '18; b. '65 in Kumamoto-ken; attaché at Washington '87; Per. Sec. to the Min. of Agr. & Com. and at the Foreign Office; Sec. of Legation at London '93; transferred to a similar post at Peking '95-98; Dir. of Political Bureau, to be promoted Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00; Minister to Peking, '01-06; Amb. at Vienna, then at Washington '09; Minister of Foreign Affairs in '12. Ambassador to Petrograd during the Great War, and was promoted in court rank in '20 for his service in connection with the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace. Mrs. Uchida is a daughter of Mr. Dogura and was educated at Vassar College, U.S.A. Add. Nishi Okubo, near Tokyo.

Uchimura, *Kanzo*, Christian teacher and essayist, was b. '61 in Saitama; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll. '81; clerk at the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce; studied at Amherst Univ. '83-88; instructor at the Higher School, Tokyo, and by his refusal to bow before the Emperor's portrait from religious scruple he had to resign; has subsequently devoted himself to journalism, educationist and non-Sectarian Christian teacher, and is publishing a religious monthly. Wrote "How I became a Christian" and others. Add. Tsunohazu, near Tokyo.

Uchimura, *Tokujiro*, Mech. E., Mem., A.S.R.E., Patent Solicitor; was b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Technical College in '90; examinor of the Gov't Patent Bureau till '06; Chief Expert of the

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Imp. Refrigerating Co., travelled through Europe and America to inspect cold storage business in '07. Add. Yariya-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Uchiyama, *Kojiro*, Gen., Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty since '12, was b. '59 in Tottori; Sub-Lieut. (Art.) '79; attached to the Legations in Russia and France; Commanded Art. Corps in the Russo-Japanese War, attaché at Petrograd till '07; Commander of Yura Fort '08 and of 15th Division (Toyohashi) and 12th (Kokura) later; General '15. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Ue—. See Uye—.

Ukita, *Kazutami*, D.C.L. (Japan), historian and educationist, Prof. Waseda Univ., was b. '60 in Kumamoto; studied English under Capt. Janes of U.S.A. engaged by the Lord of the Fief and was converted into a Christian; grad. Doshisha '79; was for some while engaged in religious work and journalism; Prof. at his alma mater; entered Yale '92 and studied philosophy and politics; was again Prof. at the Doshisha and next at present institution '97. Add. Takata, near Tokyo.

Uno, *Hogara*, D.M., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Prop. of the Rakuzando Hospital for skin diseases; was b. in Shidzuoka in '50; grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '76; Assist-Prof. in the Coll. in '81, and subsequently appointed Vice-Pres. of University Hospital; was sent to Germany in '89 for study. Resigned the chair in '01 to establish the hospital. Add. Yumicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Urabe, *Hyakutaro*, Prof., Keio Univ.; b. 1869 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Keio, '95, was on the editorial staff of the *Jiji* '95; teacher at Keio Business Sch. '99; Prof., of his alma mater and the Chief Editor of the *Nippon*. Add. Keio Univ., Tokyo.

Urabe, *Jofu*, Pres. of the Meiji Leather Mfg. Co. and Mng.-Dir. of Borneo Rubber Co. since '11 and '17 respectively, b. '71 in Chiba-ken; grad. from Waseda at politics; entered the Sakuragumi Firm and when it was reorganized into a joint stock co., was elected its Pres., chief promoter of the above cos. Add. Higashi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Uryu, *Sotokichi*, Baron (cr. '07), Admiral (ret.) holder of 2nd G. K.; b. '54 at Kanazawa; entered the Navy early and was dispatched to Annapolis to complete study; Cap., '91; naval attaché at the French Legation till '96; Rear-Adm. '00; on the outbreak of the Japan-Russia War, he commanded a detachment; took part in the battle of Aug. 14th (off Shantung) and in that of the Japan Sea, meanwhile promoted to Vice-Adm. and appointed Commander of Takeshiki, and next Saseho Adm.; Member of the Admirals' Council, '09; Com'der Yokosuka Admiralty '09-12; full Adm. and placed on retired list in Dec. '12. He and his wife, who was educated in America, attended the Annapolis anniversary function in '09. Add. Nippori near Tokyo.

Usagawa, *Kazumasa*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Pres. of Oriental Development Co., Seoul (1908–13); was b. '49 in Yamaguchi and adopted by K. Usagawa of the clan; Lieut. '89, staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him the 4th Class Golden Kite; Maj.-Gen. '01; Lieut.-Gen. '06. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Usami, *Katsuo*, Governor of Tokyo-fu since '21, b. in Yamagata-ken 1869, grad. from Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1896; Councillor to various

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local Governments and then to Home Office; Gov. of Toyama-ken, 1908; transferred to Korea in 1910 to become Chief of Home Affairs Dept.; retired in 1919; app. to the present post in succession to Mr. Abe. Add. Official residence, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Ushijima, *Kinji*, potato planter in Cal., U.S.A. and Pres. of Japanese Association of San Francisco; b. '66 at Kurume; studied at the Keiogijuku; went over to U.S.A. and began potato plantation from which he made a fortune; is reputed as "Potato King" along the Pacific coast. Add. Barclay, San Francisco, U.S.A.

Utsunomiya, *Taro*, Gen., Mem. of Military Council since '02; b. in Saga '61; Sub-Lieut. of Infantry in '85; Col. '05 and Major-Gen. in '09; attaché Legation, London '04; Dep'tal Chief of the General Staff; Com. 7th Div., then of 4th; Com. Chosen Garrison '19–20. Add. Army Office.

Uyeda, *Mannen*, D. Litt., Philologist, Prof. Lit., Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '67 in Aichi-ken; grad. the above Coll. '88; sent to France and Germany to prosecute further study; once acting Dir. of the Tokyo Foreign Language Sch.; Councillor and Bureau Chief of the Edu. Dep't. Dean of the Lit.-Coll. till '20. Add. Yanaka Shimizucho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Uyehara, G. *Etsujiro*, Dr. S. (London Univ.); Born in 1878 in Nagano-ken, grad. from the Univ. of Waihington, U, S.; lecturer at the Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. '11–14; Prof. at Meiji Univ. '13–20; is Silver medalist of Univ. of London; M.P. since '17; Publ. The Political Development of Japan (English), Studies on the Constitutions of Japan (Japanese), Democratic Institutions in Japan (Jap.), etc. Add. Takagicho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Uyehara, *Shikazo*, Dir., Keisei Electric Rly. Co., Borneo Rubber Co., Japan Electro-Industrial Co., etc.; b. 1860 in Oita-ken; grad. from the Oita Normal School and Tokyo Semmon Gakko (fore-runner of Waseda Univ.); passed the Exam. for Bar and began practice in Tokyo; once returned M.P. Add. No. 16, Shin-Suwacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Uyehara, *Yusaku*, Baron (cr. '97), General, Chief of General Staff Board, b. '56 in Hyuga; Sub-Lieut. (Eng.) '69; was ordered to study in France '89; staff officer to the 1st Army in the Sino-Japanese War which gained him 4th Class Golden Kite; attended the coronation ceremony of the Tsar and also the Hague Peace Conference; chief staff to Marshal Nozu in the Russo-Japanese War; Com. of 7th Division '08: Minister of War '12–13; Chief, Mil. Edu. Board '14. Add. Daimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Uyemura, *Chozaburo*, Mng.-Dir. Japan Beer Brewery Co., etc.; was b. '62 in Tokyo; was for some years an official of the Departments of Agr. and Com. and of Communications. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Uyemura, *Masahisa*, a noted Christian preacher and Prof. at the Meiji Gakuin, pastor of the Fujimicho Church, Tokyo; was b. '59 in Tokyo; is one of the prominent Christian brought up in the early 70th at Yokohama. Add. Nakarokubancho, Koji., Tokyo.

Uyeno, *Kintaro*, Dr. Pharmacy, Dir., Dai-Nippon Beer Co., b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. from the Coll. of Science Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered the Co. as an expert gradually rising to the present post. Add. No. 16 Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Uyesugi, *Shinkichi*, D.C.L., Prof. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1878

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an Ishikawa-ken; studied politics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and app. its assis. Prof. '03; studied in Germany '06-09; full Prof. '12; toured abroad '20. His chair is the Japanese Constitution and he is reactionary in principle. Add. Otsuka Sakashita, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Uzawa, *Somei,* D.C.L. (Japan), barrister, M.P. (Seiyukai), Dir. of the Meiji Univ.; b. '72 in Chiba, where his precocious ability attracted wide attention; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo class '99, and has been practising since then, being reputed as an expert in criminal cases. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Wada, *Eisaku,* painter of Western style, Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Acad., was b. '74 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the Academy in '96 and after having served as Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater for some years he was sent to France where he studied under Raphael Collin; is a Mem. of the Hanging Committee of Imperial Art Society. Add. Kasumicho, Azabu. Tokyo.

Wada, *Toyoji,* Mng.-Dir. of the Fuji Spinning Co., eldest son of Kunroku Wada, was b. '61 in Oita-ken: proceeded to America as Agent of the Kai Shoten about '89 and returned home about five years later; entered the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., which was started in '96; next the present Co. Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

Wada, *Toyotane,* M.D., Prof. of Osaka Med. Coll., Dir. of the psychopathological Dept. of the Osaka prefectural Hospital; b. 1880 in Osaka; grad. from the above coll. and was in the Military service; sent to Germany for study by the alma mater '09; present post '17. Add. Med. College, Osaka.

Wakabayashi, *Raizo,* Gov. of Kyoto-fu since '21; b. 1865 in Niigata-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; Secy. to local Gov't; was in the service of Korean Govt. till '10; then app. Gov. of Nara-ken and transferred to several prefectures in similar capacity. Add. Kyoto.

Wakao, *Ikuzo,* Silk exporter, M.P., Mem. of the Yakohama Chamber of Commerce, Pres. Wakao Bank, Dir. Hiranuma Bank, Y'hama Elec. Rly, Y'hama Warehouse Co. etc.; b. 1857 in Yamanashi-ken; engaged in foreign trade chiefly exporting raw silk; prominent figure in the business circle of the Port; repeatedly returned M.P. for Yokohama City. Add. Honcho, Yokohama.

Wakao, *Shohachi,* M.P., Pres. of the Naigai Kogyo (International Industrial) Co., Dir. of the Wakao Bank, Y'kohama, etc., b. in 1873 and adopted into the family '96 by marriage; studied in the Chuo Daigaku. Add. 34/1 Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Wakatsuki, *Reijiro,* ex-Minister of Finance, Crown Mem. of House of Peers. was b. '66 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92; was appointed Councillor of the Treasury soon after graduation, where he rapidly rose and was appointed Bureau Dir. '03, and then Financial Agent in London in '06; recalled home and appointed for the second time Vice-Minister of Finance '08, resigned in '11., Minister of Finance Dec. '12-Feb. '13 and again April '14—Aug. '15. Add. Nakarokubancho, Tokyo.

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Watanabe, *Chifuyu*, Mem. House of Peers since '20; Mng.-Dir. of the Franco-Japanese Bank (Tokyo Branch), b. '76; son of Chiaki Watanabe and adopted as heir by his late uncle Viscount Kunitake Watanabe; grad. at Law, Imp. Univ. (Tokyo) '98; further educated in France, Germany and America; Manager of Industrial Bank of Japan for some years; then Mng.-Director of Nippon Seikosho and Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co.; was for a while proprietor and editor of a Tokyo daily. Add. Nishimachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Kaichi*, D. Eng., C.E., B.S., Pres. Ishikawajima Shipbuilding and Eng. Co., Dir. Keihan Elec. Rly.; b. in Shinano.'53; grad. in '83 Gov't Eng. College; conferred C.E. and B.S. by Glasgow Univ. which he finished in '89, then studied practical side under Sir John Fowler and other noted British engineers; elected member of Civil Eng'ing Society, London. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Jiemon*, Pres. of 27th Bank, Watanabe Warehousing Co., Asahi Life Ins. Co. and of Watanabe Hozen Kaisha, Dir. of Tokyo Bay S.S. Co. etc.; b. '70 in Tokyo; second son of the late Jiemon Watanabe, a millionaire merchant of Tokyo; on his father's death, assumed both his name and business. Add. 1-chome, Honzaimokucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Katsusaburo*, Representative of the Watanabe Partnership Unltd., b. in Tokyo '73, younger brother of the above; grad, from the now defunct Shogyo Soshu Gakko '00; a promoter of the Tokyo Taxi-cab Co. est. '18. He is also connected with various other enterprises. Add. Shiro-yama, Nishi-kubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Katsusaburo*, Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau, Home Dept.; b. '72 in Okayama-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96 and had been in service of local gov'ts, ultimately, Gov. of Tokushima-ken; present post, '07. Add. Minami, Enokicho, Ush. Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Osamu*, ex-M.P. Director of Osaka Electric Lamp Co., etc.; was b. in '59 in Ehime; educated at the Keiogijuku; has held the post of Councillor in the Foreign Office; Mayor of Saseho, etc. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Ryusei*, Dir. Nagoya High Sch. since '21; b. in Niigata-ken, 1866; grad. from Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) '87; studied Ethics in U.S.A. and Germany; app. Prof. of the Tokyo Musical Academy, Tokyo Higher Normal School, and the Dir. of the former school, etc. Dispatched to China in 1913 and Europe and America 1920. Add. Nagoya.

Watanabe, *Toshijiro*, Dir. of Watanabe Bank, Yokohama Canvas Co. etc., b. 1882, son to Fukusaburo Watanabe, Pres. of the Bank and Dir. of the Y'hama Specie Bank, Y'hama Elec. Co., etc. Grad. Economics Imp. Tokyo Univ. '14; toured in U.S.A. '15. Add. Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Watanabe, *Toru*, Dir. Kinugawa Hydro-Electric Co., Banzai Life Ins. Co., Borneo Rubber Co., etc., b. 1867 in Chiba-ken; grad. from Waseda; newspaper man for a time on the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*; Manager of the Tokyo Stock Exchange till '06; was promoter and then Mng.-Dir. of the Yinkow Water Works and Electric Co., Chiba. Add. 52 Takanawa Minamicho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Watase, *Shozaburo*, Ph. D., D.S.C. (Japan), Prof. of Zoology Coll.

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of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo; grad. Imperial College of Agriculture (Sapporo) '84; studied Zoology at Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '84-86; John Hopkins Univ. '86-90; Clark Univ. '90-92. Was Lecturer at the University of Chicago, '92-1900; travelled extensively in America, Europe and in Tropics. Add. 9 Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Watase, *Torajiro*, elder brother of the above, was b. at Numazu '60; grad. Sapporo, Agr. Coll. '84. Was connected with educational work at Tokyo and in the provinces; then started business as seed-grower and importer and exporter of agricultural instruments and requisities. Sat in the Municipal Council, in which he had charge of the Grand Exhibition Section. Add. Tame-ike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yada, *Seki*. Mng.-Dir. of the Toshin Warehousing Co., b. in '62 in Wakayama-ken; grad. from Keio '80; was a journalist on the Jiji's staff for some years; then entered business, such as the the Traffic Manager of the Sanyo Rly. Co., Dir. of the Kobe Electric Light Co.; entered in '95 Mitsui Bank and was appointed Auditor in '15; transferred in '16 to the present post in the Toshin which is practically run by the Firm. Add. No. 1 8-chome, Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yajima, *Eisuke*, ex-mem, House of Peers, Dir. of 10th Bank and Kofu Gas Co., Pres. of Yajima Silk Filature Co., etc., dealer in silk and cottons; b. '69 in Yamanashi-ken. Midoricho, Kofu.

Yajima, *Kajiko*, Mrs., lady educationist, Pres. of W.C.T.U. of Japan, b. '34 in Kumamoto ken; entered a Teachers' Training Institute at her 38th year; founded present W.C.T.U. in '86, Crittenden Home in '95 and ever since has devoted herself to social reform of girls; had long been Dir. of Joshi Gakuin. Represented Japanese women at the age of 86 in the Internationl Prohibition Meeting held in London, '20. Add. Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yamaba, *Tokusu*, Pres. Japan Musical Instrument Co. (Hamamatsu) etc., was b. in '51 in Wakayama and was long engaged as a dealer in watches and medical instruments. His invention of the Yamaba organ was a turning point in his career. Add. Hamamatsu, Shizuoka-ken.

Yamada, *Buntaro*, Dr. Eng., Dir., Mitsui Mining Co., b. in Fukui-ken, 1851; grad. from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. '86, furthering his studies in Germany '89-91; returning home expert to the Ikuno Mine and next Dir. of the Kamioka Mine owned by the Mitsui. Add. No 75 Sasugaya-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Yamada, *Eitaro*, Mng. of the Iwakura Railway School, Councillor of Waseda Univ., Nisshin Life Insurance Co., Ltd., etc.; was b. in '62 in Aichi prefecture; graduated from the Aichi Normal School and next from the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (forerunner of the present Waseda Univ.; took to journalism; entered business in '92 and was connected with the Tokyo Electric Railway, the Narita Railway, and the the Kinki Railway, the Nippon Railway Co., and Official Receiver of the Nippon Rly. when it was nationalized. Add. Shirokane Daimachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yamada, *Naoya*, Dr. Eng., Director of Mitsui Mining Co. and Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.; was b. in '60 in Tokyo; graduated from Mining and Metallurgy at Imperial Tokyo Univ. '85; Mining Superviser of Gov., then he entered the Mitsui. Add. Nakaroku-ban-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Yamada, *Saburo*, D.C.L., Prof. in the Law Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '69 in Nara-ken; first studied at the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) and then grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

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in '96; studied International Private Law at the Univ. Hall and in Germany, England, etc. '97–01; Prof. at the Univ. on his return; is also Prof. in the Waseda Univ. and is editor of a law magazine. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yamagata, *Aritomo*, Marshal, Prince (Count '84, Marquis '95, Prince '07), Pres. of Privy Council, holder of Grand Cordon, O.M. (Br.), one of the elder statesmen; was b. '38 in Choshu, and took a distinguished part in the civil strife attending the Restoration, appointed Major-Gen. and a junior Vice-Minister of War by the Imp. Government; Lieut.-Gen. '72 and the Minister of War '73; was chief of Staff of the Army of Subjugation commanded by the late H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa in the civil war '77. After having sat frequently in the chair of Chief of the General Staff and of War, circumstances obliged him to undertake various civil posts, chiefly connected with Home Affairs and Justice Departments. Visited Europe and America '88–89 to study the local self-government system and the constitution of civil corporations; commander of the 1st Army in the Japan-China War, but soon compelled by ill-health to return home. Attended the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas '96, and brought home Yamagata-Lobanow Convention in regard to Korea. Formed a Ministry '89–91, and had rather stormy time with the freedom-loving people's representatives, as it was also in his 2nd Ministry '98–00. On outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War he succeeded Marshal Oyama as Chief of the General Staff, and app. President of Privy Council on the late Prince Ito's departure for Korea as Resident-Gen. in '09. Add. Odawara.

Yamagata, *Isaburo*, Gov.-General of Kwantung since '20; b. '57 in Choshu, an adopted son and heir of Marshal Prince Yamagata, being a son of his sister. Studied in France; held various posts in the Central Government and as Governor in several provinces; Minister of Communications till '08; Dir. of Political Affairs, Korean Gov.-Gen. '10–19. Add. Port Arthur.

Yamagata, *Isoo*, Editor and Prop. of the Seoul Press, English daily in Korea, since 1909, b. 1869 in Shiga-ken; studied literature at the Tokyo Imp. Univ., was on the staff of the Yorozu. Add. Seoul.

Yamaguchi, *Einosuke*, D. Sc. (Japan), Director of the Imperial Archives and Mausolea; was b. '63 in Shimane-ken; grad. Physics at Tokyo Univ. in '84; Prof. in the Imp. Kyoto Univ. '97; President of the Peers' Sch. in '05; present post in '07. Add. Iidamachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, *Seitaro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Yamaguchi Bank, Tokyo, since its est. Aug. '17; b. in '85 of millionaire family in Niigata-ken; studied economics at Harvard; returned home in '10 to become Mng.-Dir. of the Hokuetsu Hydro-Electric Co. which post he still holds; connected with a number of other cos., presiding over or directing them as the head of the family. Add. No. 1, 3-chome, Honcho. Nih., Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, *Sogi*, Auditor of the Bank of Japan, b. '51 in Shimane-ken, had long served in the Financial Dep't as Bureau Dir., and entered the Nippon Ginko about twelve years ago. He is elder brother of Mr. Einosuke Yamaguchi. Add. Haraikata-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, *Tetsuya*, D. Eng. (Japan); Director of the Uraga Dockyard, Insp.-Gen. of Naval Construction (ret.); was b. in Tokyo in '56 and

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studied engineering at the former Gov. Engineering Coll. He then entered the Navy as an engineer. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yamakawa, *Gitaro,* D. Eng., Prof. of Electric Eng. at Imp. Univ. Tokyo since '87; b. at Kawagoe in '60; graduated electricity from the Gov. Engineering Coll. in '82; visited Europe for study '96-99; has written several works on his speciality. Add. Kagomachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, *Kenjiro,* Baron (cr. '15), D. Sc. (Japan), Emeritus Prof. and President of Imperial Tokyo Univ., Mem. House of Peers; b. '54 at Aizu; studied physics in Russia and America, was connected with the Tokyo Imp. Univ. after his return in '73; ultimately rising to the President. He resigned the post and was nom. Mem. House of Peers '04. Since '06 he had charge of the Tech. Coll. founded near Wakamatsu by Mr. Yasukawa, millionaire coal-miner; Pres. of Imp. Kyushu Univ. on its inauguration in '11; Pres. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '13, combining ad *interim* the same of Kyoto in '14. Add. Ikebukuro, near Tokyo.

Yamakawa, *Yuki,* Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank; b. '55 in Ishikawa-ken; an official of the Treasury '76-78; entered the Specie Bank in '80 and has continued in its service, having had charge of the Kobe Branch and of London Branch at the time of Russo-Japanese War. Add. Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Yamamoto, *Gombei,* Admiral (ret.) Count (cr. Baron '02, Count '07), ex-Premier, ex-Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council; b. '52 in Satsuma and fought in the War of the Restoration on the Imperial side; one of the pioneer graduates of the Naval Academy, class '77; was on board a naval training vessel that visited America and then made a voyage round the world on board a German warship; promoted Lieut. '80, and appointed Vice-Commander of the cruiser *Asama*; was one of the commissioners sent to England '85 to bring home the cruiser *Naniwa* built there; Commander of gunboart *Amagi* '86; was dispatched to Europe and America in '87 on suite of the then Vice-Minister of the Navy (Adm. Kabayama); Captain '90 and Commander of the *Takao,* and next that of the *Takachiho.* He was soon transferred to the Naval Office first as Personal Secretary to the Minister; Director of a Bureau and was gazetted Rear-Admiral '95; Vice-Minister '96, then Vice-Adm. and Minister from '98 to Jan. '06; full Admiral '04. Dispatched to England and U.S.A. on suite of Prince Fushimi '07 and was decorated with G.B.M.G. by King Edward; formed Cabinet '13-14 succeeding 3rd Katsura Ministry. The Naval Scandal involved his Cabinet and it fell in '14. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, *Jotaro,* ex-Executive Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. in '67 in Fukui; entered the service of the Company in '82, and was attached to the Branch at Shanghai, where he soon rose to its chief and remained till '07; transferred to the head office in '12, involved in the Naval Scandal and left the Mitsui. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, *Tatsuo,* Baron (cr. '20) Minister of Agr. & Com., Mem. House of Peers, ex-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. '56 in Oita-ken; connected with educational work '80–'82; entered the Mitsubishi Firm, '82; Director of the Yusen Kaisha; entered in '90 the Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau, to be nominated Governor 98–03; Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan '10; appointed Minister of Finance in '11, resigned in '12; again Minister of Agr.

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and Com. '13–14; and for the third time in '18 created peer in connection with the European War. Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yamamuro, *Gumpei*, Col. and Chief Secy. of the Salvation Army, b. '71 in Okayama-ken; raised himself from a printer's apprentice and studied at Doshisha, to enter Salvation Army in '95; is known as an influencial preacher as well as an able social reformer. Has written a number of Christian works. Add. Salvation Army, Kanda, Tokyo.

Yamanari, *Kyoroku*, ex-Dir. of the Bank of Taiwan, b. '73 in Okayama-ken; grad. '91 from the Accountant's School, formerly attached to the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and entered the 34th Bank to be made Mng. of its Keelung Branch; removed in '85 to the Bank of Taiwan and had charge of its Kobe and Osaka Branches; next Assistant-Chief of the Dept. of General Affairs of its Head Office and finally installed in the post. Is now Dir. of Tokyo Marine Ins. Co. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yamanashi, *Hanzo*, Lieut.-Gen., Min. of War since, '21, b. 1865 in Kanagawa-ken; Sub.-Lt., infantry, '86; Capt. '95; Major, 1900; Colonel, '09; Maj.-Gen. '15; app. in the meantime instructor to the Military and Naval Colleges, Regimental and then Brigade Commander, Section Chief of the Gen. Staff Office, and finally Chief of the Inspection Dept., Military Education Board in '16. He distinguished himself as Chief Staff of the Besieging Army of Tsing-tao during the Great War Lt.-Gen. and Vice-Min. of War under Gen. Tanaka since '17, and then his successor. Add. No. 13 5-Bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, *Ichiji*, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14) and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. in Kagoshima in '65; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88; Secretary and next Sectional Chief of the Police Bureau, Home Office, Governor of Aomori '02–4, Dir. of the R'ly Bureau '04–6, Vice-Pres. of the Imp. R'lys., and then Director of R'ly Adm. Dept., '09–12; Governor of Hokkaido '12; Chief Secy. to the Cabinet in Yamamoto Ministry. Add. Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, *Toyokage*, Marquis, Capt. of Infantry (ret.); was b. in '76 of the former fief of Tosa; graduated from the Military Cadet School in '00; to France for study '09 to return home ill in '10; married in '03 Princess Sachiko, eldest daughter of Prince Fushimi (d. '19). Add. Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Yamao, *Yozo*, Viscount (cr. '87), was b. '37 in Yamaguchi, and was one of those young men who with late Prince Ito and Marquis Inouye proceeded to England on the eve of the Restoration for study; returned home in '70 and appointed Secretary at the Public Works Department and finally rose to be its Minister in '80; subsequently appointed Vice-President of the former Senate; Councillor at the Court; President of the Legislative Bureau; Lord Steward to the House of Princes Arisugawa and Kitashirakawa, etc. Resigned the official service in '93 and has since been leading retired life. Add. Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yamaoka, *Juntaro*, Vice-Pres., Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Chairman of Dirs. of the Osaka Iron Works, Pre. of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, b. 1866 in Kanazawa; official of the Dept. of Communications '92–98; entered O.S.K. '98; its Section Chief '99; Manager, 1908; Dir. and Vice-Pres. since '14, combining several other posts. Add. Tennoji, Higashi-nari-gun, Osaka-fu.

Yamashina, *Reizo*, Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce,

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Dir. of the Nippon Marine Eng. Co.; b. '64, Hiroshima-ken; came up to Tokyo '84; est. Yamashina Marine Eng. Office which was subsequently amalgamated with the Mitsubishi Marine Eng. Dept., is engaged in harbour works, bridge and dock construction, refloatation of wrecked ship, etc.; toured abroad as representative of the Chambers of Commerce in Japan '18. Add. 1-chome, Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Yamashita, *Gentaro*, Admiral, Chief of Naval Gen. Staff since '20; b. in '63 in Yamagata-ken; graduated from the Naval Academy '83; Sub-Lieut. '85; Commander '98; Captain '06; Rear-Admiral '08; Vice-Admiral '12. Was on the Staff of the Imperial Headquarters; President of the Naval Academy '10-14. Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff Board and Mem. of the Adm. Council in '14–15; Com.-in-Chief of Saseho Admiralty, '15–17; Admiral and Com.-in Chief of First Flect '18. Add. Navy Office.

Yamashita, *Kamesaburo*, of Yamashita Steamship Co. and President of the Uraga Dockyard Co. since '20, was b. 1866 in Iyo, and came up to Tokyo while under 20 to seek employment. In '98 he became a small coal-dealer; began shipping business in '03, next lumber and warehouse business. The War and unusual activity of shipping business has established his fortune. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yamawaki, *Gen*, D.C.L. Mem. House of Peers and ex-Pres. of Adm. Litigation Court; b. in Fukui '49; studied in Germany '70-72. President Adm. Liti. Court '06–13. Mrs. Yamawaki is a lady educationist. Add. Hinoki-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yamawaki, *Haruki*, Governor of Miye-ken; b. '71 in Kyoto, adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. in '96 and passed the higher civil service exam. the same year; official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com.; Commissioner of Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in '10; Dir. of Monopoly Bureau, Formosa, chief Commissioner to Panama Exhibition in '14–15. Gov. of Yamanashi '16–18; next Miye 18–. Add. Hirakawacho, Koj., Tokyo.

Yamaya, *Tajin*, Admiral and Com.-in-chief of Yokosuka Adm'lty since '20, b. in '66 in Tokyo; graduated from the Naval Academy '86 and then the Naval College '97; took part in the Japan China War; Captain '05; Chief of Staff to the 4th Squadron during the Russo-Japanese War; Rear-Admiral '09; Chief of the Bureau of Personnal '09–13; Pres. of Naval College '13–14; Com. of 1st Fleet Aug. '15 and partook in the European war; Vice-Chief of Naval Staff Board '15; Vice-Adm. and then Com.-in-Chief of the first Fleet '18–'20. Add. Yokosuka.

Yamazaki, *Keiichi*, Consul Gen. in Shanghai since '19; b. in Kanagawa-ken, 1882; grad. from the Special Course of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School and passed the Dip. Service Exam. '05; Elevé-Con., the same year; rapidly promoted to Consul, Embassy Sec. and then to Consul-Gen. in London. Add. Shanghai.

Yamazaki, *Kiyoshi*, Mng. Dir. of the Nippon Fire Ins. Co., Tokyo, was b. in 1875 at Mito; graduated from the Post & Telegraph School '96; clerk in the Communication Department till '02 when he entered the present Co. where he has risen to the post he now occupies. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yamazaki, *Shioroku*, Treasurer, Imp. Household; b. in '68 at Saga; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. Law '96, and at the same time passed the higher Civil Service Exam.; Tax Inspector '97 attached to Nagasaki Taxation Office; transferred to Finance to be made its Sec. '00; Dir. of Finance Bur., then Debt Bureau. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

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Yanagisawa, *Yasutoshi,* Count, Mem. House of Peers, Mem. of Japanese Census Commission, Consulting Statist to the Cabinet, mem. of International Statistical Society, Hon. Mem. of Royal Statistic Society (England), etc.; b. '70 in Echigo, son of Lord Mitsu-aki, scion of the House of Yanagisawa which hereditarily held the fief of Koriyama, Yamato; adopted '86 as son and heir of the Main houses, and succeeded to the title '93; grad. at the Peers' College with honour '94; sent by the Imperial Court to Germany for study and attended the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, Strassburg, Brussels and Paris, studying statistics; meanwhile appointed on the suite of H.H. Prince Kan-in who was sent to attend the Diamond Jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph; returned home in '00; attended the International Statistical Conference six times as representative of Japan, from that at Christiania in '99 to the latest at the Hague '11. He held Presidency of the 1st Mutual Insurance Co. till '15, and is now its adviser. Add. 8-chome, Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yanagiya, *Usaburo,* Paymaster-Lieut. (ret.), Vice-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. in '67 in Nagasaki-ken; graduated from the College of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90. Entered the Bank of Japan immediately after graduation; travelled Europe in '96; was appointed Chief of the Issue Dep't, Auditor to the New York Agency, Chief of the National Loan Bureau; resigned '13, and appointed Dir. of the Hypothec Bank; present post '13. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Yano, *Fumio,* Dir. of Kinjo Middle School, author, and retired diplomat; b. '50 in Oita prefecture; graduated from the Keiogijuku, '70; entered the central Government as Secretary to the Treasury, '78; resigned with Count Okuma in '81 and took charge of the *Hochi Shimbun,* in company with the late Mokichi Fujita; took part in the formation of the Kaishinto (progressive party); made tour in Europe and America, '86–88; Master of Ceremonies and Chief of the Bureau of Imperial Tombs, '90–96; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, '97–98; placed on the retired list in '99. He has written "*Keikoku Bidan*" (story of ancient Greece), "*Ukishiro Monogatari*" (a marine novel); "News Society," etc. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Yano, *Tsuneta,* Pres. and Mng.-Dir. of the 1st Mutual Life Insur. Co., was b. '65 in Okayama; grad. the Third Higher School in '89; entered the Japan Life Insur. Co., and in '93 was made manager of the Kyosai Life Insur. Co.; went over to Belgium to attend the International Congress of Actuaries held in Sept. '95; and afterward entered a German Life Insur. Co. to receive its business training; was appointed an official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com., but soon resigned to start the present Co. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yashiro, *Rokuro,* Baron (cr. '16), Adm., (ret.) ex-Mem. Sup. Mil. Council; b. '60 in Aichi; Naval Ensign in '85, and rapidly promoted; Captain in '01 and finally to the present rank. Long served as Staff-Officer of the Standing Squadron, then Attaché to the Legation at Petrograd; Vice-Com. of the *Yashima*; commander of the *Asama* in Russo-Japanese War; Dir. of Naval Staff College '12–13; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty '13–'14; Minister of Navy '14–15; Admiral '16; Com. 2nd Fleet '17. Add. No. 81 K gaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yasoshima, *Chikanori,* Manager of the Shibusawa's Office, Dir. of the Shinagawa Fire Brick Co., Shibusawa Warehouse Co., etc., was b. '73 in

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Uwajima, Iyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94; appointed Per. Sec. to Viscount Shibusawa. He travelled in Europe and America with him Add. Shiba, Tokyo.

Yasuda, *family,* The, one of the billionaire families, owning, running or controlling scores of big concerns such as banking, trading, building, insurance, etc., throughout Japan. **Zenjiro,** the late head of the family, sprang from obscurity; founded several banks besides financing many more useful undertakings; assassinated in Sept. '21 by a degenerate and spendthrift in his residence at Oiso. **Zenzaburo,** Highest Tax Mem., House of Peers for Tokyo, Pres. of Tokyo Building Co., Gen. Superviser of Yasuda Bank, etc., b. in '69 at Uwajima and was adopted by the family as husband of its eldest daughter; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94. **Zennosuke,** (the head of the the family and Dir., Yasuda Bank, Kyoto Bank, etc.), **Zengoro** (Pres. Yasuda Bank. Teikoku Marine, Transport and Fire Ins., Dir., Yasuda Trading, etc.) **Yoshio** (Pres., 3rd Bank Tokyo Fire Ins., Aud. Yasuda Bank, Katsuragawa Elec.-Power House, etc.), brothers-in-law of the above and 2nd, 3rd and 4th sons of **Zenjiro,** and **Zenshiro,** and **Zenye, Yoshiye** both their relatives by blood, all take active part in management of concerns owned or run by the family.

Yasukawa, *Kei-ichiro,* Baron, (c. '19), a highest tax-payer, mine-owner, Dir. of several Cos.; b. '49 in Chikuzen; studied at the Keiogijuku '72; has made a fortune in coal-mining; founded single-handed the Meiji Sammon College in 1908 by contributing 3,000,000 *yen,* and has been duly rewarded. The institution was offered to the Gov't with all its properties in 1920. Add, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka.

Yasukawa, *Yunosuke,* Dir. of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, b. 70 at Kashiwahara, Kyoto; grad. from the Osaka Higher Commercial School in '89 and entered Mitsui Firm the same year; was promoted to Dir. '17, after having been Chief of one Branch or other. Add. Tsukudo-Hachiman, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yata, *Chonosuke,* Consul-Gen., b. 1871 in Shimane-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '95; passed the Diplomatic Service Exam. '99; Eléve-Con. 1900; Stationed at Tientsin, Mexico, Vancouver, etc. as consul and Legation Secretary; Consul-Gen. in '13 and stationed at Ottawa, New York; called back home '19. Add. For. office.

Yatsuka, *Heiji,* Pres. of Tokyo Wire Mfg. Co., Mng.-Dir. of the Tokai Leaden Pipe Mfg. Co., b. '68, Ehime-ken; came up to Tokyo '88 and attended to study as self-supporting student; taught at commercial school, Yokohama till '96, when he entered business as an Accountant of the Yokohama Wire Mfg.; its Manager '10; left the Co. when it was absorbed by Furukawa Co.; promoted the present cos. '12. He has connections with several other cos. Add. No. 17 Okanocho, Yokohama.

Yokoi, *Jikei,* Dr. Agr., Prof. at Agr. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Pres. of Tokyo Agr. Univ. (private); b. '60 in Kumamoto; grad. from above Coll. '83; studied in Germany '99–02; expert to the Agr. and Com. Dep't; Prof. in '94. Add. Aoyama Minami no, Tokyo.

Yokota, *Hideo,* D.C.L. (Japan), Judge of Supreme Court since '01; b. '62 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '88; sat at Tokyo, Chiba and Hakodate District Courts, and Tokyo and Hakodate Appeal Courts before his transfer to the present post; teaches at the

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Waseda Univ., etc. being an authority on claims; was sent abroad on official mission '09. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yokota, *Kunioni*, Baron, (cr. '15), Pres. of the Supreme Court since '06; was b. '50 in Oita-ken; entered the judical service '76, Public Procurator, '80; the acting Dir. of Criminal Bureau and Sec. of the Dep't which post he resigned to study law in Europe '86–91; was appointed on return Pub. Proc. of the Tokyo Appeal Court, Conseillor, then Vice-Min. of Justice '96, Proc.-Gen. '98, Chief Pub. Proc. of Tokyo Appeal Court '99. Add. Kagurazaka, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yokoyama, *Matajiro*, geologist, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. '60 in Nagasaki; grad. Geology in the Imp. Tokyo. Univ. and was subsequently appointed an official at the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '82; sent to Germany to prosecute further study in '86; appointed Prof. at his alma mater on returning home. Add. Higashi-Goken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yoneyama, *Umekichi*, Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bank, b. 1869 in Tokyo; adopted into the present family as husband of its daughter; studied in the Aoyama Gaku in and U.S.A. Entered the Bank '95 and toured abroad with Seihin Ikeda for inspecting banking '98; Manager of the Yokohama and then, Osaka Branch; elected to the present post, 1909 when the Bank was reorganized into K.K.; second tour in Europe '13. Add. No. 116/6 Aoyama-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Yoshida, *Chokei*, Mng.-Dir. of Kobe Marine, Transport and Fire Ins. Co., and of Nissin Fire and Marine Ins. Co., b. '66 in Ishikawa-ken; became a lawyer '87; elected Vice-Chairman of Osaka Lawyer's Association '99; gave up the profession and became Mng.-Dir. of Kobe Marine Ins. Co. '07; organized Nisshin Co. '11. Add. No. 25/2 Koku-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Yoshida, *Kenryu*, Pres. of Hiroshima Higher Normal School since '20, b. '70 in Ishikawa; grad. from Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; Dir. of Middle Schools, Prof. at Waseda; Pres. 7th High School till '20 Add. Hiroshima.

Yoshida, *Yosaku*, member of the Board of Ceremonies, Imp. Court, b. '50; clerk at Foreign Office in '77–86, attaché in '87, Elève-Consul at Manila in '92 and then attaché in Berlin; Personal Sec. of Foreign Office '96–'18. Add. Tokyo.

Yoshii, *Ishinosuke*, Maj.-Gen.-infantry, b. 1868 in Tokyo; Grad. from the Military College and appointed Sub.-Lient., 1892; Captain, 1898; Colonel, 1912. Took part in the Chino-Japan and Russia-Japan Wars; was for a long time senior staff officer of Kwantung Military Government, Maj.-Gen. and Com. of 30th Brigade since 1917. Add. Ishi-gun, Miye-ken.

Yoshii, *Keizo*, Commander (ret.), 2nd Count, mem. House of Peers, Pres. Japan Lifeboat Assoc., was b. '55; studied in England, and then grad. from the Naval Cadet School in '80. Add. Sagacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Yoshii, *Yukei*, ex-Dir. of the Bank of Japan, was b. '63 in Kagoshima. Early entered the Bank of Japan in which he gradually distingui-

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shed him elf to be given in course of time an important position of Director, which he r signed in '19. Add. Kita ... Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Yoshimura, *Manjiro*, Mn .-Dir., Furukawa Trading Co., b. 1886 in Tochigi-ken; grad. from Keio in 1902; furthe: studied in the Halle and the Berlin Unive sities for 5 years. Returning home via England and America at the cut reak of the Europea war entered the Furukawa firm, 1915; the pr s nt post when the firm was reorganized into a Joint Stock Co., Married the sister of Baron Furukawa. Add. No. 152 Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Yoshimura, *Tetsunosuke*, Pres. of the Yoshimura Firm, b. in '58 in Shiga-ken; came up to Tokyo to seek employment when 29 and worked his way up to the present eminence; inaugurated the present firm in '91. He is connected with the Manchuria Flour Mill and Nippon M chine Mfg. Co. as their President, etc. Add. 2-chome, Shirokane-Dai-Machi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yoshioka, *Kyoho*, Pres. of 5th High School; b. '76 in Yamaguchi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; was Prof. at 2nd High School, Inspector, etc. Add. Kumamoto.

Yoshitake, *Einoshin*, Dr. Eng., Director of the Tokyo Higher Technical Coll. since '20; was b. 1864 in Nagano-ken; graduated from the College of Science, Imperial Tokyo Univiversity in '84; further studied in England and Germany '99; in the meantime he was teacher at middle and Higher Schools; was Professor of the present school since '95 combining school inspector of the Dept. of Education was bestowed doctorate '15. Add. No. 27, 2-chome, Nishigahara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Yoshizawa, *Kenkichi*, Dir. Political Bureau, For. Office since '19, was b. '74 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Coll. Literature (English Lit.), Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; passed the Dip. and Com. Service Exam. the same year; attached at Seoul '99; Elève-Consul at Amoy, Shanghai, London, etc. '00–06; 1st Secy. at London '10; Consul-Gen. at Hankow; Sec. of Chinese Legation '16–19. Add. Hirco, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yu-asa, *Shichiza-emon*, millionaire dealer in iron and copper and importer and exporter in Kyoto, b. in Kanazawa '77, brother of Mr. S. Hayakawa, banker, and was adopted by the Yuasa of Kyoto; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo, Univ. '91. Add. Takakura Higashi-iru, Gojodori, Kyoto.

Yu-asa, *Shobei*, mem. House of Peers (nom. '16), b. '74 in Fukushima, grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; held posts of Secretary at Shiga, Hyogo and other provinces; then Secretary and Dir. of Local Government Bureau, Home Office; Gov. of Okayama and then of Shizuoka in '14; Dir. of Police Bur., Home Office '15–16. Add. Shizu ka.

Yu-asa, *Takenosuke*, general exporter and importer in Kobe, Aud. of Masuda Flour Mill Co. and Mem. of Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. '69 in Wakayama-ken; was a Mng. of the well-known Masuda Firm., Yokohama, Add. Yamamoto-dori Gochome, Kobe.

Yugawa, *Kankichi*, Mng.-Dir., Sumitomo Bank, b. 1868 in Wakayama-ken, grad. from the Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. '90; was Secretary to the Dept. of Communications and next to the Formosan Govt.; Principal

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of the Post and Telegraph School; represented Japan at the International Postal Conference held at Washington, '96; Dir. of the Communication Superintending Bureau; Councillor to the Dept. of Communications; resigned office '05 and entered the Sumitomo Firm. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

Yugawa, *Moto-mi*, ex-Vice-Min. of Com. 1914–16, Dir. of the Yusen Kaisha; was b. in Shizuoka; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Univ. '93, and was long connected with the Com. Dep't having been Secretary, Dir. of Maritime Bureau. etc.; Dir. of the Fujita Firm, Osaka for a time. Add. Kami-Osaki, Ibaragun, Tokyo-fu.

Yuhara, *Gen-ichi*, Pres. of Higher Female Normal School, Tokyo; b. '63 in Saga; first studied Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., but left it unfinished in '84; held post of prof. at various Gov. Schools, Dir. of Middle Schools, Dir. Imp. Music Academy '08–17; present post in '17. Add. Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yuhi, *Mitsuye*, Gen. Com. Tsingtao Garrison since '19; b. '63 in Kochi; Sub-Lt., '82; graduated from Military Staff College; studied in England, Vice-Chief Staff of 2nd Army in Russo-Japanese War; Com. of 27th Brigade '09; Sec. Chief of General Staff till '14 when transferred to Dir. of Mil. Staff College; Lt.-Gen. and Divisional Com, '15 and then, Chief of Staff of the Siberian Expedition sent during the Great War.

Zumoto, *Motosada*. Prop. and Edit. of the *Herald of Asia*, started by him in '16, an English weekly review of life and progress in the Orient; b. '62 in Hoki Province, and grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. '84; was long on the staff of the *Japan Mail;* entered civil service for a short while and was twice appointed Per. Sec. of the late Prince Ito when he was Premier; frequently visited Europe and America; was during the Russo-Japanese War a resident correspondent of the *London Standard* in Tokyo; accompanied the late Prince Ito to Seoul as non-official mem. of the Residency-Gen., and in January '06 he took over the *Seoul Press* formerly owned by an Englishman. Withdrew from it in '09, to start the Oriental Information Agency in New York City, but returned to Tokyo in December '10 to assume the control of the *Japan Times*, from which he withdrew in '14. Made a tour to U.S.A. with Baron Shibusawa in '15. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Zushi, *Tomiyoshi*, Director of the Asahi Rubber Co., was b. '54 at Kagoshima; studied at an American Coll. '73–79; Sec. of the former Public Works Dep't '79; transferred to the R'ly Bureau '83 and remained in the service as Dep't Dir. till '09 when he was placed on retired list. Add. No. 1060 Ochiai-mura. near Tokyo.

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APPENDIX D

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APPENDIX E

MILITARY INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA, NIKOLAIEVSK ATROCITY, ETC.

MILITARY INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA

The independent peace of Russia with the Central Powers and the release of their prisoners of war having placed in a perilous position the Czech-Slovak contingent that had formerly fought with Russian arms on the Allied side, Japan, after prolonged delay in deference to the indefinite attitude of Ameriea, decided in Aug. 1918, on the latters' proposal, to send troops to Siberia. The purpose of this expedition is set forth in the following Declaration issued by the Government at that time

Declaration by the Japanese Government

"It is the ardent desire of the Imperial Japanese Government to see order speedily restored in Russia, and a healthy development assured of that country in view of the close friendship that has existed for many years with Russia and her people. The political situation in Russia has unfortunately become very complicated of late, and the Central Powers, by taking advantage of Russia's inability to resist foreign aggression, have been bringing increasing pressure to bear upon her, until the menace has come to be felt as far away as the Russian territory in the Far East. The eastward movement of the Czech-Slovaks is obstructed by troops containing a large number of German and Austrian ex-prisoners of war, and moreover it is clear that the command of these troops is actually in their hands.

"The Czech-Slovaks have a cherished desire to establish their own independent State, and to this end have been taking concerted action with the Allies in the war. Such being the case it cannot be denied that their welfare is calculated to affect the Allied interests in no small measure. It is for this reason that the Allied Governments have considerable sympathy with them. The Allied Powers could not afford to remain unconcerned at the news that the Czech-Slovaks are being severely persecuted in Siberia by German and Austrian ex-prisoners of war, and consequently have already dispatched their forces to Vladivostok. The U.S. Government also, recognising the exigency of the situation, has approached the Imperial Japanese Government with a proposal to send troops speedily to assist the Czech-Slovaks.

"The Imperial Government has decided to comply with the American proposal in response to the sentiment of friendship shown, and also for the purpose of taking joint action with the other Allies so as to keep

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faith with them, and is now making preparations to send troops to Vladivostok to begin with.

"In taking the above-mentioned steps, the Imperial Japanese Government is actuated solely by the desire to renew its permanent friendship with Russia and her people, and accordingly hereby declares its established policy of respect for Russia's territorial integrity and non-interference in her domestic administration. At the same time, it proclaims that as soon as the object in view has been attained, the troops will be withdrawn without any political or military act infringing on Russia's sovereignty."

Appointment of Staff

On August 9th, 1918 General Otani, Member of the Supreme Military Council, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary force to Vladivostok and General Yui, Commander of the Imperial Body Guards, Chief of the Expeditionary Staff. Gen. Takenouchi, Commander of the Commissariat, was also attached to the Expedition. Gen. Otani and staff left Tokyo on August 12th, arriving at Vladivostok on the 18th. All the Allied troops despatched to the Maritime provinces, the Czech-Slovaks in these districts and the anti-Bolsheviks were placed under the command of Gen. Otani.

Troops Despatched by Allies

The troops despatched and maintained by the Allies and the Czech-Slovak contingent and Rumanians, Poles, Serbs, etc. placed under French command are shown in the following table, (A) standing for Eastern Siberia and (B) region west of Za-Baikal;—

(A)

Powers	Max. strength	Sept. 19
Japanese	2½ Div.	Do.
American	2 Reg., Com'tion corps, field hosp., reserves	,,
British	4,300	300-400
French	70	Do
Czechs	5,074	,,
Rumanian, etc	2,060	,,
Italian	1,200	900
Chinese	1 Reg. comp. of various corps	Do.

(B)

Powers	Max. strength	Sept. '19
Japanese	—	—
American	—	—
British	800	Do
French	1,320	Do.
Czechs	4,500	Do.
Rumanian, etc.	16,415	Do.
Italian	1,400	?
Chinese	—	—

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Extraordinary Outlay

The extraordinary outlay involved in this special operation cost Japan roughly ¥450 millions including the allotment for 1921-22.

For Maintaining Railway Operation

The part played by our civilian railway corps for keeping in order the Za-Baikal railway may be noticed. From about the latter part of Jan. last to beginning of Sept. they undertook 53,000 day's work; built or repaired 44 locos and 108 carriages, besides constructing or repairing 4,700 implements or machines for use on the railway. These men are now looking after the Amur line.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION

The Nikolaivsk atrocity perpetrated in March—May, 1920 killing 720 Japanese obliged Japan to change her policy towards Siberia. The evacuation was temporarily put off. However, with the gradual consolidation of the Far Eastern Republic under the Chita Government in the course of 1920, the Japanese troops were withdrawn from one station after another so that at present only Vladivostok and its vicinity is under the Japanese occupation.

From first to the end of August, 1921, when the Dairen Conference commenced between the representatives of Japan and the Chita Government, eight Japanese divisions were in turn dispatched, viz. the 10th and 3rd, the 7th and 5th, the 14th and 13th and lastly the 9th and 11th the latter two now stationed in Vladivostok, not to mention naval contingent placed on duty on land as circumstances required. The total casualties numbered about 1,500 officers and men killed and 600 wounded, besides about 120,000 cases of illness.

The Tragedy of a U. S. Naval Officer:—The fatal shooting on Jan. 8, 1921, at 4 a. m. of Lieut. Langdon, U.S. Navy, by a Japanese sentry posted in front of the gate of the Divisional headquarters at Vladivostok was a most regrettable incident. It appears, the sentry challenged the officer in imperfect Russian words whether he was an American. The failure of the latter to respond promptly caused the sentry to fire upon the officer who had been rapidly proceeding to the wharf. The officer turned back and fired. The soldier was not hurt, but the American was fatally injured in the lungs and expired after reaching his ship.

The private was examined by the Court-Martial, but was acquitted on the ground that he had not been sufficiently instructed on his duties. Major-General Nishihara, Commander of the infantry brigade to which he belonged, was placed on the waiting list by way of punishment. The diplomatic issue arising from this affair was peacefully settled between Japan and the U.S.A., due compensation being paid.

The Japanese Military Train Overturned:—On July 26, 1921, a Japanese Military train on which a party of Japanese officers and men were engaged in the railway transport practice was blown up as it was passing along a railway bridge between Nikolaivsk and Spaskoya. The malefactors fired at the Japanese killing a score of officers including Col. Miwa, Chief of staff, besides a number of men. Two similar incidents were reported towards the close of 1920 causing casualties among Japanese troops each time. The crime is attributed to the work of Partisans.

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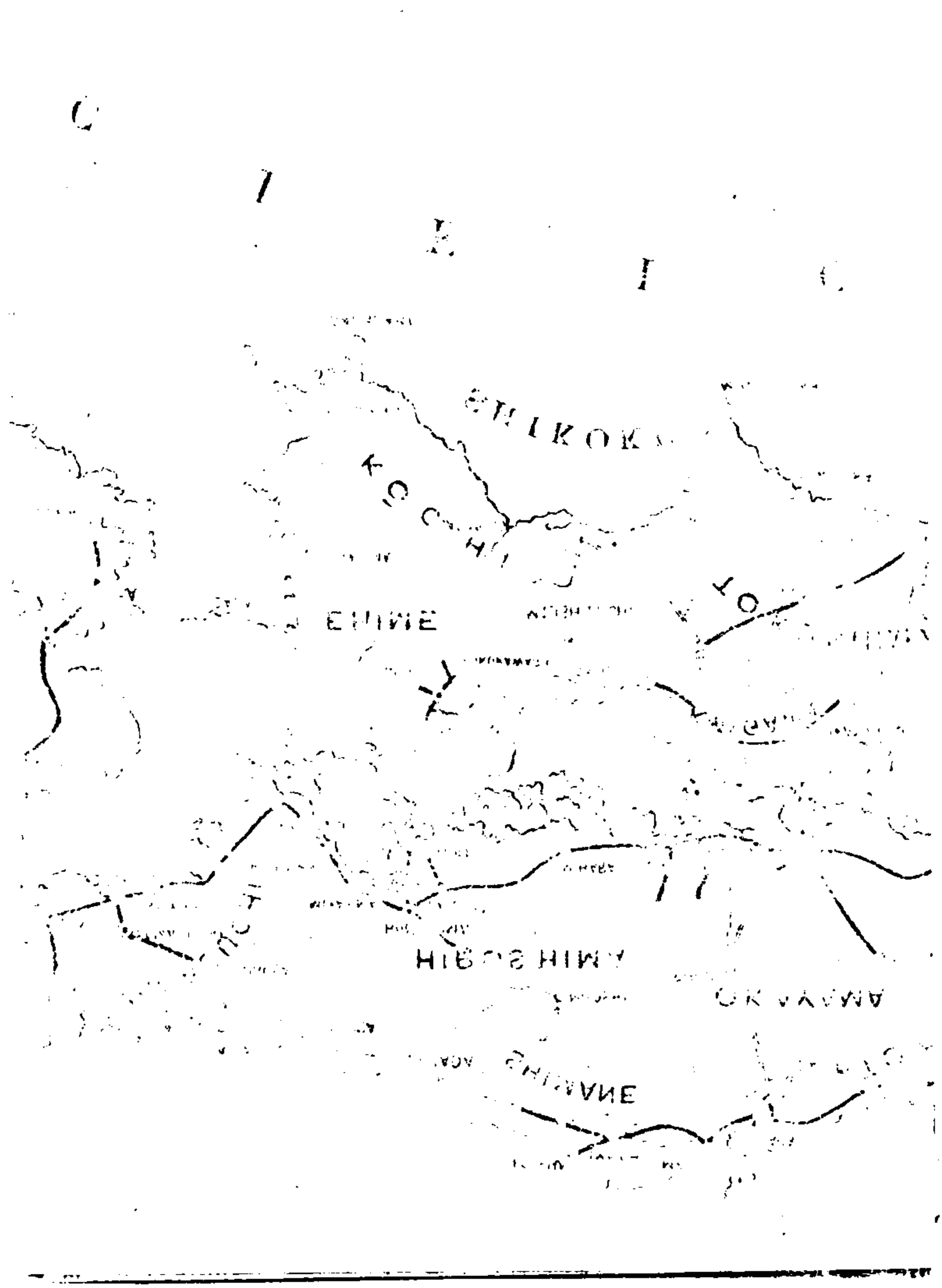

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